

ICOMOS



Scientific Symposium Reconstructions: European perspectives

Annual Meeting
of ICOMOS
European Committees

6-7 June 2016
Athens, Greece



Robert Charles Cocknell, *Copied from ancient Athens.*
Illustration by Hugh William Williams, *Public view of*
Greece with classical illustrations, Edinburgh 1930

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National Technical
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Technical Chamber of Greece



NTUA School of Architecture

ICOMOS Europe Group Meeting in Athens, 6th & 7th June 2016

Reconstructions: European perspective

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Contents

PROGRAMME 5

“Reconstruction: European perspectives”

GRELLAN ROURKE 9

The Legacy of Athens:

- Neoclassical Planification and Modern Perspectives

SOFIA AVGERINO-KOLONIAS 11

- The charter of Athens' Legacies and Controversies

GEORGIA MARINO 13

Reconstructions

MARIE LAURE LAVENIR 16

History, Theory and Society in Architectural Reconstructions Today

MARKO SPIKIC 17

Can Restoration ever be Neutral?

SUSAN DENYER 18

Could conservation theory solve the problem of reconstruction?

BOGUSŁAW SZMYGIN 19

Occurances of reconstruction

ATHANASIOS NAKASIS 21

Construire la reconstruction

JEAN-CHRISTOPHE SIMON 23

Can reconstruction revive spatial memory?

ZEYNEP AHUNBAY 25

(Post-Trauma) Reconstructions - the German Experience

CHRISTOPH MACHAT 27

Restoration and/or reconstruction of historic monuments

TAMÁS FEJÉRDY 28

Reconstruction in Practice; Two case studies from the Czech Republic

JOSEF ŠTULC 30

The reconstruction as a threat

VJEKOSLAVA SANKOVIC SIMCIC 32

Reconstruction of the historic stone bridge of Plaka in Epirus Greece

I. EFESSIOU

E. TSAKANIKA 34

Heritage of the Reconstruction Period of WWII, case Finland

KIRSTI KOVANEN 36

The “Arty” Way - A Dutch Approach to the Presentation of Archaeological Heritage

MARC KOCKEN 38

Reconstruction for better understanding the past. Case of Soroca Medieval Fortress

SERGIU MUSTEAȚĂ 40

3D Virtual Reconstruction of Monuments

ANDREAS GEORGOPOULOS 42

The Socerb castle: between authenticity and “reconstruction”

MARKO STOKIN 44

PARTICIPATION LIST 46

PROGRAMME

Monday 6th June/ Lundi 6 juin

09.00-09.10 Welcome/ accueil

09.10-09.40 *The Legacy of Athens/ L'héritage d'Athènes:*

- *Neoclassical Planification and Modern Perspectives
L'urbanisme néoclassique et perspectives actuelles*
Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias (Greece)
- *Charter of Athens Athens` Legacies and Controversies
La charte d'Athènes` Héritage et controverse*
Georgia Marinou (Greece)

SESSION 1

[Co-Chairs/ présidents de séance: Nils Ahlberg & Elena Korka]

09.40-09.45 Reconstructions – Marie-Laure Lavenir (Secretariat, Paris)

09.45-10.05 *History, Theory and Society in Architectural Reconstructions Today
Histoire, théorie et Société en matière de reconstructions architecturales
de nos jours*
Marko Špikić (Croatia)

10.05-10.25 *Could Conservation Theory solve the problem of Reconstruction?
Les théories de la conservation peuvent-elles résoudre le problème de la
Reconstruction?*
Bogusław Szmygin (Poland)

10.25-10.45 *Can Reconstruction ever be a Neutral Process?
La Reconstruction pourra-t-elle jamais être un acte neutre ?*
Susan Denyer (United Kingdom)

11.45-11.05 *Occurrences of Reconstruction / Cas de reconstruction*
Athanasios Nakasis

11.05-11.25 Short Coffee Break/ Courte pause café

SESSION 2

[Co-Chairs/ présidents de séance: Teresa Patricio & Athanasios Nakasis]

- 11.25-11.45** *Construire la reconstruction*
Jean-Christophe Simon (France)
- 11.45-12.05** *Can Reconstruction revive Spatial Memory?*
La Reconstruction peut-elle raviver la mémoire des lieux ?
Zeynep Ahunbay (Turkey)
- 12.05-12.25** *German Experience of Reconstruction*
L'expérience allemande de la reconstruction
Christoph Machat (Germany)
- 12.25-12.45** *Restoration and/or Reconstruction of Historic Monuments*
Restaurer et/ou reconstruire les monuments historiques
Tamás Fejérdy (Hungary)
- 12.45-13.05** *Reconstruction in the Czech Republic: two diverse case studies*
La reconstruction en République Tchèque: deux cas d'étude différents
Josef Štulc
- 13.05-13.25** *Reconstruction as a Threat*
La reconstruction come menace
Vjekoslava Sankovic Simic
- 13.25-14.40** Light Lunch/ Déjeuner

SESSION 3

[Co-Chairs/ présidents de séance: Marko Stokin & Andreas Georgopoulos]

- 14.40-15.00** *Reconstruction of the Historic Stone Bridge of Plaka in Epirus*
Reconstruction du pont historique en pierre de Plaka en Epire
Irene Efesiou & Eleutheria Tsakanika
- 15.00-15.20** *The Heritage of the Reconstruction Period after WWII.*
Le patrimoine de la reconstruction après la seconde Guerre Mondiale
Kirsti Kovanen (Finland)

- 15.20-15.40** *The 'Arty' Way: a Dutch approach to the Presentation of Archeological Heritage*
Une approche néerlandaise de présentation du patrimoine archéologique
Marc Kocken (Netherlands)
- 15.40-16.00** *Reconstruction for Better Understanding the Past – Soroca Fortress*
Reconstruire pour mieux comprendre le passé – Soroca Fortress
Sergiu Musteata (Moldova)
- 16.00-16.20** Short Coffee Break/ courte pause café

SESSION 4

- 16.20-16.50** PowerPoint visual presentation of projects sent in by National Committees
Diaporama de projets adressés par les comités nationaux
- 16.50-18.50** Round Table Discussion / Table ronde et discussion
[Rapporteurs: Dominique Schneider & Zeynep Gül Ünal]
- 18.50-19.10** Closing Discussion/ Clôture
- 19.10-19.30** Performance by the Musical Department of NTUA
Concert par le Département de musique de la NTUA
- 20.30** Dinner / Dîner

Tuesday 7th June / Mardi 7 Juin

- 08.30-10.00** Guided Visit to the Acropolis Site
Visite guidée du site de l'Acropole
- 10.00-12.00** Guided Visit to the World Heritage Site of Acropolis
Visite guidée du Site Patrimoine Mondial de l'Acropole

