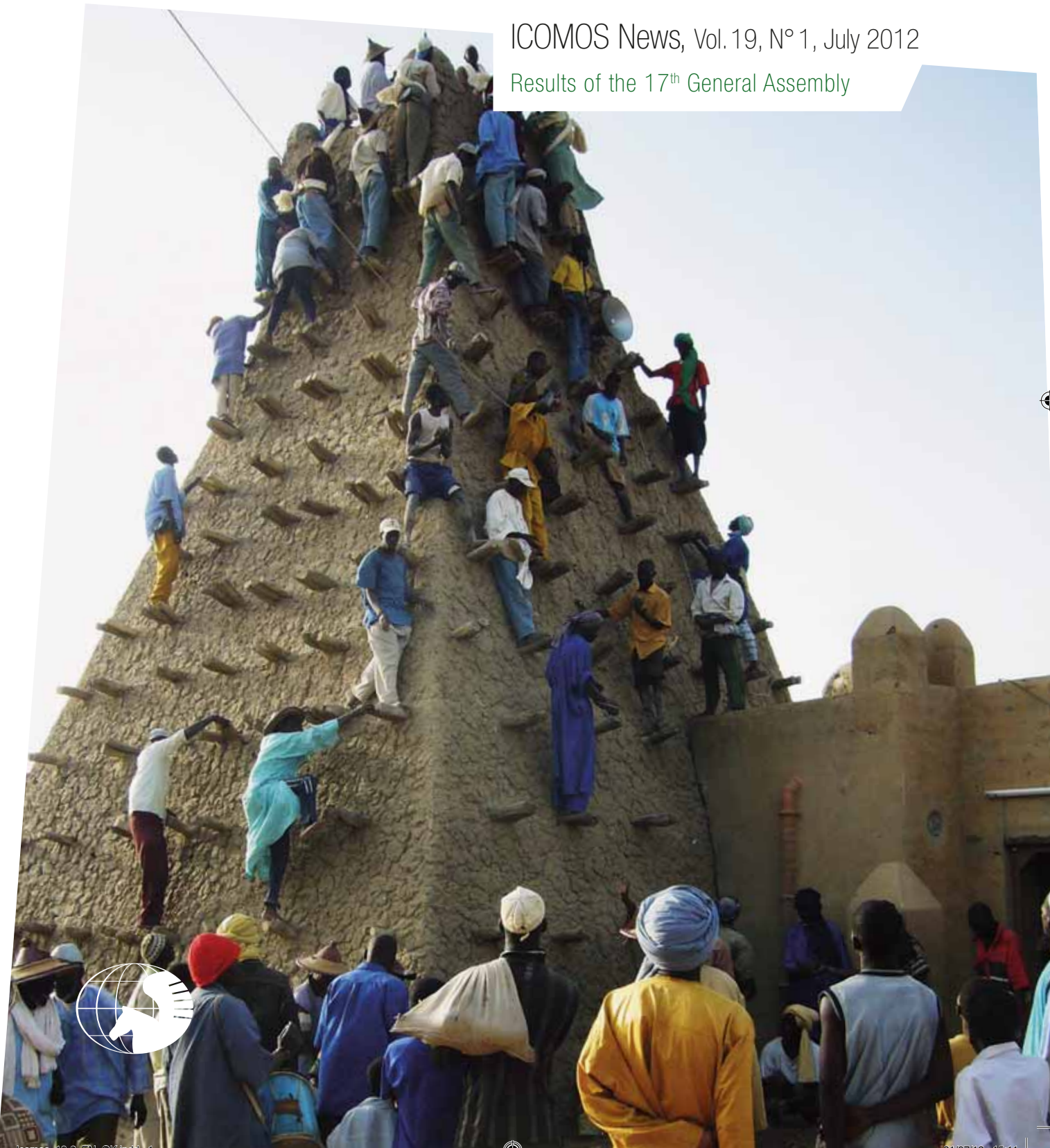


ICOMOS

international council on monuments and sites

ICOMOS News, Vol. 19, N° 1, July 2012

Results of the 17th General Assembly



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Support ICOMOS – make a donation!

The Victoria Falls Fund

Established in 2003, the Victoria Falls Solidarity Fund allows the ICOMOS membership to directly support the attendance of colleagues facing financial difficulties at ICOMOS events, in particular General Assemblies. It complements the external support received, for example through the Getty Foundation.

The Fund is mainly financed through voluntary contributions by members, but it can also accept public or private donations. Each year, National Committees are encouraged to fundraise for the Fund when invoicing members for their annual dues, and so far Australia, Belgium, Finland, France and Luxembourg have made contributions. In 2011, many colleagues who provided expert reviews in the context of ICOMOS' consultancy work for WMF's 2012 World Monument Watch List donated their review fees to the Fund and other members made a donation when registering for the 17th General Assembly. Using 14300 Euros from the Fund, ICOMOS was thus able to partially support 36 members to attend the General Assembly. The fund currently holds around 9800 Euros. Please help ICOMOS achieve its fundraising objective to double the number of colleagues supported at the next General Assembly in 2014.

The Fund is managed by the International Secretariat so as to ensure its neutral and equitable use, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and according to established criteria.

The Raymond Lemaire Fund for Next Generation Skills

Professors Piero Gazzola and Raymond Lemaire, two of the founders of ICOMOS, attached the greatest importance to training young professionals and welcoming them into the ICOMOS family.

In 1999, the General Assembly in Mexico passed Resolution 29, which envisaged complementing the Gazzola Prize by the creation of an International Fund named after Raymond Lemaire designed to raise funds for training young heritage professionals.

Endorsed in March 2008 by the Executive Committee, the Fund was launched during the Forum for young professionals held at the 16th General Assembly that year, among other with the generous support of the children of Raymond Lemaire.

The objective is to offer bursaries and to establish cooperation arrangements with training organisations, to enable young heritage professionals throughout the whole world to take part in post-graduate courses or traineeships in conservation and restoration. The Fund currently holds around 8000 Euros, and criteria for attributing scholarships are being developed by the Executive Committee. A first report on the use of the Fund will be made to the 18th General Assembly.

Help us to ensure that the new generation of ICOMOS members has access to the highest qualifications.

For more information on how to make donations and other areas where you can support ICOMOS see the "Support us" page on our website.

Editorial

Once again, the ICOMOS family came together at the 17th General Assembly to renew friendships, exchange experiences, reassess our recent accomplishments and plan our work for the next triennium.

By any standards, it was a great success that was due to the indefatigable determination of our French National Committee, under the leadership of its President Pierre-Antoine Gatier, who within a short period of time produced a flawless programme marked by the rich mix of professional activities that increasingly has come to define our General Assemblies. Not to be overlooked is the symbolism of our venue. For the first time we met in France, our gracious and generous host country since our founding almost 50 years ago. Also, at the invitation of Director General Irina Bokova, we met in the UNESCO headquarters, which may be seen as a public manifestation of the mutual appreciation and growing cooperation between ICOMOS and UNESCO.

A high point in every General Assembly is the awarding of the Piero Gazzola Prize. I was honoured to stand next to Esteban Prieto, member of the Jury and to Piero Gazzola's daughter, Pia, as the audience burst into applause when she awarded the Prize to Prof. Nobuo Ito of Japan.

Another landmark event was the well attended first meeting of the ICOMOS Academy, a non-statutory group of eminent members who have held high office in ICOMOS in the past, and who is actively searching for ways to continue to contribute to our growth. Among the tasks discussed was the writing of the ICOMOS history in preparation for our 50th anniversary in 2015.

The General Assembly is also a time for renewing the elected leadership. I was honoured to be elected for a second term, and gifted with a brilliant group of men and women who will serve in the Executive Committee over the next three years. Our intent is to continue to build upon the past accomplishments and to expand our presence and expertise to all fields and places where it may be needed.

In spite of the recent growth in ICOMOS and the enthusiasm of our new Executive Committee, these are not easy times. Many parts of the world are deep in financial crisis. Budgets for heritage programmes, agencies and institutions and salaries for their staff are being slashed at international, national and local levels. The work of UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention is being impacted by a sudden reduction in its budget that is due to political - and not financial - concerns.

In the face of such adversity, ICOMOS must remain optimistic. Our institutional culture has always been

marked by a "can-do" attitude that is driven by the collective tenacity, intelligence and dedication of our members worldwide and by the mutual respect we hold for each other's individuality and culture. This is our most important and everlasting endowment, and one that has over the decades proven immune to financial and political crises as well as military and ideological conflicts.

The objectives for the coming triennium will solidify the work begun in the last mandate of strengthening the professionalism and efficiency of our International Secretariat; securing short and long-term financial stability; enhancing and enlarging the ICOMOS networks; fostering international cooperation and community development through the implementation of the World Heritage and other UNESCO Conventions; and finally and perhaps our greatest challenge, facilitating the participation of all willing ICOMOS members in developing and implementing programmes that address the needs of heritage throughout the world.

I am glad to report that work towards these goals began the very day after the General Assembly concluded. In pursuit of our statutory obligation to achieve better regional representation, five individuals have graciously agreed to the invitation to be co-opted as full members of the Executive Committee: Ms Semia Akrouit-Yaiche (Tunisia), Ms Amel Chabbi (United Arab Emirates), Ms Fatima Fall (Senegal), Mr Donatius Kamamba (Tanzania), Mr Daniel Young (Panama),

Furthermore, the new members of the Bureau interviewed a set of final candidates for the post of Director-General of our International Secretariat, and Mr Philippe Allard took up his position on 16 April.

As for the immediate future, ICOMOS' work and activities have been clearly identified into specific tasks each placed under the leadership of a group of Executive Committee members, with a small number of members from outside the Committee also identified as contributors. As the scope and details for each of these tasks becomes more clearly defined, there will be calls to the broader membership who may wish to join in the work of any of these groups. The Executive Committee is enthusiastic about the potential of this new working structure to finally render real our long-standing goal of giving members the opportunity to take part in our global work and at the same time achieve professional growth.

In concluding, it is most appropriate that I render homage to Herb Stovel, a dear friend and a giant among giants in ICOMOS, who passed away recently. The absence of Herb's support and brilliant advice will undoubtedly leave a huge gap in ICOMOS as well as in the personal lives of the many who have come forward to recognise his intellectual capacity as well as the extraordinary generosity of his spirit. It is comforting to know that Herb lives on in the thousands of lives that he touched all over the world.

▲ Gustavo Araoz
President



Message from the President of the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly

Dear ICOMOS members,

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to talk to you again about the 17th General Assembly as its organization was a challenge for the French Committee accompanied by many lively exchanges. It was indeed a time of great intensity for ICOMOS France and mobilized all our energies.

Our efforts were amply rewarded by the presence of so many participants at this event, by the widely acknowledged quality of the speakers, by the exciting debates

linked to the Scientific Symposium, and also by the friendly atmosphere in which these days took place.

I was left with the impression of a gathering rich in scientific content and marked by much human warmth, a rally around our common commitment and passion for heritage.

Thank you all very much for joining us, and for your contribution to making it a dynamic and successful event.

▲ Pierre-Antoine Gatier
President of ICOMOS France

Message from the President of the Scientific Symposium “Heritage, Driver of Development”

The 17th General Assembly discussed and worked on this theme which aimed at identifying how heritage may guide and justify the construction of tomorrow's societies. Over 150 papers offering a wide variety of approaches were delivered, ranging from the more focused and rational, to the more universal and generous, including some moments of genuine poetry.

From the start of the Symposium, the question of how to define heritage was raised and throughout the two days the issues of memory, tangible and intangible heritage, spirit of place ... in their most diverse forms and without limitations, were discussed. The debate was not limited to the notion of “Protected heritage”, not even to Historic Monuments, but encompassed “heritage with a small h”, that is heritage in all its plural forms.

As for the developments of globalization and the forms of society that lie ahead of us, the choices are clear: in the face of the artificial which is overcoming and impoverishing us, the standardization that renders everything commonplace, the standards and regulations that constrain and prohibit, the overall “contraction” as it was called by one speaker, we aspire to a return to cultural and identity values, rich in contrast and diversity, to empiricism and to knowledge acquired by experience,

which are the immense treasures we are about to loose. “We must get rid of the baggage that is burdening us...” said another speaker.

Heritage in its plurality must again be placed at the centre of development, so that it can be reappropriated by the people to whom it belongs, as well as by those who have come to discover and admire it, and be rendered understandable in all its wealth.

Men and women must again be placed at the centre of processes yielding “returns” from heritage, in all their dignity and with respect for their inalienable rights. In order to build peace, consideration for future generations must be encouraged so that they may in turn know their own values and transmit these after having enriched them, thus surpassing us, so that at last we leave them a World they can be proud of.

On this Planet Earth, where we are mere passengers, is there a single space that we can afford to give up, exclude from our attention and abandon responsibility for? Is it not our greatest asset? The only which we must in fact completely preserve, and, in its entirety, inscribe as World Heritage?

▲ Benjamin Mouton
ICOMOS Vice President

Outcomes of the Scientific Symposium

The General Assembly adopted resolution 17GA 2011/15 and the “Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver of development” (see pages V and XVI of the central supplement) summarizing the conclusions of the Symposium and calling on ICOMOS Committees and bodies to promote it.

The digital publication of the Symposium proceedings, structured along its four sub-themes, is now available online.

The publication is available for free download as a whole or in parts, through the ICOMOS International website.

Furthermore, a fully bilingual print publication, based on the reflections of the Symposium will be published this October.





Summary report

The 17th General Assembly gathered almost 1200 participants, representing 106 countries and 77 National Committees, from 27 November to 1 December 2011.

Official opening

As is custom, this was conducted by the Chairman of the previous General Assembly, Mr Michel Bonnette, who chaired the 16th General Assembly in Canada (2008). The opening speeches by representatives of partner organisations started with the welcome address of Assistant Director General, Mr Francesco Bandarin on behalf of the UNESCO Director General, Ms Irina Bokova. He welcomed ICOMOS to the UNESCO headquarters, and spoke of their shared history based on a common vision for the world's heritage, and that both bodies have worked together to create a global organisation for heritage conservation: a family of individuals that share values and objectives.

The address by the French Minister, Mr Frédéric Mitterand, was given by Mr Philippe Belaval, Director General of Heritage at the Ministry of Culture and Communication, who welcomed the ICOMOS General Assembly to Paris and to France. He spoke of France's pride in that Paris is the home of ICOMOS' headquarters. ICOMOS President, Mr Gustavo Araoz, extended his warm welcome to those present and thanked UNESCO and ICOMOS France for hosting the General Assembly in full awareness of how much work is involved in organising such an event, and noted that it was a great honour for ICOMOS to be in Paris.

Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatier, the President of ICOMOS France, began his address by thanking UNESCO and in particular Ms Bokova and Mr Bandarin. He explained that the UNESCO building itself is a fine example of contemporary architecture of the 20th century. He then paid tribute to the founding fathers of ICOMOS – Raymond Lemaire, Piero Gazzola, and Michel Parent. This was followed by the formal opening address delivered by Mr Michel Bonnette, who formally declared the 17th General Assembly open.

As President of the host Committee, Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatier was elected Chairperson of the 17th General Assembly, along with three Vice Chairpersons, a Secretary General and two Rapporteurs.



17th ICOMOS General Assembly at UNESCO headquarters, Paris.



Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

The 17th General Assembly adopted the proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly as well as the proposed provision on gender equity. In order to make the General Assembly more efficient, the revised Rules of Procedure would enter into force with immediate effect. See the ICOMOS website for the new text, which was also published in full in ICOMOS News Vol. 18, n°1, July 2011.

Reports of the triennium

Reports were delivered by President Gustavo Araoz, Secretary General Ms Bénédicte Selfslagh and Treasurer General Mr Philippe La Hausse de Lalouvière. All three reports emphasised that the ICOMOS administration and financial situation had improved.

Ms Selfslagh explained that the ICOMOS network of 10897 members, 94 National Committees, and members in 127 countries functions well, but that it is also a challenge to serve. She then proposed one of the great achievements of the triennium to be the new Members and Experts Database, which was launched in December 2010 and is now being utilised by the National Committees. She presented the new electronic bulletin e-News, the Open Archive, the ICOMOS handbook and the new ICOMOS website (see p. 23). She advised that the International Secretariat is under development, and that it will be reinforced with a Director General and be relocated to Charenton. She spoke of the important partnerships that ICOMOS had established or was negotiating among other with ICOM, ICCROM, IUCN, the Alliance Française, and the LAMMS Coordinating Council. She advised that the annual reports for 2009 and 2010 were nearing completion.

The Treasurer General, Mr Philippe La Hausse de Lalouvière advised that ICOMOS is in a financially stable situation due to its sound financial management and sufficient reserves, which in turn allow for better planning of activities and work at the Secretariat. He explained that the triennium demonstrated a consistent revenue increase, due to diligent collection and service.

The President Gustavo Araoz reflected that the last three years had not only been a period occupied with planned activities but that it was also a period marked by serious disasters in among other Japan, Haiti, Thailand, and New Zealand. He also spoke of the dear colleagues and friends that ICOMOS had lost during the triennium. He outlined that the achievements and successes of the National and International Committees are demonstrated in the annual reports, along with the achievements from our growing partnerships with other organisations. He noted that the Scientific Council is strengthened and fully empowered, and that they have initiated a regular annual symposium. He thanked his colleagues in the Executive Committee for their joint work and commitment to ICOMOS.

Following the report from President Gustavo Araoz, the Memorandum of Understanding between ICOMOS and ICCROM was signed by both himself and the ICCROM Director General Mr Mounir Bouchenaki.

The Scientific Symposium

The focus for the 2011 General Assembly Symposium was "Heritage, Driver of Development". This topic was discussed over two days and through four sub-themes. The Chairs appointed to each sub-theme presented the outcomes of the discussions to the plenary session of the Assembly:

Theme 1 "Heritage and Regional Development" was presented by Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India). Mr Jigyasu reflected that in the first session the notion of cultural heritage with a territorial perspective was deliberated, and that speakers raised crucial questions such as whose heritage and whose values we should be concerned with. He advised that speakers spoke of heritage as reaching beyond architectural values, as it also encompasses symbolic meanings for the local communities who are the true bearers of their heritage and of our need to enable them to take care of it. He outlined that the presentations had explored ways and means of using heritage as a tool against the decline of areas, and discussed the development of guidelines for urban and rural development. He noted that participants agreed that heritage professionals need to engage with other regional development stakeholders to find ways of mainstreaming heritage concerns in other sectors.

Theme 2 "Development and the return to the art of building" was presented by Mr Steve Kelley (USA). Mr Kelley spoke of how building craftsmanship in Europe has a long established tradition of passing down know-how from generation to generation. He advised that various presentations had focused on the training and use of traditional crafts in building and landscape conservation projects, while other speakers focused on the conservation of heritage buildings as part of sustainable development. He said that others had argued that regional characteristics and building techniques should be reflected in how standardised norms are developed.