- 12.00-13.30** Return to National Technical University of Athens walking through the historical centre (Plaka district, Benizelo's mansion and the neoclassical heritage of Athens)
Retour à la UTNA à pied à travers le centre historique (quartier de Plaka, Demeure neobyzantine Benizelo et le patrimoine néoclassique d'Athènes)
- 13.30-14.45** Light Lunch/ Déjeuner
- 14.45-17.45** Europe Group Meeting / Réunion de l'Eurogroupe
[Rapporteurs: Isabelle Palmi & Grant Lock]
- 18.00-19.00** Guided Visit to National Archaeological Museum
Visite guidée du Musée Archéologique National
- 20.30** Dinner / Dîner

Annual Meeting of ICOMOS European Committees “Reconstruction: European perspectives”

The International situation with regard to Reconstruction is currently being addressed by ICOMOS and so far there has been a colloquium on *Post-Trauma Reconstruction* in Paris last March. The proceedings have now been published and recently disseminated by the Director General to all the participants of the Europe Group meeting in Athens. This topic will continue into the ICOMOS AdCom Scientific Symposium in Istanbul later this year.

Our focus in Athens will be broader, looking at reconstructions beyond the limits of World Heritage and traumatic destruction; it will focus on a wider European perspective. The meeting will start with 15 presentations from a wide geographic spread and dealing with reconstructions in all their varied guises. This will be followed by a self-explanatory PowerPoint presentation with examples submitted by National Committee members. This will help stimulate the Round Table discussion which will take place afterwards. In preparation for this discussion a framework of questions or prompts will be circulated in advance of the meeting. In this way the participants will be well-prepared for the discussion.

The abstracts of the presentations will be published beforehand in booklet form thanks to the support of ICOMOS Hellenic and a report will issue after the meeting reflective of the outcomes of the discussions. This will hopefully be a springboard for further exploration on the subject and the writing of guidance documents in the future.

GRELLAN D. ROURKE
ICOMOS Vice-President (Europe)

THE LEGACY OF ATHENS: Neoclassical Planification and Modern Perspectives

PROF. SOFIA AVGERINO-KOLONIAS

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ABSTRACT

Athens is an ancient city, but its modern history began on a spring day in 1833, when the Ottoman guard restituted the Acropolis to the Greeks. The urban planning of Athens, immediately following the independence and the formation of the new Hellenic state, was a synthetic and complex endeavor. It had to satisfy the requirements of a modern capital, as well as highlight the particular importance and the global allure of the Athenian cultural heritage. The reality was that of a city abandoned because of war. But the existing ideological stance, albeit unfounded, anticipated the restitution of the ancient glory and it was represented by the royal court in Athens. Kleanthis and Schaubert were called to design the first plan of the city (1832). They introduced the neoclassical tracing, beginning from the palace and extending on three axes, whose points of reference were the Acropolis, the Kerameikos and the ancient stadium.

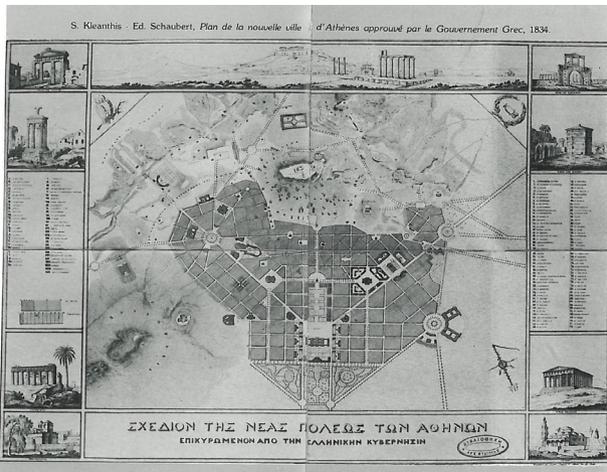
The 19th century saw the construction of noteworthy public buildings and residences, listed among the most representative cases of Hellenic neo-classicism. Many of these buildings were realized through the donations of wealthy Greeks of the diaspora, complemented by contributions by the citizens. Hospitals, schools, churches and other public buildings took the lead among the constructed buildings.

Despite the fact that Athenian neo-classicism was initially due to the Greeks who studied in Europe and to the Bavarians and other European architects who worked to reconstruct Athens, it soon evolved into an independent morphological system which characterized 19th and 20th century Athens for more than seventy years. This unusual duration in time and the obsession to follow the classical rules is a unique phenomenon when compared to the stylistic tendencies observed in 19th century Europe.

In the last forty years of a city characterized by excessive and desultory urban development, the idea expressed by Kleanthis and Schaubert was reformed in order to create an archaeological park, through the proposal for the unification of the city's archaeological sites. This plan aims to allow visitors, as well as residents of modern-day Athens, to discover and get acquainted with ancient Athens, by passing through neoclassical Athens.



LFS Fauvel, Plan of Athens, 1780



S. Kleanthis, Ed. Schaubert, Plan of Athens approved by Greek Government, 1834

Keywords: Athens, Kleanthis and Schaubert urban plan of Athens, Hellenic neo-classicism, unification of the archaeological sites in Athens

THE LEGACY OF ATHENS: The charter of Athens' Legacies and Controversies

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ABSTRACT

On July the 29th of 1933, the 4CIAM members embarked on the liner "Patris" sailing in the Mediterranean Sea from Marseilles towards Athens. The point of departure, the voyage with vessel and destination were all charged with cultural meaning and symbolism. The goal of the assembly on the 3rd of August was the "Functional City" exhibition opened at the National Technical University of Athens. The 4CIAM studied in various work groups 34 cities focusing on crucial points concerning "wholesome" urban planning including *Historic districts of the cities*. However, there was no agreement on guidelines and from the point of view of monuments, if we recur today to the 4CIAM, it is basically for its symbolic choice of Athens as its field of activity and rather not for any visionary concern for them. The reference to monuments seems rather incidental and on the ground to avoid interference hindering the growth of the "Functional City".

The living way of a Mediterranean society, the quintessence of the big old See con-



Geraki Greece



Ma'lula Syria

necting its people and civilisations striving and thriving in the same context, climate, landscape, traditional economy, architecture was not grasped by the 4CIAM members who merely focused to its Light and Sun, not deviating to the least from their pre-constructed idea of “Healthy” Cities.

At the meantime, only four months ago and while Greece continued poor but dignified its tranquil living within the aura of its glorious antiquity and the endeavour to partake to the European architectural movement of modernism, arose a resonant sign that the world was treading to a perilous adventure. Albeit the incendiary of the Bundestag in March of the same year the 4CIAM proceeded unsuspected and mostly unsuccessful on managing modern cities’ life. Ten years later, 1943, in a new European reality amidst the war, Le Corbusier surmised and reworded the original work of the 4CIAM in a newly formulated document that was published and made known as the Athens Charter. This work despite the reference of its title was mostly based on Le Corbusiers’ individual views as largely expressed in *The Radiant City*. But most important was his newly formulated consideration of “The Historic Heritage of Cities”. We should retain his thoughts such as “*The life of a city is a continuous event that is expressed through the centuries by material works... They form a part of the human heritage and whoever owns them or is entrusted with their protection has the ... obligation to ... hand this noble heritage down intact to the centuries to come.*” The Charter proffered a new vision and esteem for monuments and historic tissues when at the very moment of its publication the war bombarded them. History treaded its own way.