Theme 3 "Tourism and Development" was presented by Ms Sue Millar (UK). She advised that the first session had recognised that tourism professionals and cultural heritage professionals were co-producers of cultural heritage. The second session had questioned whether tourism could be sustainable, while the third and final session had approached the subject of interpretation including its role in promoting peace. She commented that economic approaches could not be overlooked, but heritage values should not be forgotten either. She reflected that one of the most debated issues for this theme was authenticity and how we are moving from authentic notions of heritage to hyper reality, the exaggerated norms of heritage. She advised that the importance of indigenous populations managing their own heritage had been illustrated in a number of the case studies.

Theme 4 "The Economics of Development" was presented by Mr Gideon Koren (Israel). He explained that the speakers from around the world had highlighted the differences in how values are



perceived; words can carry different meanings in different places and jurisdictions. He stated that the core issue of this theme was economic development at a time of a growing lack of resources, and that heritage is rarely at the top of public funding priorities in many places. He observed that where economic investment has occurred; how success is measured is nevertheless not so obvious. He also noted that the economic value of heritage goes far beyond tourism, which is always seen as the key economic driver. He advised that the recommendations that emerged from this theme included the need for information to be shared globally, and that the delay between investment and returns requires recognition and further public and political awareness.

Mr Benjamin Mouton summed up the session by inviting the Assembly to focus on the core values of cultural heritage. He proposed that we should reflect, and not make heritage too complicated, but understandable for people. See also p. 4 for information on the Symposium Proceedings.



From left to right: Gustavo Araoz, ICOMOS President, Benjamin Mouton, ICOMOS Vice President, Pierre-Antoine Gatier, President of ICOMOS France and Philippe Belaval, Director General of Heritage.

Resolutions

Approval of new doctrinal texts

Two doctrinal texts were approved: the joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes, and the Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas. See ICOMOS News, Vol 18, N° 1, July 2011 and the ICOMOS web site for the full texts.

Amendments to the Statutes

As the management of organisations has evolved, the Executive Committee has noted that the actual ICOMOS Statutes are not always in keeping with current laws and lack clarity. Although a concept paper and the first draft of recommended changes had been circulated, the General Assembly considered that further consultation should be undertaken and the results presented at the 18th General Assembly in 2014.

Proposed amendments to the Ethical Commitment Statement are also still under discussion and will be presented to the next Advisory Committee and subsequently presented at the 18th General Assembly.

The new Executive Committee

Following reports by the Chairs of the Credentials and Candidatures Committees, Mr Giora Solar (Israel) and Mr Thomas Adlercreutz (Sweden), the 29 candidates standing for election were given the opportunity to present themselves to the General Assembly. After an explanation of the electronic key pad voting system by the Head Teller, Mr Kevin Jones (New Zealand), and trial voting rounds, the General Assembly voted in the new Executive Committee for the 2012-2014 mandate under the supervision also of the 11 Assistant Tellers. See resolution 17GA 2011/14 on p. V of the central supplement for the complete list of newly elected Executive Committee members, whose full biographies are available on the ICOMOS website.

The Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver of development was adopted on 1 December and is based on a series of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote the inclusion of cultural heritage in the development process. The five objectives of "Heritage and Regional Development", "A Return to the Art of Building", "Tourism and Development", "Heritage and Economics", "Stakeholders and Capacity Building", cover the most important aspects of cultural heritage and development. As underlined by the Chair of the Scientific Committee for the Symposium, Mr Benjamin Mouton, it is important that this document, which emphasises the need for development to take into account tangible and intangible cultural heritage, be known by initiators and drivers of development. The Paris Declaration is printed in full on p. XVI of the central supplement.

Resolutions

More than 46 resolutions were submitted. Following examination by the Resolutions Committee, 31 resolutions drafted by National and International Scientific Committees, the largest number by ICOMOS Canada, were submitted to the General Assembly. It was decided not to examine four resolutions: two were not adopted and two were forwarded to the Executive Committee for follow-up. The presentation and discussion was overseen by the Chair of the Resolutions Committee Ms Britta Rudloff (Bahrain). The methodology and the procedure were managed efficiently and tolerantly and many interventions were made. Credit was expressed to the Chair and the many helpful volunteers who translated and produced the resolution documents. The full text of the resolutions can be found on p. II - XV of the central supplement and on the ICOMOS website.



Honorary membership

Following a presentation by the representative of the Selection Committee, Mr Esteban Prieto (Dominican Republic) which underlined that whilst the Jury had considered 14 nominations from very strong candidates, it had limited the number of recipients to conserve the exceptional character of this distinction, Honorary membership was bestowed upon eleven individuals, two of which are living signatories of the Venice Charter. See resolution 17GA 2011/16 on p. VI of the central supplement for the full list of newly appointed Honorary members.

The next General Assembly in 2014

Mr Maurizio de Stefano, President of ICOMOS Italy, proposed and presented Florence as the venue for the 18th General Assembly (tentative date: 7 - 15 November 2014). The proposed theme for the Scientific Symposium is "Heritage and Landscape as Drivers of Human Rights".

Our Common Dignity - World Heritage and Human rights

Mr Amund Sinding-Larsen (Norway) was given the opportunity to present this project. He recalled that in 2008 ICOMOS had selected human rights as one of its seven priority areas. Human rights issues are present across the spectrum of the cultural heritage field, from day-to-day resource management to universal issues of rights and entitlements. How to resolve conflicts and competing claims over cultural heritage being one of the key questions. He proposed that ICOMOS as a professional body needs to develop an agreed approach and to ensure that this theme is built into the next triennial work plan. He anticipated that this initiative may eventually lead to the formation of a dedicated International Scientific Committee and underlined its relevance to the theme of the 18th General Assembly Scientific Symposium. See article on p. 14.

Closing ceremony

Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatié closed the General Assembly with an address to the delegates. He remarked that in March 1960 André Malraux, Minister of Culture under President de Gaulle, spoke from the very same podium in the new UNESCO building, when he launched the first international heritage campaign to save Nubia's Abu Simbel temples. He explained that this first step was then followed by the Venice Charter (1964), the formation of ICOMOS (1965), and the World Heritage Convention (1972).

Quoting Malraux who said that "our civilization divines a mysterious transcendence in art and... is becoming aware that the world's art is its indivisible heritage", he proposed that ICOMOS inherited this concept of the indivisibility of heritage from its founding fathers and that this history needs to be passed on to the younger generation, which was given a central role at this Assembly.

Mr Gatié extended his thanks to the Chair of the Scientific Symposium Committee, Mr Benjamin Mouton. He proposed that the Symposium has contributed to the efforts of the international community to consider heritage within the context of globalisation and the economic process. He welcomed the 2011 UN

resolution on culture as an important component of human development, as an expression of identity and a resource to fight poverty and assist development. He continued that the Paris Declaration would strengthen ICOMOS' connection with UNESCO.

He expressed thanks to ICOMOS France, and gave special mention to Ms Dominique Schneider along with other members of the National Committee and staff. He also gave thanks to UNESCO, the French UNESCO delegation, the Getty Foundation, the Cité de l'Architecture, the Institute de France, the Minister of Culture, the Minister of Environment, and all the sponsors.

He ended by quoting André Malraux: "the cultural heritage is not made up of the works that men must respect, but of those only that can help them to live".

This was followed by an address by the newly elected ICOMOS President, Mr Gustavo Araoz. He started by thanking the host National Committee for their hospitality, efficiency and grace, and work with other organisations, and expressed heartfelt thanks for their splendidly orchestrated events. He gave special thanks to Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatié, Mr Benjamin Mouton and Ms Dominique Schneider. He continued by thanking UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova and loyal ICOMOS friend Mr Francesco Bandarin for opening their doors to ICOMOS and for showing us such hospitality. He noted that ICOMOS had demonstrated that it is in good health and responsive to the threats to the world's diverse heritage, in a world that is changing in accelerated and unpredictable ways. He stated that the organisation must constantly move forward and that he was pleased with the able team that had been elected, and that it would be a privilege to work with them.

The Piero Gazzola Prize

The 2011 Piero Gazzola Prize was awarded to Professor Nobuo Ito from Japan. On behalf of its Chair, Ms Margaretha Ehrstrom, Mr Esteban Prieto presented the conclusions of the Prize Jury who had examined 6 nominations for very eminent ICOMOS members and regretted that it could only award one Prize. The chosen laureate however was considered the most worthy and his nomination was strongly supported by each Jury member. Professor Ito received his Prize from the hands of Ms Pia Gazzola, Piero Gazzola's daughter, accompanied by a long ovation. Read more on p. 9.

Visit of the Domaine de Chantilly

The day after the closing of the General Assembly, prior to the meetings of the International Scientific Committees, the delegates were given a guided tour of the Domaine de Chantilly, located on the outskirts of Paris. A cold but sunny day, a stunning heritage "destination" complemented by the first-hand knowledge of the site from ICOMOS France members, followed by the perfect picnic lunch made this a memorable experience.

▲ Aylin Orbasi and Axel Mykleby
17th General Assembly Rapporteurs

Consult the ICOMOS website for all the information related to the 17th General Assembly.



2011 Gazzola Prize Laureate

Nobuo Ito - think globally, act locally



Pia Gazzola, Esteban Prieto representing the jury, and Nobuo Ito receiving his prize.

The Piero Gazzola Prize was established in 1979 in memory of ICOMOS' founding President and is the highest distinction awarded by ICOMOS.

The Prize is awarded every three years during the ICOMOS General Assembly to an individual or a group of people who have worked together and contributed with distinction to the aims and objectives of ICOMOS. Professor Nobuo Ito is the 11th eminent ICOMOS member to receive the Prize.

For more than sixty years, Professor Ito has dedicated his energies to the protection of cultural heritage. He has been active in ICOMOS international, where he served as Vice President from 1993 to 1996 as well as in ICCROM and UNESCO, where among other he participated in the expert meetings for the Final Draft of the World Heritage Convention.

In his country, Professor Ito held the positions of Director of Architecture and of Councillor on Cultural Properties at the National Agency for Cultural Affairs, and went on to serve as Director General at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. As internationally recognized expert on the conservation of wooden buildings in Japan, not only did he introduced the World Heritage Convention to Japan, but he was also central to the establishment of the system of Preservation Districts under the Japanese heritage protection law, which aimed at safeguarding historic towns and villages.

Professor Ito was the initiator and principal organizer of the Nara Conference on Authenticity in 1994, jointly with Canada, Norway, UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS, which has made a significant contribution to the current conservation thinking internationally, for example in terms of the fuller recognition of cultural and heritage diversity and the promotion of the notion of intangible cultural heritage, subsequently recognized by UNESCO.

The work that Professor Nobuo Ito has accomplished in promoting Japan's international contacts with the rest of the world, in building bridges between East and West, successfully overcoming the many differences in viewpoints between ideologies and philosophies constitutes an unmatched contribution to the fulfillment of ICOMOS' mission. He truly embodies the principle of «Think globally, act locally»

In 2006, Japan honoured Professor Ito with the title of Bunkakoroshia (Person of Cultural Merit) awarded for the first time to someone in the field of cultural heritage protection. ICOMOS in turn now wished to honour him through its own Gazzola Prize.

Address by Nobuo Ito

Honourable Guests, distinguished ICOMOS Members, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my superlative honour to be given, in the presence of Madam Gazzola, such a wonderful award as the Gazzola Prize. I am afraid that my efforts might not deserve of this honour, but, looking back, my career in the field of the protection of cultural heritage stretches as long as sixty-four years.

Within my private history, I have had several turning points, of which the encounter with Dr Gazzola was an important one. Forty-three years ago, Dr Gazzola came to Japan, invited by the Japanese government. Then, I, as one of the young staff members of the Secretariat, introduced him to a small town which was thought to be well-preserved. But, unfortunately, tall wire poles were standing around the town! I was ashamed, but

Dr Gazzola did not criticize it. He kindly encouraged me by saying "fine, fine", putting his hand, a warm hand, on my shoulder. He was so generous. I was very much impressed by his generosity, and it was then that I made up my mind to go into the field of international cooperation. I feel very much moved by destiny, as today I am given the Prize bearing his name.

*Mesdames et messieurs,
C'est le plus grand honneur pour moi de recevoir le prix Gazzola ici à Paris, brillante ville lumière, sanctuaire de la culture. Paris est un lieu spécial pour moi. C'est ici que j'ai assisté, au début de ma carrière, il y a juste quarante ans, aux discussions pour la Convention du Patrimoine mondial. Encore, je suis ému par le destin.*

I am already so old, but it is my wish to continue to be active in the field of cultural heritage protection together with all of you.

Thank you very much and merci beaucoup.

Advisory Committee

achievements and future objectives

The ICOMOS Advisory Committee is occasionally seen as a divided committee, as it includes both the support work of National Committees, as well as the innovative and productive research work of the Scientific Council.

However, the Advisory Committee (ADCOM) has responded well in the last seven years to the management and operational changes resulting from the formation of the Scientific Council (SC). The Committee is vibrant and active.

Overall, the International Scientific Committees (ISCs) have grown in terms of their membership and transparency, and their positive tendency for cross-disciplinary research is continually improving. The growth of ISCs advantages the National Committees (NCs) through an increased membership and an improved international influence and activity.

The ADCOM has adopted new guidelines covering all aspects of membership responsibilities: for the NCs the "Dubrovnik-Valletta Principles" were adopted in 2009 and also by the Executive in 2010, and for the ISCs and the SC, the "Eger-Xi'an Principles" were adopted in 2005, and amended in 2008. These principles have now percolated through the system and most Committees are comfortable with their use. If any Committee would like further detail on these guidelines they are encouraged to contact the International Secretariat. Both texts are available on the ICOMOS website.

An important aspect of ADCOM work in 2011 has been, in collaboration with Gaia Jungeblodt at the International Secretariat, the nurturing of new NCs that are emerging in places that have not previously had a Committee and those re-emerging in countries where non-activity and other matters have caused the ICOMOS Executive Committee (EXCOM) to withdraw recognition. The ADCOM is very encouraged that 14 countries are well advanced in creating statutes to establish new operating NCs, while another 4 are expressing enthusiastic interest. We warmly welcome such new Committees and will support them through their formative years.

The year of a General Assembly (GA) is always a busy time, and 2011 was no exception. The GA considered

the developments of ICOMOS for the last triennium, in which the ADCOM played an important role.

In 2011, the ADCOM achieved a great deal in fulfilling its role of responding to and making enquiries for the EXCOM, among other on:

- The appointment of a new Director General and strengthening the work of the Secretariat.
- The excellent new ICOMOS website.
- Doctrinal texts, including proposals for the evaluation, analysis and interpretation of texts, the definition of specifications for formal structures for different types of texts, and the identification of areas of heritage practice for which new texts are needed.
- Proposed changes to the ICOMOS Statutes, which are now under consideration by the new Statutes Task Force appointed by the General Assembly, and complemented by the Executive Committee.
- Regional National Committee groups and reporting.
- Support of the Heritage@Risk publication and the establishment of an "Observatory".
- Heritage Alerts, including on mining related issues.
- Focus themes for the International Day on Monuments and Sites – 18 April, bearing in mind that 2014 celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Venice Charter and also the 100th anniversary of the start of WWII.
- The ICOMOS Member and Experts Database, which is already being well utilised by NCs, whilst the ISCs are currently updating their entries.
- World Heritage and Human Rights: Recalling that human rights have already been identified in the UNESCO Constitution as a vital dimension of all its activities, and also by ICOMOS in the 1998 Stockholm Declaration celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this is an important research topic for the coming triennium (see article p. 14).
- Corporate visual responsibility, an important and pressing topic (see article on p. 19).

Most importantly, the ADCOM adopted a work plan with 5 main strategic objectives for 2012-2014 which was fully endorsed by the 17th General Assembly.

See Resolution 17GA 2011/17 on p. VI of the central supplement for the full text of the objectives and their accompanying strategies. The ADCOM is next meeting in Beijing from 27 October - 1 November 2012 at the generous invitation of ICOMOS China.

▲ John Hurd
Advisory Committee President

Scientific Council

recent work and new research cycle

Since its formation in 2005, the Scientific Council has promoted interdisciplinary research, facilitated the reformation of several ISCs, and organised annual Scientific Symposia

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The Scientific Council (SC) last met on 26 November 2011 on the occasion of the 17th General Assembly in Paris. As a result of the Eger-Xi'an Principles, adopted in 2005, the number of members of International Scientific Committees (ISCs) has increased to 4,500 from among a total ICOMOS membership of 11,000.

Two new ISCs have been proposed. ICOMOS Ireland and ICOMOS France have been collaborating on the establishment of an ISC on energy efficiency in heritage buildings, first suggested at the Advisory Committee (ADCOM) held in Dublin in 2010. Their work has progressed enough for formal consideration at the 2012 ADCOM meeting in Beijing. In addition, Britta Rudloff (Bahrain) is leading a small working group to explore the establishment of a new ISC focused on religious/spiritual heritage. Both efforts involve areas that deserve attention and are currently not specifically covered by existing ISCs.

The SC is in the process of developing a presence on social media through Facebook and Twitter. The pilot project has been extended to encompass ICOMOS as a whole. This initiative, spearheaded by Kyle Normandin and Sean Fagan of US/ICOMOS in cooperation with the International Secretariat, is a reflection of the need to cultivate a younger generation of practitioners. Additionally, the SC has a webpage on the newly redesigned ICOMOS website.

The triennial cycle of ADCOM symposia under the "change" theme, "Changing Worlds, Changing Views of Heritage: the impact of global change on cultural heritage", was completed in Dublin in 2010, with the final segment focused on "Social change". Preceding symposia covered "Technological Change" in Malta in 2009, and "Global Climate Change" in Pretoria in 2007. Papers presented at the Dublin symposium, capably edited by Elene Negussie of ICOMOS Ireland, as well as conclusions of the breakout sessions were recently published on the ICOMOS website at <http://www.international.icomos.org/adcom/dublin2010/index.html>.

The SC, in collaboration with ICOMOS France, was very involved with the establishment of the Scientific

Committee to develop the content of the 17th General Assembly Symposium on "Heritage, Driver of Development", with the four sub-themes being led by the Presidents of ICORP, ISCARSAH, ICTC and ICLAFI. After extensive discussion, the SC proposed a new triennial interdisciplinary-research cycle that will concentrate on a "risk" theme. Going under the title of "Tangible Risks, Intangible Opportunities: Long-term risk preparedness and responses for threats to cultural heritage", the first segment will take place at the 2012 Beijing ADCOM meeting and will explore "Nature: Natural and human-caused disasters". ICORP and ISCARSAH are leading the development of this topic. In 2013, a second symposium will reflect on "Development: Globalisation and uncontrolled development". For this, CIVVIH and CIAV will take the lead. The 2015 symposium will conclude with a third component, "Identity: Loss of traditions and collective memory", for which ICICH and ICIP will take the lead. All three symposia will complement the scientific symposium for 2014, the year of the 18th General Assembly in Florence, and for which the SC expects to be equally as active in assisting in the development of its scientific programme.