The Charter had a crucial impact on urban planning after World War II among nations trying to rebuild their ruined urban tissues. Through its principles and modern architecture it offered a ready code in order to give a home to innumerable citizens striving to acquire new sheltering and surpass poverty and degrading living conditions. Amazingly enough these same societies remained immune to the Charter maxims in two different instances:

In the first instance the Charter proclaimed that “*under no circumstances should the cult of the picturesque and the historical take precedence over the healthfulness of the dwelling, upon which the well-being and the moral health of the individual so closely depend.*” However in Rome a decisive policy after the war retained demoralized citizens against destructions and alterations of their abodes in the name of sanitation and modernization. Unfortunately that was not the case for neoclassical Athens that was captured in the frenzy of “antiparochi” land for flat exchange in kind.

In the second instance the Charter stated “*To imitate the past slavishly is to condemn ourselves to delusion*” that “*can never lead to anything but a simulacrum devoid of all vitality. The mingling of the “false” with the “genuine”... merely results in artificial reconstruction capable only of discrediting the authentic testimonies...*” Societies of the by-gone, perished by bombardments built environments followed also here their own way, and launched to big scale reconstructions ignoring well meant summons on architectural ethics simply choosing to restore their devastated old city centres and at the same time their mental

strength with their renewed encounter with tradition in their every-day life experience. These societies were motivated by vision. Their endeavor was to recapture values and long lived habits through forms and their motives were pure, not in search of touristic or commercial scenery for surplus value. Nobody would contest this in the case of the reconstruction of the old Marktplatz of Frankfurt or the Dresdner Frauenkirche. Even the Gedächtnis Kirche was the reconstruction and preservation of evil memories and moral for the generations to come. It is yet ignored the reconstruction ethics of the Berliner Schloß, the cocoon of Prussian History.

Reconstructions are roads for journeys and no destinations as they tend to recapture the image lost but cannot reach the essence that rests in peaceful existence. And this I know not if it can ever be reconstructed in the lives and memories of innocent people.

Keywords: 4CIAM, Athens Charter, reconstruction

Reconstructions

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ABSTRACT

Si d'aucuns pouvaient encore penser, il y a peu, que la reconstruction du patrimoine culturel était un sujet réservé aux experts de la conservation, force est de constater aujourd'hui, qu'elle est devenue un sujet d'actualité générale, qui occupe les premières pages de journaux à très grande diffusion.

Cette situation nous oblige. Elle vient rappeler avec force aux scientifiques et professionnels de la conservation que la réévaluation, voir la révision de ses outils, principes et pratiques en matière de reconstruction ne peut être différée plus longtemps.

Toutefois, l'inscription de la reconstruction au coeur d'une actualité brûlante nous place aussi dans une situation dont les conditions d'urgence et de médiatisation ne sont pas toujours propices à la sérénité ou la profondeur de la réflexion. C'est une difficulté dont nous devons être conscients.

L'ICOMOS est pleinement conscient des responsabilités qui sont les siennes et souhaite apporter, à travers l'ensemble de son réseau, de ses comités nationaux et de ses comités scientifiques internationaux, une contribution significative aux enjeux actuels.

C'est pourquoi je me réjouis particulièrement que la reconstruction ait été choisie comme thème de cette réunion du Groupe Europe. Le programme qui nous est proposé est, à ce titre, plein de promesses, avec des interventions nombreuses, sur des sujets variés.

Comme cela a été souligné en conclusion du colloque organisé en mars dernier à Paris en réponse à l'invitation formulée par le Comité du patrimoine mondial à Bonn l'an dernier, c'est le propre et la richesse d'une approche internationale de la conservation, et la mission de notre organisation, que de refléter des analyses, des réflexions et des expériences diverses selon les pays et les cultures.

History, Theory and Society in Architectural Reconstructions Today

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ABSTRACT

Reconstruction is one of the key concepts in conservation of our time. Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall it has attracted wide public interest. Once again, it has come to represent a wide-spread social yearning for the missing proofs of identity and security. At the same time, it has become a global phenomenon, substituting the socio-psychological incentives to the healing of collective traumas with more pragmatic economic arguments. Some claim that reconstructions represent a destructive and not a refreshing side of the conservation movement. They are therefore a sign of a crisis, if not of the movement's last days.

This presentation will discuss the role of past experiences in today's reconstruction. It will evoke the origin, theoretical definitions, function and meaning of reconstruction in different historical and geographical contexts, bearing in mind the constant presence of the public eye in the process. Taking into account the shift in the fundamental aims of reconstruction (from its existential and therapeutic function in the past to the commodification and construction of new political histories today), it will discuss the following questions: Do we need reconstructions? Who needs them? What are the reasons for their social success? Do we live in an age of reconstruction, experiencing some sort of professional crises due to the social success of the concepts of resurrection and cloning? Should experts be worried by the re-appearance of disappeared monuments and devastated sites? Is there a discriminatory element in the reconstruction after elimination? How should we discuss the functions and meanings of reconstructions on a global level, bearing in mind the variety of perceptions of the past on our planet? In answering these questions, we should not ignore the history of ideas in conservation. In the past two centuries, it taught us about a conservative care of fragments, critical approaches to reintegration and the importance of reformist and estranging gestures brought by the Modern Movement.

Keywords: architectural reconstruction, conservation, society, architectural history, theory of conservation

Can Restoration ever be Neutral?

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ABSTRACT

We tend to accept that history is never neutral but can be used, re-used and re-interpreted. Can we say something similar for **reconstruction**, such as reconstruction is never **neutral**, but used and reused to re-interpret the past? Or is there such a thing as 'value free' reconstruction of 'neutral' buildings or public spaces?

It could be argued that the technicalities of reconstruction are the easy part - that is the 'how'; 'why' we do it and 'who' decides is much more difficult, as is determining on what basis proposals should be assessed or decisions taken. And who are 'we'? – **who** should be making decision on reconstruction? And where lies the roles of experts? Can we separate 'our' heritage from 'their' heritage?

In relation to notions such as faithfulness to original form and substance, or to context, or to ideas of national identity or memory, or to political or philosophical justifications, on what basis can the reconstructed copy be considered good enough to carry its message? And who defines the **message**? And can a message be neutral or do symbols of tolerance, nation building, religious pluralism, etc. often turn out to be divisive?

This paper will explore these issues and others through reflecting on some recent reconstruction projects in Europe.

Could conservation theory solve the problem of reconstruction?

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ABSTRACT

Reconstruction of historical buildings has happened always, but has always raised concerns. Therefore the reconstruction is an important problem in the theory of conservation.

Analysis of the doctrinal documents shows that general assessment of reconstruction is negative. Reconstruction could have been done only in exceptional cases and if it was based on a reliable documentation/sources. Reconstruction hasn't been however considered a conservation action.

Modern conservation theory radically changes. The paradigm shift in the theory of conservation involves a greater diversity of conservation actions and adjusting them to the external conditions. Consequently, in some modern documents the approach to reconstruction also changes - conservation action is considered to be acceptable. Change of the approach to the reconstruction should, however, be developed by the theory of conservation. Reconstruction should not in fact be "unconditionally" recognized for conservation action. The conditions and circumstances in which reconstruction can be done have to be determined. This is a task for the theory of conservation.

Consideration of the context in the assessment of reconstruction means that the analysis should include 4 elements:

- The historic monument - the characteristics of the object that is the subject of reconstruction
- The reconstruction – technical method of dealing with the monument
- The circumstances of the destruction of the monument
- The circumstances/justification for the reconstruction of the monument.

Consideration of the context in conservation action makes that the characteristics of reconstruction as a technical procedure is only one of the four factors that should be taken into account.

This means that the assessment of reconstruction cannot be universal – reconstruction cannot be assessed independently of the object of reconstruction (characteristic of the historic monument) and the circumstances of its execution (the circumstances of destruction and reconstruction).

Therefore, the theory of conservation should develop a methodology that allows objectification of circumstances and conditions, in which the reconstruction of the historic building is to be taken.

Problems presented in the paper will be illustrated with examples of: reconstruction of a traditional village in the Open Air Museum in Lublin, reconstruction of the city center destroyed during World War II, reconstruction of the ruins of a medieval castle.

Keywords: reconstruction, theory of conservation, heritage analysis

Occurrences of reconstruction

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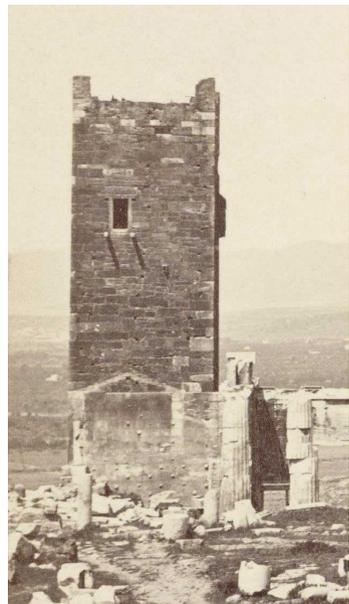
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ABSTRACT

This paper refers to some examples of ancient structures in Greece, and shows that their reconstruction has to do with the mentality of the communities, which varies over time:

1. The city around the Minoan palace of **Zakros** on the island of Crete. The majority of scholars now accept that in the Late Minoan period there were two classes: The "Elite" and the "Simple citizens". This distinction is mainly based in the architectural elements rather than in the findings. Perhaps, therefore, there were two "Elites": The "Nobles" (Landowners?), who are traditionally conservative, have houses with poor architecture but luxury objects, and the "Newly Rich" (Tradesmen or Craftsmen?) who imitate the new architectural data of the palace and have less important objects in the houses. The construction of the Palace has to deal with a fully Knossian dominance all over Crete. What happened at Zakros has a parallel in modern post-revolutionary Greece of 1830 with respect to constructions, when predetermined synthetic neoclassical perceptions of Western European models came into fashion. Then the old existing houses suffered from transformations, reconstructions and additions in order to be adapted in the modern spirit.
2. The reconstruction of the Minoan palace at **Knossos**. Two-thirds of this reconstruction has to do with what Arthur Evans thought the palace it looked like. Of course these



Demolished Frankish Tower [1874]



Minoan Palace at Knossos

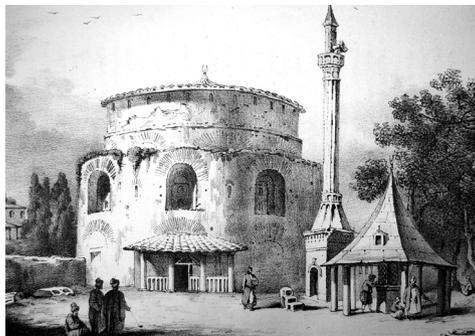


Minoan Palace at Zakros

views of Evans are the most possible of how the palace would have been. This reconstruction nowadays is considered also as a modern monument.

3. The use of the **Acropolis of Athens**, and especially of the Parthenon, through eras. Into the Parthenon was built a christian church and later a mosque. The Acropolis was used as a residential area through various eras. After the establishment of the modern Greek State (1830), the Acropolis of Athens had buildings of several eras. The New State decided to demolish all the buildings that didn't create a reminiscence of the "ancient glory" of Greece of the 5th c. B.C., as if as this modern State came directly from ancient Greece, ignoring the Roman, Medieval and Ottoman occupations. With the mentality that we have now, we would have kept buildings such as the Frankish tower.
4. The circular building known as "**Rotonda**", in Thessaloniki, north Greece. This is a Roman building that was transformed to a christian church and later was used as a mosque. Now it is restored, so there is a discussion concerning its use, either as a monument or a Christian church, or both.

Keywords: Zakros, Knossos, Acropolis of Athens, Rotonda-Thessaloniki



Rotonda (1831)

Construire la reconstruction

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ABSTRACT

Reconstruire, la question se pose car le patrimoine bâti peut être brutalement détruit à l'occasion d'une catastrophe naturelle, lors d'un conflit armé en même temps que le bâti qui l'entoure, mais aussi par décision volontaire pour des motifs religieux, politiques, ethniques ou raciaux.

Il est frappant de constater aujourd'hui, l'émergence d'un phénomène nouveau, la destruction du patrimoine et notamment du patrimoine mondial, comme arme politique employée par des groupes terroristes et destinée à soulever l'indignation internationale, à provoquer des tensions religieuses et à cliver les sociétés et les pays non-belligérants.

Pendant la durée de la crise, quelle qu'elle soit, les moyens d'intervention *in situ* sont limités voire nuls et on ne peut que constater en même temps que la souffrance des peuples victimes de ces crises, les atteintes portées au patrimoine. A ce stade, l'action ne peut qu'être extérieure et préparer les interventions futures.

Une fois la crise résolue, se pose alors la question de la résorption du traumatisme et de la reconstruction de la société. La question patrimoniale constitue un des enjeux de cette reconstruction. Il importe tout d'abord d'être précis sur les termes qui définiront l'intervention : s'agit-il de reconstruire, de restaurer, de restituer ?