The SC is also encouraging joint ISC meetings. This began with a joint meeting of ISC20C and ISCARSAH in Chicago in 2006. Several members of CIAV participated in Terra 2008, ISCEAH's meeting in Bamako. This year, ISCARSAH joined ISCEAH in Lima for Terra 2012. In 2013, CIAV's annual meeting in Vila Nova de Cerveira, Portugal will also be the occasion for ISCEAH's regional meeting. As communications increase between ISCs, there is also a greater use of the online calendar on the ICOMOS website to avoid scheduling conflicts.

Excellent publications continue to be produced by the ISCs. In addition, there has been greater collaboration between ISCs and international partners. ISCEC held its 2011 annual meeting in Washington, DC at the World Bank. The Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco of Florence has hosted several TheoPhilos symposia, as well as a recent meeting of the newly reformed ISCMP. Universities from around the world have collaborated with various ISCs on conferences. In addition, expert members of several ISCs continue to actively participate in UNESCO World Heritage meetings and missions.

▲ Pamela Jerome, Steve Kelley, Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias
Scientific Council Coordinators

* CIAV (Vernacular Architecture), CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages), ICICH (Intangible Cultural Heritage), ICIP (Interpretation and Presentation), ICLAFI (Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues), ICORP (Risk Preparedness), ICTC (Cultural Tourism), ISCARSAH (Structures of Architectural Heritage), ISCEAH (Earthen Architectural Heritage), ISCEC (Economics of Conservation), ISCMP (Mural Paintings), ISC20C (20th Century Heritage), TheoPhilo (Theory and Philosophy of Conservation).

40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

recognising challenges for the future

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On 16 November 1972 the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the “Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage”.



This was the culmination of a process initiated several years before and, at the same time, the starting point of a new phase in the field of identification, protection and conservation of heritage. The Convention included both cultural and natural heritage in a single document, and consecrated the idea that there are properties whose significance and values exceed the boundaries of the country where they are located, and whose loss or deterioration would imply the impoverishment of humanity as a whole. The recognition of a property to be of World Heritage significance implies the awareness of a shared inheritance and common engagement for its conservation and legacy to future generations; in this sense, the Convention can be considered a tool to foster respect for cultural diversity, international cooperation and understanding, and peace among nations.

The World Heritage Convention is considered the most successful of all the UNESCO Conventions: it has been ratified by 188 States Parties, and the World Heritage List currently includes 936 properties located in 153 States Parties, which comprise 725 cultural sites, 183 natural sites and 28 mixed sites. ICOMOS has played a prominent role in the implementation of the Convention; together with IUCN and ICCROM they constitute the three Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Committee, the body formed by representatives from 21 States Parties in charge of implementing the Convention. Although the best known aspect of the Convention is the World Heritage List, the document also addresses the entire cultural and natural heritage located in the territories of the States Parties; as set out in Article 5: “each State Party shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes”. As defined in Article 11, the World Heritage List includes cultural, natural or mixed properties bearing outstanding universal value in terms of criteria adopted by the World

Heritage Committee. ICOMOS is the Advisory Body in charge of evaluating nominations of cultural and mixed properties (in this case together with IUCN) and makes a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee, which has the final decision. Once the properties are inscribed on the List, ICOMOS participates in the process of monitoring their state of conservation and management. ICOMOS also contributes with the creation of comparative and thematic studies regarding specific heritage categories in order to provide a context for evaluations; over the last years, ICOMOS had an active participation in the elaboration of tools and resource manuals such as “Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage”, “Preparing World Heritage Nominations” (2010) and “Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties” (2011). You can find some of these on the ICOMOS web site (go to /What we do/Involvement in International Conventions/World Heritage Convention).

The text of the Convention has never been changed since its adoption; successive editions of the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” reflect the evolution of the concept of heritage, on criteria for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity, protection and management. The last edition of the Operational Guidelines was adopted in 2011. The first properties were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978. Over the 1980s, it became evident that the List presented an imbalance in terms of geographical and thematic representation. It was also recognised that during the first years of implementation of the Convention the focus had been on “monumental” heritage. Between 1987 and 1988 it was agreed to develop a global study that would also combine the temporal, thematic and cultural aspects. This provided the background for the global strategy for a balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List, adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, which marks the progression from a monumental vision of heritage to a much more people oriented, multifunc-

Texts adopted by the
17th ICOMOS General Assembly





Resolutions of the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly

27 November to 2 December 2011, Paris, France

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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 Cnatingius (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 Okyay (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 Zaryn (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.

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.

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.

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;

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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



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- 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, reso-

lution 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.

17GA AGENDA ITEM 8-7
OTHER RESOLUTIONS ON HERITAGE RELATED ISSUES

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 propos-

ing 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 lead 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 cooperation 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;



XII

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).

17GA AGENDA ITEM 8-8 RESOLUTIONS ON ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

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 Mediathèque 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 Mediathèque 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 by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly in Paris, on 1 December 2011.

XVI

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 proc-

ess 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.

tional and global vision of World Heritage. The same year, the "Nara Document on Authenticity" recognised the specific nature of heritage values within each cultural context. Another important step for the evolution of the Convention was the 1998 Amsterdam meeting; to achieve a more comprehensive vision of heritage it was proposed to unify the criteria for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value for cultural and natural properties. The condition of integrity, originally intended only for natural properties, was requested also for cultural and mixed sites.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Convention in 2002, the Committee adopted the "Budapest Declaration on World Heritage", a declaration based on four key strategic objectives known as the "four Cs": credibility, conservation, capacity building and communication. A fifth "C" was added in 2007: communities, highlighting the importance of participation of local communities in preserving World Heritage.

For the 40th anniversary of the Convention, States Parties and Advisory Bodies were invited to reflect on its future, to recognise its successes and growing complexity, identify global strategic issues, key challenges, trends and opportunities and develop possible approaches, including synergies with other international instruments. Challenges for the future were identified as follows:

- increasing complexity of nominations to the World Heritage List, including the emergence of transnational serial nominations, which require an adjustment of evaluation criteria and methods;
- the upcoming milestone of 1000 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, which implies that efforts need to be made to guarantee their proper conservation and management;
- global climate change and natural disasters that place heritage at risk;
- conservation challenges associated with increased development pressure or underdevelopment;
- increased tourism that may in some cases threaten the values of World Heritage properties.

At the same time, the stakeholders involved in heritage protection and conservation have notably broadened. Taking into account a more anthropological conception of heritage, local communities have become a fundamental stakeholder in the process of identification, protection and management of heritage properties. The importance of the active participation of local communities in the World Heritage process is evident in the theme chosen by the World Heritage Committee for the 40th anniversary celebration of the Convention: "World Heritage and sustainable development: the role of local communities".

One of the main concerns from recent years is how the condition of World Heritage can contribute to sustainable development and improve the quality of life of local communities. The role of heritage as driver of development was explored by ICOMOS during the Scientific Symposium held in the framework of its 17th General Assembly. The "Paris Declaration", the final document



Archaeological site of Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture, Bolivia (WHC No. 567rev).

of the Symposium recognises that "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" (see p. XVI of the central supplement). The 40th anniversary of the Convention constitutes an opportunity to reflect on how to link World Heritage, sustainable development and local communities.

As a contribution to celebrations, ICOMOS dedicated this year's International Day on Monuments and Sites – 18th April - to the 40th anniversary theme. In their activities, ICOMOS Committees were invited to reflect on:

- the contribution of World Heritage to sustainable development and improving the quality of life of local communities;
- the participation of local communities in the inscription and monitoring of properties on the World Heritage List;
- the understanding and sharing of the Outstanding Universal Values of World Heritage properties by local communities;
- techniques to foster or improve the awareness and participation of local communities;
- equitable distribution of benefits among local communities; and
- the role of ICOMOS National Committees in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

You can find information on activities organised by ICOMOS Committees on the 18th April and for the 40th anniversary on the ICOMOS website, which also links to the special UNESCO page.

▲ Alfredo Conti
Chair of the ICOMOS World Heritage Working Group

Our Common Dignity

rights-based approaches to World Heritage and cultural heritage management

An initiative to make human rights dimensions visible in heritage management and sustainable local community development.

The recent 17th General Assembly passed resolution 17GA 2011/30 "Our Common Dignity: On Rights-based Approaches to World Heritage and Cultural Heritage Management" (see p. XII of the central supplement)

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972 is recognised for its positive contributions across the past four decades. In contrast to all later conventions adopted by the UN family, it makes no direct reference to human rights.

ICOMOS is aware that World Heritage processes have not always taken sufficient account of human rights issues, particularly in relation to the entitlements of traditional rights holders, residents and local communities associated with or living within World Heritage properties. Local and regional conflicts over rights and benefits are known to arise when cultural property and natural areas are designated at national or international levels. We also recognise with the greatest concern the appalling and continuous destruction of cultural heritage as an active weapon in warfare. These observations underpin the resolution of the ICOMOS General Assembly and work is now being initiated to improve knowledge and understanding of human rights in our field to foster such conflict resolution.

During the last decade contacts between people and organisations working with human development and those working with human rights have improved, and today these fields of knowledge are being brought together in shared efforts to achieve sustainable development. Within this dialogue, the potential of "rights-based approaches" in planning and implementation of all development activities has been recognised. The field of heritage conservation is of course not isolated from these changes as it is increasingly recognised as an activity that occurs within a context of social change and human development.