Dans tous les cas et quel que soit le parti qui sera adopté pour traiter de la question patrimoniale, les choix qui seront faits auront un contenu, une visée, un sens politique.

Dans ce contexte, ICOMOS en tant qu'ONG se situe hors du champ politique et a pour vocation à offrir ses compétences scientifiques et techniques en faveur du patrimoine dès lors que sa participation est sollicitée. ICOMOS ne devra intervenir qu'avec le nécessaire recul qui doit guider toute décision en matière de patrimoine et apportera son approche méthodologique la plus rigoureuse.

Gardons nous de céder à l'émotion, de prendre des initiatives ou des décisions hâtives. Les actes de destruction font partie de l'histoire et le conflit en lui-même est constitutif de l'histoire du monument ; en faire abstraction, tenter d'en faire disparaître les effets serait nier l'histoire ce qui constituerait, le passé nous l'a enseigné, un grave traumatisme pour les victimes de ces crises ou les générations suivantes.

Pour pouvoir orienter les choix de reconstruire, restaurer ou restituer, une approche méthodologique est nécessaire.

Premiers axes de réflexion pour une méthodologie de l'intervention pendant et à l'issue d'une crise :

- 1- Collecter et ordonnancer au plan international la documentation scientifique et technique la plus complète sur le patrimoine concerné pour la mettre à disposition des institutions locales ;
- 2- Mettre au point et diffuser un « guide » des mesures conservatoires immédiates à prendre à la résolution de la crise ;
- 3- Participer à la réalisation d'un constat d'état des sites patrimoniaux ;
- 4- Participer à l'élaboration des programmes et projets en lien étroit avec les institutions locales en charge du patrimoine ;
- 5- S'impliquer dans des actions de collecte de fonds pour la réalisation des programmes et projets ;
- 6- Identifier les ressources et compétences locales à même de concevoir et mettre en œuvre les projets et œuvrer en association avec celles-ci ;
- 7- Partager les savoir-faire, mettre en place des actions de formation, de professionnalisation, de qualification ;
- 8- Prendre en compte les populations locales et leur développement social et économique

Keywords: méthodologie, intervention, reconstruction, restitution

Can reconstruction revive spatial memory?

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes cause major damages to historic buildings in Turkey. Monuments in Istanbul have suffered from earthquakes and have been reconstructed partially or totally after major tremors. The curtain walls and towers of the fifth century fortifications have been repaired several times in order to protect the city from assaults. Today, the Land Walls are esteemed as part of the cultural heritage of the city and the basic treatment for such archaeological remains is conservation. It is important to preserve and present them in the best possible way; reconstruction is not appropriate for archaeological sites. Yet several towers were partially reconstructed. At the moment, the critical question is about the towers damaged by the 1999 earthquake. It is important to decide on the proper method to treat the damaged towers.

Another reconstruction issue stems from the attempts to recover the losses inflicted on the historic urban heritage by the modern urban planning interventions in the 20 th century. The Turkish Republic, founded in 1923, aimed to modernize the country. Old cities did not have wide streets. H. Prost, a French urban planner, was invited to develop an urban plan for Istanbul's historic core and environs. He proposed some new and wide streets to facilitate traffic. The inser-



Istanbul, Belgrade Gate in the 19 th century and now

tion of boulevards into the old urban fabric was a painful operation, damaging numerous historic buildings: fountains, schools and mosques.

The recently developed urban conservation plan for Istanbul has a vision to reconstruct several monuments lost during the implementation of Prost's urban plan. The project for the reconstruction of the 19th century Artillery barracks at Taksim is one of the controversial cases. The building was redundant and demolished to create an open space in a densely populated urban area. Now, the government wants convert the public park into a commercial center by reconstructing the historic building.

Keywords: reconstruction, Istanbul, urban transformation

(Post-Trauma) Reconstructions – the German Experience

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ABSTRACT

Examples from the rebuilding/reconstruction of the Köln/Cologne Romanesque Churches – the inner city being destroyed 90 % - can illustrate the development of German guidelines for reconstruction, being considered as one of the “classical” exceptions from the rules, as “legitim” and accepted by the (West)German conservationists (1979):

- the act of rebuilding after deliberate destruction is an act of recovery of identity
- the symbolic value of the destroyed cultural heritage is discovered in most of the cases only after the loss; it is not connected to or with the amount/quantity of original (building) material preserved – as a consequence the copy will replace and “transport” the symbolic value/identity of the lost building to future generations
- at the same time the reconstruction must be initiated and implemented by the same generation/community, which discovered and felt the loss of identity/symbolic value – as a sort of natural link/cramp between the original and the new execution of the old/original design
- conclusion: for the credibility of any reconstruction the continuity of place and time are as important as the execution/remake of the design before destruction.

In Cologne only one of the rebuilt churches is following the rules (similar in all other reconstruction works all over the country – especially considering the rebuilt design which might differ considerably).

(Partial reconstructions are accepted if necessary for the completion and identification of the values as a historic monument or important for the recovery of essential values as a monument.)

Restoration and/or reconstruction of historic monuments

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ABSTRACT

Historic monuments, as all other kind of cultural heritage, under different circumstances need conservation and or restoration. The levels and methods of intervention are in connection with material and intangible conditions and determinations. The restoration whilst aimed to save and strengthen historic, aesthetic values, many times faced with largely understand “functional” expectations.

The heritage and its contemporary interpretation needs more and more enhanced restoration methods and practices. Restoring historic monuments first of all meant to save and keep them under the better technical and aesthetic conditions, using minimum interventions, and minimum alteration of original “genuine” status of them, for the longest duration possible.



The Báthory castle regaining its former renaissance appearance (during reconstruction works, 2006) – Nyírbátor, Hungary (Photo: Tamás Fejérdy)



The Báthory castle, detail of the “21st century renaissance” loggia (2006) – Nyírbátor, Hungary
 (Photo: Tamás Fejérdy)

Also in the European context it is not always easy to identify borders between a purely pragmatic and technical argumentation asking for a whole completeness and a fundamentally romantic expectation for an “original looking” result. In other words the questions “why and to whom restoring” remain relevant in any particular case – as all restorers and monument conservators know there are no global recipes. To transmit the “message” incorporated in/by the heritage (work of art), which deals with multi-faceted phenomenon of authenticity. It is interesting to refer on the Article 9 of the Venice Charter, and it is appropriate make reference on “Krakow Charter 2000 and “The Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage”, which dates also from 2000.

With new development of relevant sciences and with the support of new IT, more and more often restoration has to be challenged by different level of additional reconstruction works. This kind of expectation should be used for further development of researches and restoration techniques but only be realised in exceptional cases and never allowed if they would have a negative impact on existing heritage values.

Theoretical reconstruction remains an important tool for research; push further also the enhancement of restoration methods and, through different ways of communication, also for helping a better understanding of heritage. The product of restoration is the heritage conservation – contrary to the realised reconstructions, which are not parts of ‘genuine heritage’ but embodiments of contemporary expressions of a “heritage illusion”.

Keywords: reconstruction, message of heritage, authenticity, IT, heritage illusion, (5)

Reconstruction in Practice; Two case studies from the Czech Republic

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ABSTRACT

In the Czech conservation philosophy a negative approach towards reconstruction is deeply rooted since the first decades of 20th century. That temporarily changed after the II world war. The time witnessed a large number of magnificent reconstructions of damaged monuments and ensembles in Poland, Germany and other European countries, executed prevalently in an exemplary way. Similarly in Czechoslovakia a whole front of the Renaissance facades in Nové Město was reconstructed in 1953-4. However, after not fully sufficient knowledge and documentation. That case even strengthened the general dislike for the reconstruction among Czech conservators. Surprisingly, the most spectacular of our conservation undertakings of 70's and 80's became a reconstruction again. The house "At the Bell" on Old Town square in Prague was put back into its former extremely valuable gothic appearance by stripping out a number of later Baroque components (façade, timber roof, ceilings, portal and doors etc.) and reconstruction of missing gothic parts. After the "Velvet Revolution" in 1989, this case was taken by the Czech conserva-



Prague, the house "At the Bell",
Initial state



Prague, the house "At the Bell", after
the problematic reconstruction



Prague, the Lesser Quarter town hall, initial state

tionists as a symbol of bad habits in the conservation practice of communist era and a proof of the unacceptability of reconstruction in principle. And again, an example from abroad changed this one sided position: the exemplary reconstruction of Frauenkirche in Dresden. Not very long after that, the demanding reconstruction of the Renaissance gables and spires of Lesser Quarter Town Hall in Prague was carried out in 2007. This time it was based on the reliable documentation and avoided any destructive interventions into historic fabric of the building. The contractor performed a very good craftsmanship using the same materials and procedures as when the building came into being in early 17th century. The town-planning impact of reconstructed spires proved to be positive, too. Under such conditions it is possible to recognize reconstruction as an exceptional, but relevant method of conservation.



Prague, the Lesser Quarter town hall, after the reconstruction of spires and gables

Keywords: Czech, Conservation, Reconstruction, Gothic, Baroque

The reconstruction as a threat

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ABSTRACT

The intention of this presentation is to demonstrate how reconstruction as procedure can represent a big global threat if not applied with caution.

As nations do not have a uniform educational, cultural, spiritual, economic, social and technical development, they are not equally acquainted with the principles of heritage protection and restoration. In certain world areas the method of reconstruction has therefore become a primary procedure of heritage conservation applied excessively and not only after earthquakes, wars, floodings and other major disasters.

It was very much present in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 2nd half of the 20th century: taking in consideration the rich practical experience acquired in Yugoslavia it was advocated at a symposium in Budva (Montenegro) in 1982 that the conservation theory



Jajce, one of the most significant historic sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been degraded by unsuitable reconstruction and pseudo-historic interventions. Panoramic view, 2008 (foto Vjekoslava Sankovic Simcic)

should change its negative attitude towards the reconstruction.¹ I must stress here that this kind of conclusion was not based on expert analyses and evaluations.

In the context of post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992/95), the reconstruction became a principle of establishing hegemonic cultural ideas and values and mayor tool in postwar Bosnia/Herzegovinian political and social dynamic. It has been carried out excessively on the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the most part these interventions cannot be considered genuine, as they have not been performed in accordance with the professional rules. Apart from being massive in number, they are characterized by poor execution, that is, by poor interpretation of the historic content both in the architectural-stylistic expression and in the materialization. From the professional point of view, these so-called “reconstructions” or “pseudo-stylistic” constructions negatively affect heritage protection practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina and contribute to the general degradation of **valuable original and authentic cultural and historic structures and spaces**.

If we give a greater support and legality to the reconstruction today in the 21st century, the authentic heritage will be disappearing more and more and will be replaced with fakes. Can this be a strategy of the ICOMOS?

Keywords: reconstruction, cultural/social/political hegemony, degradation, pseudo-historic interventions



Distinctive historical structure that has been neglected and degraded. Jajce, 2008 (foto Vjekoslava Sankovic Simcic)

1. Husref Redžić, “Revitalizacija-od anastilozne do rekonstrukcije”, Symposium «Kulturna baština Balkana i seizmički problemi, Budva, 15th and 16th April 1982

Reconstruction of the historic stone bridge of Plaka in Epirus Greece.

RESEARCH PROJECT BY THE INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKING GROUP OF THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

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ABSTRACT

The historic stone bridge of Plaka in the region of Tzoumerka in Epirus northern Greece was the largest remaining single arch bridge in the Balkans. It was constructed over Arachthos river in 1866, covering a span of ~40m in length, width of ~ 2,50m-3,20m and a height of ~21m.

It was an impressive monument of historical, cultural, architectural, social and symbolic value not only for the local community, but for the whole nation.

In 1972 the bridge of Plaka was inaugurated as a listed historic monument by the Greek Ministry of Culture.

It collapsed 1st of February 2015, after a period of very heavy rainfall and many years of indifference and lack of proper conservation.



The historic stone bridge of Plaka . Left before the collapse (photo 23-07-2006 Via Natura) . Right after the collapse

Immediately after the tragic collapse, the National Technical University of Athens created an interdisciplinary working group, with experts from different Departments of the Schools of Architecture, Civil Engineering, Rural-Surveying Engineers, Mining-Metallurgical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical-Computer engineering. This group prepared an in depth preliminary study and research, which will serve as the base for the final Conservation Project that will be conducted by private engineers and contractors under the supervision of Ministry of Culture and NTUA. This study and research project included historic, architectural, structural, topographic-photogrammetric surveys, documentation of mechanical, physical-chemical-oryctological properties of the construction materials used, the assessment of the existing condition of the ruins and proposals for the challenging project of the reconstruction of the stone bridge.

Keywords: Historic single arch stone bridge, monument collapse, reconstruction

Heritage of the Reconstruction Period of WWII, case Finland

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ABSTRACT

Reconstruction is dealt in this presentation from the point of the heritage of the reconstruction period 1940 - 1950s, in the light of recent research on the housing policy and on the architecture of the time.

During WWII in 1940, 100 000 buildings were lost during the so-called Winter War and 400 000 inhabitants in Carelia and Hankoniemi were left without a home. As the first phase of (re)construction 2000 prefabricated homes were built and erected in 75 municipalities (gift houses from Sweden). The second phase started in 1941 and included housing for those who returned to their homes during the peaceful period. At the same time, prefabrication started at the front as soldiers' work. 15000 homes were finished and repaired until the battles reached the working sites. The last phase started in autumn 1944 when 422 600 people were to be relocated. Housing of families (12 % of the population) lasted 10 years. Energy production and industrial capacity were prioritized together with housing. From 1950 on, after the shortage of building materials was past, high building and public building became possible.