What is this phenomenon called "rights-based approach"? In short, a rights-based approach is one where all development activity affecting a community, from programme to individual action, will further a realisation of human rights principles and standards. Some of our partners, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have been testing and using rights based approaches in their work.

In the field of cultural heritage management we need to investigate the potential and practical application of such principles. Already, ICOMOS sees opportunities from sharing discussions on needs and methodology of problem solving with our international partners in heritage conservation. For example, the international organisation Sites of Conscience is active in this field, as are a number of World Heritage sites that stand as symbols of the striving for human rights and peace, such as the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Japan), the Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (Poland) and Robben Island (South Africa), just to name a few.

The introduction of the 5th "C" (Community) to the strategic objectives of the World Heritage Committee in 2007 underlined widespread and shared concern about this issue. The Operational Guidelines require stakeholder and local community advice and involvement to be sought whenever heritage resources, cultural or natural, are considered for the World Heritage List. Community involvement in World Heritage site management is also well recognised as an essential requirement. With the other Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention (IUCN and ICCROM), ICOMOS has a special responsibility to ensure the integrity of processes whereby cultural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is selected for the World Heritage List. This includes the need for all stakeholders to be given equitable opportunities to engage in these processes – both before and after inscription in the List.

A fairly new history

The 1948 "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (UDHR) remains the most important reference point for ethical values across national, ideological and cultural differences, and a milestone document as the first international proclamation on the inherent dignity and equal rights of all people. The 1946 UNESCO Constitution confirmed human rights to be a vital dimension of its scope and activities.

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention is one of the most highly acclaimed UN conventions contributing to international understanding of cultural and natural diversity, enabling cultural continuity, supporting human dignity and strengthening democracy. Subsequent international agreements and documents have reaffirmed the UDHR and a shared belief in the universality and indivisibility of human rights. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in his 2001 Nobel Lecture in Oslo made a strong call for mainstreaming the dimension of human rights in all UN work.

ICOMOS affirmed its commitment to the cause of



Monument to commemorate the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (Champ de Mars, Paris, 1989).

human rights by adopting the 1998 “Stockholm Declaration” in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the UDHR. More recently, ICOMOS has been active in developing a dialogue on this subject by:

- recognising human rights as one of its 7 main priority concerns in its response to the UNESCO reflection meeting on “The Future of the World Heritage Convention” in Paris (February 2009);
- recognising a need for more knowledge of how human rights affect heritage management work, through several individual initiatives, among which – the seminar “World Heritage and Human Rights: Conflicts or Cooperation?” (Oslo, 2008) and the international workshop “Our Common Dignity” (Oslo, March 2011, with 25 international experts from 15 countries, representing the three Advisory Bodies) arranged by ICOMOS Norway with collaborating institutions;
- taking the initiative to establish a joint working group (ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS) on the topic of World Heritage and Human Rights (June 2011), which met with representatives of the World Heritage Centre during the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly in Paris (December 2011), and agreed to collaborate on the “Our Common Dignity” initiative;
- adopting resolution 17GA 2011/30 on cultural heritage and human rights at the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly, which designated the “Our Common Dignity” initiative as a key activity in the 2012–14 Triennial Action Plan (see p. XII of the central supplement);
- making the papers resulting from the “Our Common Dignity” workshop presentations and discussions

in Oslo 2011 available as a special issue on “World Heritage and Human Rights” of the International Journal of Heritage Studies” (Issue No. 3, April 2012).

Theory and practice of a complex field

After two decades of coordinated international efforts, today references to human rights are standard practice, usually incorporated in the form of rights-based approaches in virtually all international policy and legal documents, cooperation strategies, programmes and projects.

The international heritage conservation field is not at the forefront of such efforts: human rights as a topic and dimension have received only limited interest. Similarly, cultural heritage issues have not been fully embraced by the human rights field.

Although a growing number of research institutions and individuals are today engaged in theoretical and practice based studies on cultural and natural heritage, community development and human rights, the combined field is under-theorised and underutilised.

As heritage practitioners we are often perceived as presenting individual cases without lifting our eyes towards the generic or universal characteristics or issues these may represent. Academia and scientific journals may also be accused of focussing on “generalisations”, remaining somewhat aloof to the challenges of practice. In the field of heritage conservation within social change, the two “extremes” need to meet more often and more generously than they seem to do at present.

The ICOMOS initiative

So as to meet the World Heritage Convention’s intentions and to develop its full potential, ICOMOS considers that its implementation may need strengthening to specifically deal with potential disputes in order to better protect, manage and utilise unique cultural and environmental assets to build local, regional and national social and economic capacities.

Increased knowledge about and use of rights-based approaches to heritage management – applying “human rights” in practice rather than merely invoking them – may contribute to more constructively resolving potential disputes between states and/or local stakeholders. The goal of the initiative is to make human rights dimensions more visible in cultural heritage and World Heritage work, thereby contributing towards appropriate and equitable heritage management and sustainable local community development.

Guidelines or other tools (such as a “sustainability check” that can be used by States Parties) may be needed to illustrate how our World Heritage work can benefit from adopting human rights-based approaches.

Our Plans for 2012

Events in the current year where the ICOMOS “Our Common Dignity” initiative will be presented and rights-based approaches to cultural heritage management discussed and explored include:

- February 2012, meeting of the representatives of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to plan the programme and to further develop a shared understanding of the possible enhancement of rights-based approaches;
- May 2012, the Interregional conference to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Roros, Norway;
- June 2012, the 36th session of World Heritage Committee meeting in St Petersburg, Russia;
- September 2012, the IUCN Congress in Korea;
- November 2012, the ICOMOS Advisory Committee meeting, and at ICOMOS regional meetings during 2012;
- Wherever possible, the joint initiative will be presented at other events associated with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, including the events planned to occur in Kyoto, Japan (November 2012).

The joint working group intends to report to the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly (Florence, 2014) with specific recommendations for ICOMOS.

For further information

The Task Force working under the leadership of Amund Sinding-Larsen and ICOMOS Norway, with the support of ICOMOS Vice President Kristal Buckley, will keep ICOMOS members informed on the concrete outcomes that must already be achieved during the current year and the 2012-2014 triennium, via the ICOMOS website. The Task force wishes to collect and use the experiences of interested ICOMOS, and welcomes your views and reflections on how to approach this complex topic. We look forward to hearing from you!

▲ Amund Sinding-Larsen
Chair of the Task Force

Historic Urban Landscapes

a new approach for urban conservation

The UNESCO Recommendation on historic urban landscapes introduces an approach to urban conservation that considers the city as a historic layering of cultural and natural values.

In November 2011, the UNESCO General Conference adopted the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL), as the outcome of a process launched in 2003 when the World Heritage Committee requested the organisation of a symposium to discuss how to adequately regulate the modernization needs of historic city environments while preserving the values embedded in inherited urban landscapes. The international conference "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture - Managing historic urban landscapes", organized by the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with ICOMOS and the City of Vienna in May 2005, issued the Vienna Memorandum advocating the integration of contemporary architecture, urban development and inherited landscape. The World Heritage Committee approved this document, calling on the UNESCO General Conference to adopt a new Recommendation to complete and update existing ones on urban conservation, in particular the Recommendation on the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas (Nairobi, 1976).

An international process

Between 2006 and 2010, eight international meetings were held at regional level to discuss the concept of historic urban landscapes, including new threats and challenges to historic cities and urban areas. ICOMOS played a significant role in the drafting process by participating at all meetings and in 2007 launching an online discussion forum that allowed members to contribute to the debate. An expert meeting convened by the World Heritage Centre in February 2010 developed a first draft of the new Recommendation, which was considered by the States Parties and Advisory Bodies before being submitted to the UNESCO General Conference in 2011.

Beyond the "historic centre"

In the text of the Recommendation, the historic urban landscape is defined as "the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting". This wider context includes the site's topography, geomorphology and natural features; its built environment, both historic and contemporary; its infrastructures above and below ground; its open spaces and gardens; its land use patterns and spatial organization; its visual relationships; and all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic



Valparaíso, Chile, a clear example of the interaction between the conditions of a site and the different layers of development of the human settlement.

processes, and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

Although the concept of historic urban landscapes does not imply a new heritage category, this definition provides the basis for a comprehensive approach to the identification, conservation and management of historic urban areas within an overall sustainability framework. This new approach aims at preserving the quality of the human environment and enhancing the productivity of urban spaces and integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation with the goals of social and economic development. Besides the definition, the document includes sections on challenges and opportunities for the historic urban landscape, policies, tools, capacity-building and international cooperation. The decision by the UNESCO General Conference includes a recommendation to Member States to take the appropriate steps to adapt this new instrument to their specific contexts; disseminate it widely across their national territories; facilitate its implementation through the formulation and adoption of supporting policies; and to monitor its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities.

Putting HULs into practice

ICOMOS also included the issue of historic urban landscapes in its own agenda. The 17th ICOMOS General Assembly adopted the Valetta Principles for the safeguarding and management of historic cities, towns and urban areas, developed by the International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), which updates the earlier Washington Charter adopted in 1987. The links between heritage conservation and sustainable development were also discussed in depth during the Scientific Symposium “Heritage, Driver of Development” held in the framework of this General Assembly.

The historic urban landscape approach opens new perspectives for dealing with urban heritage. The challenge for the immediate future consists in incorporating and adapting this new approach into existing planning mechanisms and instruments in order to contribute to achieving an adequate balance between the changing necessities and expectations of societies and the conservation of tangible and intangible attributes which convey the values of historic cities and urban areas.

▲ Alfredo Conti
ICOMOS Vice President

Twentieth Century Heritage

guiding conservation and change

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The obligation to conserve the heritage of the twentieth century is as important as our duty to conserve the significant heritage of previous eras.

Most ICOMOS members wrestle daily with the constant pressures to manage change and intervention to heritage places, but for the monuments and sites of the twentieth century, there is the added resistance of the inability of many decision makers and government authorities to recognise that the heritage places of the modern era are significant and need active conservation management.

How do we identify and select what are the significant places for the twentieth century - there are too many! Do the buildings and places of the modern era have different conservation issues to consider in terms of change - such as their specific materiality and functionality? What role do original designers have with proposed changes to their buildings? How much change is too much? Which layers of change are significant? Of course, many of these questions apply to all forms and eras of heritage.



Interior of Paimio Sanatorium, Finland (Alvar Aalto, 1930-33). The original colour scheme and furniture is carefully conserved within current hospital usage.

An ambitious plan!

In late 2010, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Twentieth Century Heritage (ISC20C) decided to start drafting, in the ICOMOS spirit of open debate and intellectual enquiry, a broadly based "Twentieth Century Heritage Guidelines" document that might eventually become ICOMOS doctrine.

The ISC20C's role and agenda is specifically multi-disciplinary - since we are engaged in the conservation and promotion of the architecture, landscapes, urbanism and even the moveable heritage of the twentieth century. However, we decided to start our work on these guidelines with an emphasis on approaches to intervention and change to architectural heritage and to broaden the document's scope later, once we had an agreed draft of basic principles set down.

The Madrid Document

We were indeed fortunate to have the opportunity to debate our ideas and test the emerging draft document through the support of a major international conference on "Intervention Approaches for the Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage - CAH 20thC" held in Madrid in

June 2011. ISC20C Vice President Fernando Espinosa de los Monteros worked tirelessly to support the working group's efforts and sustain a hugely successful conference in association with the Campus Internacional de Excelencia Moncloa - Cluster de Patrimonio, and with the collaboration of the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid (ETSAM).

Over 250 international delegates to the conference debated and amended the initial ISC20C draft text. Its principles were illuminated by two days of academic and theoretical papers and long into the hot Madrid nights the ISC20C working group pondered the complexity of wording an ICOMOS document that was to be presented in full in Spanish, French and English simultaneously. The so called "Madrid Document- Approaches for the Conservation of the Twentieth Century Architectural Heritage" was adopted by the conference delegates on 16 June 2011 at the Palacio de Cibeles, before the City of Madrid and Ministry authorities, to unanimous acclaim.

Next steps

At the ISC20C's 2011 annual meeting on the occasion of the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly we decided to

further consider the application of the document to the full breadth of twentieth century heritage places, and to incorporate case studies. We will distribute the text as widely as possible for public and ICOMOS comment. With the ongoing sponsorship of the Spanish conference organisers, the Madrid Document has been published together with a magnificent publication of the Madrid Conference papers - an outstanding contribution to the field of research and promotion of twentieth century heritage conservation practice.

2011 was a big year for ISC20C. Our two major projects - the historic thematic framework (sponsored by the Getty Conservation Institute) and the initial draft of our

Twentieth Century Heritage Conservation Guidelines document are both out for comment. We will be deciding our next steps in August 2012. If you are interested in the work of ISC20C, please look at our website, and be in touch, as ISC20C welcomes new members. For now, we hope you will comment on the Madrid Document and find it useful!

Check out the ISC20C website and send comments: <http://icomos-isc20c.org/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/madriddocumentenglish.pdf>

▲ Sheridan Burke
President

ICOMOS ISC for Twentieth Century Heritage

Visual impact on heritage sites

encouraging corporate responsibility

Defining the visual impact of corporate brand design and advertising on heritage sites, fostering awareness and promoting advocacy principles that can change corporate visual behaviour.

The "Corporate Visual Responsibility and Heritage Sites Project" has been proposed and developed by Jan C.K. Anderson and Ronald Lee Fleming FAICP (US/ICOMOS) and endorsed by the ICOMOS Scientific Council, Advisory and Executive Committees. It will be funded thanks to Mr Fleming's generous support of 25 000 Euro over the next year, with future years subject to evaluation and available funding.

The urgent need to develop a body of research on this topic so as to lead positive changes has been acknowledged since the adoption of the "Recommendation on Corporate Visual Responsibility" by the Advisory Committee at its meeting in Malta (2009) and then further defined at its 2010 meeting in Dublin.

Key issues

- All countries of the ICOMOS network have examples of the negative visual impacts of corporate brand design and advertising on heritage sites;
- Almost no multinational corporation has included heritage, and especially visual impact on heritage, within its Corporate Social Responsibility strategy, although most of them report on issues concerning sustainability, environmental responsibility and



Lisbon's tramway No. 28, a historic monument as a modern advertising billboard – Portugal.



Negative visual impact of corporate branding at Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, Germany.

commitment to local communities. This indicates that corporations do not consider heritage when dealing with these topics, providing a strong reason to implement this project;

- The comparative analysis of sites which illustrate negative visual impacts and sites where corporations have been able to respect heritage and community values shows that many companies are responsible for both positive and negative examples. This not only indicates that almost no corporation has developed a specific approach for the design of outlets and facilities near heritage sites, but also that some may be encouraged to reconsider their visual impact in specific cases if they are motivated to do so.
- In addition, public administrations, ICOMOS and UNESCO have not addressed this topic adequately. This is probably due to the absence of programmatic visibility: although there are many examples of the negative visual impacts of outlets and advertisements on the significance of heritage sites, their scale may be small or they occur in places that are rarely known. All of these cases need to be analysed in order to assess the critical negative impact on cultural heritage.

The main purpose of this project is therefore to draw on existing scientific research and comparative analysis of the visual impact of corporate brand design and advertising on heritage sites to foster awareness about this issue, define and disseminate principles which improve current practice and persuade designated corporations to have a more visually compatible and ethical approach towards heritage.

Project steps

To achieve these goals the project is focusing on the following steps:

1 Design and test a survey on the visual impact of corporate brand design and advertising in consultation with the ICOMOS National Committees of 6 pilot countries that will be chosen according to:

- Their previous experience on this issue; and the evidence of visual problems encountered as well as the record of improvements achieved;
- Their willingness to actively participate in this project;
- A balanced regional perspective.

2 Design and implement a protocol to communicate with those corporations which are mostly responsible for the negative visual impact on heritage at a global scale to persuade them to find visually compatible solutions for their outlets, advertising and other elements under their responsibility that may have a visual impact on heritage sites.

3 Celebrate the enhanced value achieved by responsible corporate and advertising behaviour by:

- Disseminating examples of best practice in this field which promote and maintain a positive corporate attitude towards heritage;
- Filling the strategic gap in heritage planning in the private sector and in corporate social responsibility programmes;
- Continuing to promote ICOMOS' visibility and action "beyond theory" and its efforts to improve heritage conservation and awareness around the world.

Contribute

ICOMOS members, National and International Scientific Committees interested in contributing to this project are encouraged to contact the International Secretariat on corporatevisualresponsibility@icomos.org

▲ Celia Martínez
ICOMOS Spain member, Granada University

Safeguarding Libya's heritage

during and after the conflict

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End of 2011, the conflict in Libya called for urgent emergency activity towards the identification and protection of prehistoric, Classical, Islamic and underwater cultural sites and heritage collections.

UNESCO led an initiative to record the presence and coordinates of cultural places in Libya in order to inform NATO of the positions of cultural properties and support a programme of avoidance of military action close to these sites. ICOMOS members, together with members from other UNESCO advisory bodies and the Blue Shield network, contributed valuable information towards the creation of the database. The database afforded considerable protection to the many sites identified and despite weeks of aerial bombardment, the armed conflict resulted in only minor damage to heritage places and collections.

It is interesting to note that despite difficulties regarding "ownership" matters, especially of Classical sites, and with the breakdown of civil defense in Libya, the local people, farmers and other parts of civil society, led by the tribes, took it upon themselves to take responsibility of heritage places, with excellent results. Local and national museums were protected by local communities, who welded steel doors to safeguard the exceptional reserve and museum collections.

ICOMOS was also active in expert meetings at UNESCO, concerning the continued protection of heritage during the transition period of Libyan governance. Attended by representatives from Libya, UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, IFLA, INTERPOL, the World Bank, the Aga Khan Trust, archaeological missions, and other NGOs, they discussed ways in which the international community can support Libya during this transition. ICOMOS drew attention to specific aspects of concern, including the status and protection of underwater cultural heritage, informed by an excellent report provided by the ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH). Participants recognised the need to work with decision makers and the local media, as well as the importance of capacity building and training. It was agreed that museums would make a good focus for early action.

There is a high risk of destruction during this period of transition in the absence of administration and civil



The Amphitheatre at the port of Apollonia Cyrenaica, submerged in antiquity, with archaeological remains stretching far into the sea.

defense structures at all levels, resulting in a possibility of inappropriate demolitions and illegal construction, illicit traffic, and permits being issued to those who may not have reliable intentions or without the assessment of the benefits for the citizens, as witnessed in Tunisia and other places.

An outcome from the meetings included the creation of lists that outline urgent, intermediate and longer term actions:

- Urgent: Includes security and civil defense concerns and illicit trafficking.
- Intermediate: implementation of Museum projects, inventories, institution building, legal frameworks.
- Longer term: Cooperation towards communication strategies and planning, including capacity building at all levels.

▲ John Hurd
Advisory Committee President

Thailand's unexpected flood

The Thai people must learn from the past and follow their traditional way of living with water in order to avoid unexpected floods and avert an even larger disaster in future.