The ideas behind

For solving the huge task, principles were created that prioritized the order of housing efforts by social groups, and regulated the levels of rents, the sizes of dwellings as well as the use of materials. Buildings were designed by architects on a voluntary basis, and they provided the authorities and public with a diverse range of drawings based on standardisation - meaning standardisation of building and design components



Photograph from Pieksämäki by Laura Vikman

and thus allowing “free” choice and variations. Voluntary work, esp. in the form of self-made builder (*hartiapankki*) and the effective use of available material were the prerequisites of building. Garden cities, functionalism and the interest in one-family houses offered ideas for the planning solutions. Securing food supply for the nation formed a basis for the solutions in the countryside.

How reconstruction activity was organized and realized

The organization of the work ahead was realized in 1945 through several laws on land acquisition, subsidies and funding. Their implementation lasted up to the end of the 1950s through authorities based in the ministries of agriculture and social welfare, the peak of the implementation was reached around 1949. Agriculture and creating small farms was one of the main lines in a country whose economy was based on agriculture. New population of the towns was envisaged to work in the factories and to live in the new areas.

The principles of the legislation and relocation were based on priorities for those who had suffered from the war, for young couples, and on offering familiar features of the physical and social environment at home.

How do we deal with this heritage now

The vast heritage of the period touches many aspects of people and culture, a big number of buildings, areas and landscapes, objects and living heritage in many forms, like “Carelian” language and handicraft, as well as social life in associations and activities. The one-family house is in still in use by a third generation, regarded as a true monument of the time and often celebrated as a symbol of moving to the modern way of life. The heritage is seen to represent the origins of the modern welfare society. Large inventories are being made on the built heritage, including industrial settlements, a large collection of house types, urban housing areas and town planning, as well as features of the agricultural landscapes.

The one-family houses were built in traditional materials and the principles of the conservation of traditional building techniques applied, though the introduction of technical improvements and industrial materials has often been challenging. The heritage of the housing policy and building standards as established during the years of reconstruction has been treated with care and serves as the basis of today’s building regulations. The integrity and diversity of the village life of the 1950s has been discussed long in esp. in films and literature, together with the conflicts that occurred in the new place and life. Missing of the home land in Carelia has given food for travel industry, visits were made possible in 1959. The agriculture based on small farms proved to have a short life, most of the farms were closed in the 1960s.

With the perspective of two generations, the development of the heritage created during the great reconstruction period offer now food for studies among other factors on the role of social factors in the process.

The “Arty” Way – A Dutch Approach to the Presentation of Archaeological Heritage

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ABSTRACT

Early 2013 an online survey was presented by the ICOMOS ISC ICIP to gather information within the ICOMOS community to start a debate on permissibility and standards for reconstructions of monuments and sites. This debate was called upon during the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly in Paris noting the increasing disregard of existing theoretical principles for the justification of reconstruction, and a new tendency towards significant commercialization of reconstruction activities.

Aim of this paper is to present the approach in the Netherlands with a specific focus on the archaeological heritage and discuss its pros and cons with the international community in order to contribute to the debate.



The visualization of House Moerenburg, Tilburg, The Netherlands (Photo: Marc Kocken)



The visualization of the Roman villa at Plasmolen, Mook en Middelaar, The Netherlands
(Photo: Marc Kocken)

In contrast to most European countries, there is in the Netherlands no tradition in physically reconstructing archeological sites due to the lack of usable visible substance.

In 1999 a National policy document examining the relationship between cultural history and spatial planning, was presented. Under the influence of this policy, progress was made to present the archeological heritage to the public. Due to the lack of visible substance a more artistic approach developed - with (landscape) architects, designers and planners in the lead - that can be described as the “arty” way of reconstructing/ presenting the archaeological heritage on site. In the context of this paper I will elaborate some examples of third dimensional outdoor presentations in combination with *in situ* conservation of archaeological remains.

These examples show an inspired design that makes the archaeological heritage both physically and mentally livable and adds to the identity, social significance and contemporary use of the place.

Two important lessons learned for success:

1. There has to be a multi-disciplinary and participatory approach during the whole process in which heritage experts play a significant role, and
2. Dilemmas - such as What past to present? Where you put the emphasis, in the preservation of archaeological values or in the development of a place? Whose interest is being done right and to what extent? How much authenticity may be lost? - have to be discussed at the beginning of a project.

Reconstruction for better understanding the past. Case of Soroca Medieval Fortress

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ABSTRACT

The medieval fortress Soroca represents one of the most important, well-known and visited historic and cultural sites from the Republic of Moldova. Soroca Fortress is a part of the network of fortresses on the Dniester defending Moldova's eastern border. Soroca Fortress is situated on the right bank of the river, on an old ford for crossing over the river. The construction of stone overlapped earth and wooden fortification. These fortifications in the middle Ages and the modern era have suffered several sieges, devastation and

fires whose traces are printed in archaeological layers and stone walls are streaked with bullets and cannonballs. The stone fortress in Soroca has a circular plan and is endowed with five towers placed at equal distances from each other. Four towers have a cylindrical shape in plan, and the fifth is rectangular. The plan and the architecture of Soroca Fortress are original and do not find analogies in the east-central Europe.

Based on the results of recent investigations, and archaeological research in previous years, we can say that the wooden and earth fortification discovered under the foundation of the