For centuries, the Thai or Tai people had adapted their way of living to seasonal "flooding" as witnessed by their settlement on the river estuary. They lived above the water in floating houses or houses on stilts, but never in constructions on the ground. In the past, water and flooding were part of the traditional Thai way of living, and this aspect led to the development of Thai culture for many centuries. Some 70-80 years ago rapid socio-economic change led to a shift in the style of the dwellings in towns and cities in Thailand. We shifted from "water-based cities" to "land-based cities" and became a "land of consumption", neglecting our previous local knowledge on settlement, and continued to develop new built environments instead. These new settlements were constructed on top of the existing layers of the old towns, located along the main river basins that experienced very severe flooding last year.

In November 2011, ICOMOS Thailand was contacted by UNESCO Bangkok and ICOMOS International to assist the World Bank's "Post-Disaster Needs Assessment"

team (PDNA), which was supporting the Thai Department of Finance (TDF) in their disaster assessment. One of their tasks was the assessment of heritage affected by flooding. Although we lacked manpower as ICOMOS Thailand members had also been affected by the disaster, through our network we were able to provide information for the assessment of vernacular heritage sites. Since over 90% of vernacular heritage in Thailand was located along the ancient river and canal transport routes, we estimate that around 80% of the vernacular heritage of the river basin was flooded, principally in the old riverside communities along the Chao Phraya and Ta Chine river. The water level continued at 0.80-2.50 meters high for several months depending on the location, and damaged most of the ground floor level of buildings including wooden walls, floors, furniture and household appliances, etc. Although it was probable that there would be large-scale renovation works undertaken at a later stage, the most serious concern for ICOMOS Thailand at the time was that many local authorities along the river planned to protect their villages by building a high flood-wall equipped with a walkway along their community's embankments. We believe that this will destroy the cultural significance and historical record of these old communities. You may question if this proposed work can be legally undertaken: the answer is yes, because Thailand does not have protection zones for historic urban areas or other relevant regulations in place as yet, especially in rural areas. Due to this, most of our tangible vernacular heritage is under threat. ICOMOS Thailand was also involved in a meeting attended by the Minister of Culture, the Fine Arts Department (FAD), UNESCO Bangkok, and conservation experts from many countries (Japan, USA, Germany and Italy) to support the FAD in its restoration and reconsolidation works at the Ayutthaya Historical Park. The meeting discussed flood related issues and prevention, not only focussing on the structural stability of monuments but also on a proposal to prevent further flooding through the rehabilitation of the old city wall. The height of the city wall must be carefully planned by hydro experts and all stakeholders in order to establish criteria for its optimal scale. This rehabilitation will not only retain the city's traditional context, but also promote and convey the traditional cultural landscape of the Isle of Ayutthaya, through the revitalization of primitive moats to extend floodways. Also, the renewal of the water gate system to control the flow of water has been proposed in several plans, including those for the moat network, sluice gate, flood prevention and waterway transportation. ICOMOS Thailand acknowledges that it must not only focus on heritage knowledge and public awareness, but that it must also make efforts to encourage community participation in the safeguarding of heritage. This will be promoted through the "Thailand Charter on Cultural Heritage Sites Management", which will soon be launched.

▲ ICOMOS Thailand



The temple of Wat Chai Wattanaram at Ayutthaya, during the 2011 flood.

Tools for ICOMOS members

Browse the new website, update your on-line member profile, sign up to the e-News, upload your publications on the Open Archive...

The new ICOMOS website

Following a major overhaul of its design, structure and functionality, the new website was launched on 25 November 2011, on the occasion of the 17th General Assembly.



ICOMOS' new website interface.

Now a communication tool adapted to today's world it effectively showcases ICOMOS' work, provides a single access to information and benefits from a resolutely modern approach in terms of:

- Image: Benefitting of an instantly recognizable visual identity, it meets current requirements for ergonomics, browsing comfort and readability and allows you to find information more efficiently and intuitively – for example the ICOMOS on-line calendar of activities.
- Content management system: tailored to ICOMOS' specific needs, it allows for easy updating ensuring a dynamic development of the site;
- New technologies: the site incorporates features related to new social networks and offers many possibilities for future development.

2012/2013 will see the creation of a members-only section; the revamp of existing contents, among other the pages of the Documentation Centre; content creation for new rubrics; the development of templates for ICOMOS Committee websites; the integration of

ICOMOS' various databases into the site (membership, bibliographical, Open Archive) and the setting up of an ICOMOS Photobank, for which we invite you to donate your photos to the Documentation Centre as of now!

ICOMOS particularly thanks the Walloon Region for its generous financial contribution to this project.

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The ICOMOS membership and expert database – complete your on-line profile!

The Gilles Nourissier Database has been carefully prepared to assist networking among the ICOMOS membership and to improve membership management and services within the organisation. Its main objectives are to support one of our core aims “to put expertise of highly qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community” and to permit the identification of skills and experience to be deployed.

Each ICOMOS member is therefore invited to carefully complete their own on-line professional profile and to keep it up-to-date. Institutional members can enter information on the institution and up to 3 individual representative profiles. Please complete all the categories of information stored in the database, as this will ensure that experts can be found for most queries. The database also enables you to sign up, among other, to the ICOMOS e-news, our electronic bulletin, in the working language of your choice and to access the future members-only section of the website.

The Database is accessible via the ICOMOS website under “Resources”. Should you not have received your password, go to the database homepage and click on “I am an ICOMOS member but have not received my password yet”. Your password will be sent to you upon verification of your membership status. Please note that if your membership fee payment is not up-to-date, your National Committee may deactivate your profile and it will no longer be accessible to you.

The ICOMOS Open Archive

The archive allows scientific literature in the field of heritage conservation to be available, visible and searchable in full text format. Both an institutional and a subject based archive, it permits researchers to search and download documents free of charge, and authors to share their own specialised scientific output. All ICOMOS Committees and members are invited to up-load their work on the Open Archive, which can be accessed through our web site.

New ICOMOS Publications



ICOMOS International: Rock Art in Central Asia - A Thematic Study, “Наскальное искусство в Центральной Азии: Тематическое исследование”

Ed. by Clottes, Jean. Paris, ICOMOS, 2011. 384 p., illus. ISBN: 978-2-918086-08-6 [English/Russian]

Part of the ICOMOS Thematic Studies series on rock art, and following on from previous volumes: Sahara and North Africa (2007), Latin America and the Caribbean (2006).

This new study covers the vast region of Central Asia and aims at highlighting the importance of its rock art in order to enhance the protection, preservation and management of this

heritage. It takes a “country-based” approach, starting in the west (from the Caspian Sea) and ending in the east: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, north-eastern Mongolia and central southern Russia (Siberian region of Tuva and Minusinsk Depression).

Available as a PDF download on the ICOMOS website and in hard copy from the ICOMOS Documentation Centre.



ICOMOS International - IAU: Heritage Sites of Astronomy and Archaeoastronomy in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention - A Thematic Study

Ed. by Ruggles, Clive and Cotte, Michel. Paris, ICOMOS-IAU, 2011. 274 p., illus. ISBN: 978-2-918086-07-9

This report is the result of a collaborative project between ICOMOS and the International Astronomical Union (IAU), aimed at gaining an improved understanding of the character and composition of different forms of astronomical heritage and to identify optimal methods for and potential problems in defining this type of heritage in the context of the World Heritage Convention.

It presents an overall vision on astronomical heritage, attempts to identify what constitutes “outstanding universal significance to humankind” in relation to astronomy, and identifies broad issues that could arise in the assessment of cultural properties relating to astronomy.

First published as an e-book (June 2010), and then in hard copy (February 2011), it can be downloaded or ordered via <http://www2.astronomicalheritage.org/index.php/thematic-study>



ICOMOS Japan: The Great East Japan Earthquake, Report on the Damage to the Cultural Heritage

Ed. by Japan ICOMOS National Committee. Tokyo, Japan ICOMOS National Committee, 2011. 32 p., illus.

The tremendous Tohoku Earthquake of 11 March 2011 recorded a magnitude of 9.0 and caused a tsunami which reached an upstream height of up to 40 metres, causing vast and heavy damage along 500 kilometres of Japan’s Pacific east coast. The total number of casualties and damages are estimated at approximately 19,500 dead and missing persons,

115,000 collapsed buildings, 162,000 “half destroyed” and 559,000 “partially damaged” buildings.

Published 8 months after this tragedy, this document aims at providing the public with a comprehensive report on damages to cultural properties and an important reference for experts from countries which share similar concerns. It can be downloaded from http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/earthquake_report_20111120.pdf



ICOMOS St. Petersburg Regional Branch: World Heritage - the Historical Landscape of the Saint Petersburg Agglomeration “Всемирное наследие — исторический ландшафт Санкт-Петербургской агломерации”

Ed. by Gorbatenko, Sergey. Saint Petersburg, ЗОДЧИЙ, 2011, 116 p., illus. ISBN 978-5-904560-02-7 [English/Russian]

Tracing the historical development of the city of St. Petersburg, it focuses both on the formation of the cultural landscape of the city and its environs and the historical and

landscape complexes of the Saint Petersburg agglomeration. It provides a clear picture of the position of the city in the context of the World Heritage List and its evolution since its inscription 20 years ago.

To order see: <http://www.bookvoed.ru/item761919.html>

Cover: Sankoré mosque, Mali. Annual traditional coating with mud plaster. Since June Islamist groups have been destroying religious shrines and attacking the monuments of Timbuktu, which bear testimony to centuries of broad-minded Islamic teaching.