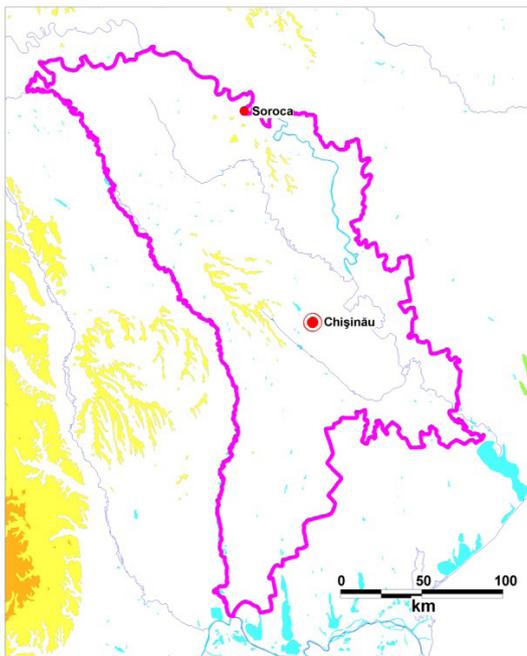
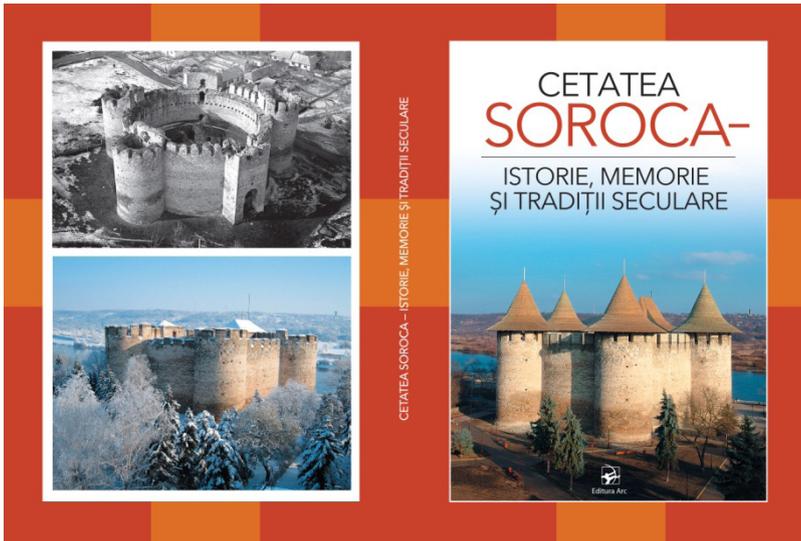


Fig 1 The map of the Republic of Moldova and Soroca



Cover of the book - S. MUSTEȚĂ [ed.], *Cetatea Soroca - istorie, memorie și tradiții seculare*. Materialele conferinței, Soroca, 4-5 aprilie 2013, Seria „Istории și Documente Necunoscute - IDN”, C5, Chișinău, Editura ARC, 2015.

stone fortress was built in the 15th century. As for the stone fortress, we believe that the whole logistics of inviting architects (presumably Italian) design and beginning the construction of the foundation stone of Soroca Fortress were initiated by Stephen the Great (1457-1504) at the end of the fifteenth century. Soroca Fortress was constructed though (presumably) mainly in the time of Bogdan III (1504-1517) and could be finalized in the immediate upcoming period. In that period or in the days of Stephen IV (1517-1527), certain works could have been carried out within the stone fortress by its carpenters.

The local public administration initiated a rehabilitation project of the medieval fortress Soroca as a part of a cross-border project (Romania-Ukraine-Moldova). During 2012-2015 were performed a lot of rehabilitation/restoration work, including archaeological surveys. So, in my presentation I will discuss various aspects of that project: partnership between different countries, rehabilitation process and results, etc. This experience could be considered as a good example of international cooperation for rehabilitation historic sites. As result of restoration work the site became more attractive and according recent national survey Soroca Fortress was declared most visited cultural site in the Republic of Moldova in 2016.

Keywords: Reconstruction, Medieval Fortress, Soroca, Republic of Moldova

3D Virtual Reconstruction of Monuments

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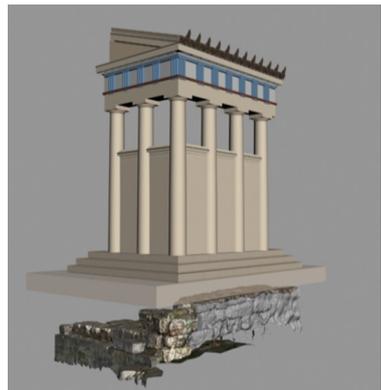
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ABSTRACT

3D Virtual Models are the future of the representation of the existing and destroyed architectural heritage. In recent years the evolution of the technology, has contributed significantly in many aspects of the field of cultural heritage preservation and recording. Techniques like digital image processing, digital orthophoto production, terrestrial laser scanning and 3D model processing have enabled the production of alternative products like virtual reconstructions.

Several characteristic cases of 3D virtual reconstruction of non-existing monuments have been realized by the Laboratory of Photogrammetry of NTUA, as e.g. the Middle Stoa in the Athens Agora (Fig. 1) and the Church of San Prudencio's Monastery in Spain. The data available for the reconstruction do not all belong to the target periods and not all the data necessary to build up the models are available today. Therefore, one needs to carefully select the data corresponding to the period of study and complete them with suitable hypotheses. It is imperative that both tasks must be done in collaboration with archaeologists and architects. In this context a data hierarchy was developed, based on their reliability and correctness. The data should be classified for their reliability after careful evaluation of their accuracy depending on the source. Sometimes the data appear in more than one source; in this case they must be checked for correspondence. All different sources should be evaluated and used accordingly for the final product.

Virtual reconstructions are combinations of existing detailed architectural drawings, of sketches, descriptions, digitization of real artefacts and other minor sources of information and they support many other disciplines involved in cultural heritage. Many applications can be generated from a virtual reconstruction like virtual video tours of the



The virtually reconstructed Southwest corner of the Middle Stoa

monument for a number of purposes or virtual museums and the creation of numerous applications for mobile devices. Virtual reconstructions have the undeniable advantage that they do not harm the existing architectural elements and they may be reproduced in different ways depicting each time a different solution to the inevitable questions that arise during a reconstruction process. Thus they could be a very powerful tool for in depth studies of our Cultural heritage.

Keywords: Virtual Reconstruction, 3D models, Digital Cultural Heritage, ICT tools

The Socerb castle: between authenticity and “reconstruction”

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ABSTRACT

The Socerb castle: between authenticity and “reconstruction”.

The castle and its surrounding had a significant position in all archaeological and historical periods and during the past often changed the function, form and design. The region represents one of the most picturesque and sudden transitions from the Karst (Karst, Carso) region between Slovenia and Italy. Its considerable diversity is also reflected in its distinctive geomorphological form, whilst the climatic and vegetational dividing line between the Mediterranean hills above Koper and central Slovenia is also very well defined.

The paper commences with the background of castle »romantic ruins« and how the castle was in the beginning of the 20th renovated and transformed into the »country house« by the Greek baron Demetrio di Economo from Trieste. The ruins were almost completely preserved in accordance with the conservation doctrine at that time. As we understand the reconstruction means rebuilding something that at some point previously has existed and the reconstruction must be based on accurate documentation and evidence, never on conjecture. In the case of Socerb castle the records or documentation regarding the intervention that transformed the ruins into their state have not been found or more probably they are not existing anymore. In the beginning of this century we started the new research project. Development and researches has been focused on



1.V.Valvasor, 1679



ZVKDS, OE Piran, 2001

optimization of field measurements and development of effective technological tools, as well as on team based interdisciplinary work. Emphasis has been given also on production of 3D models, visualization of models, analyzing the original/authentic structures of the ruins, consolidation and reinforcement of the remains with the approach towards the production of the management plan for the castle and its surrounding countryside.

Keywords: renovation, reconstruction, consolidation and authenticity

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