

London, St Paul's Cathedral

Združenje ICOMOS/SI 2003

Vezelay, Bazilika sv. Magdalene

DOKTRINA 1

Mednarodne listine ICOMOS

DOCTRINE 1

ICOMOS *International Charters*

moč sodelovanja

SKUPINA ISTRABENZ

Natisnjeno s finančno pomočjo
Printed with Financial Support

DOKTRINA 1
Mednarodne listine ICOMOS

DOCTRINE 1
ICOMOS *International Charters*

Zbirka **DOKTRINA KONSERVATORSTVA**
Series **CONSERVATION DOCTRINE**

DOKTRINA 01 / Mednarodne listine ICOMOS
DOCTRINE 01 / ICOMOS International Charters

Izdajatelj / *Publisher*

Združenje za ohranjanje spomenikov in spomeniških območij ICOMOS/SI

Zanj odgovarja / *Responsible*

Jovo GROBOVŠEK

predsednik ICOMOS/ SI / *President of ICOMOS/SI*

Zamisel, ureditev in oblikovanje s fotografijo /

Idea, Redaction and Layout including Photography

Jovo GROBOVŠEK

Prevajalci iz angleškega jezika v slovenščino / *Translation from English into Slovene*

Polona KOMAC

Jovo GROBOVŠEK

/samo Washingtonska listina / *Washington Charter only*

Graficna priprava in tisk / *Graphic Preparation and Print*

Studio CTP, Ljubljana

Naklada / *No. of Copies Printed*

600 / 600

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

72.025.3/4
719:7

INTERNATIONAL Council on Monuments and Sites (Paris)

Doktrina = Doctrine / [ureditev Jovo Grobovšek]. - Ljubljana : Združenje za ohranjanje spomenikov in spomeniških območij ICOMOS/SI, 2003. - (Zbirka Doktrina konservatorstva = Series Conservation doctrine)

1: Mednarodne listine ICOMOS = ICOMOS International Charters / prevajalci iz angleškega jezika v slovenščino Polona Komac, Jovo Grobovšek (samo Washingtonska listina)]. - 2003

1. Gl. stv. nasl. 2. Vzp. stv. nasl. 3. Grobovšek, Jovo. - I. ICOMOS (Paris) glej International Council on Monuments and Sites (Paris)
123550720

Delovanje

Združenja ICOMOS/SI

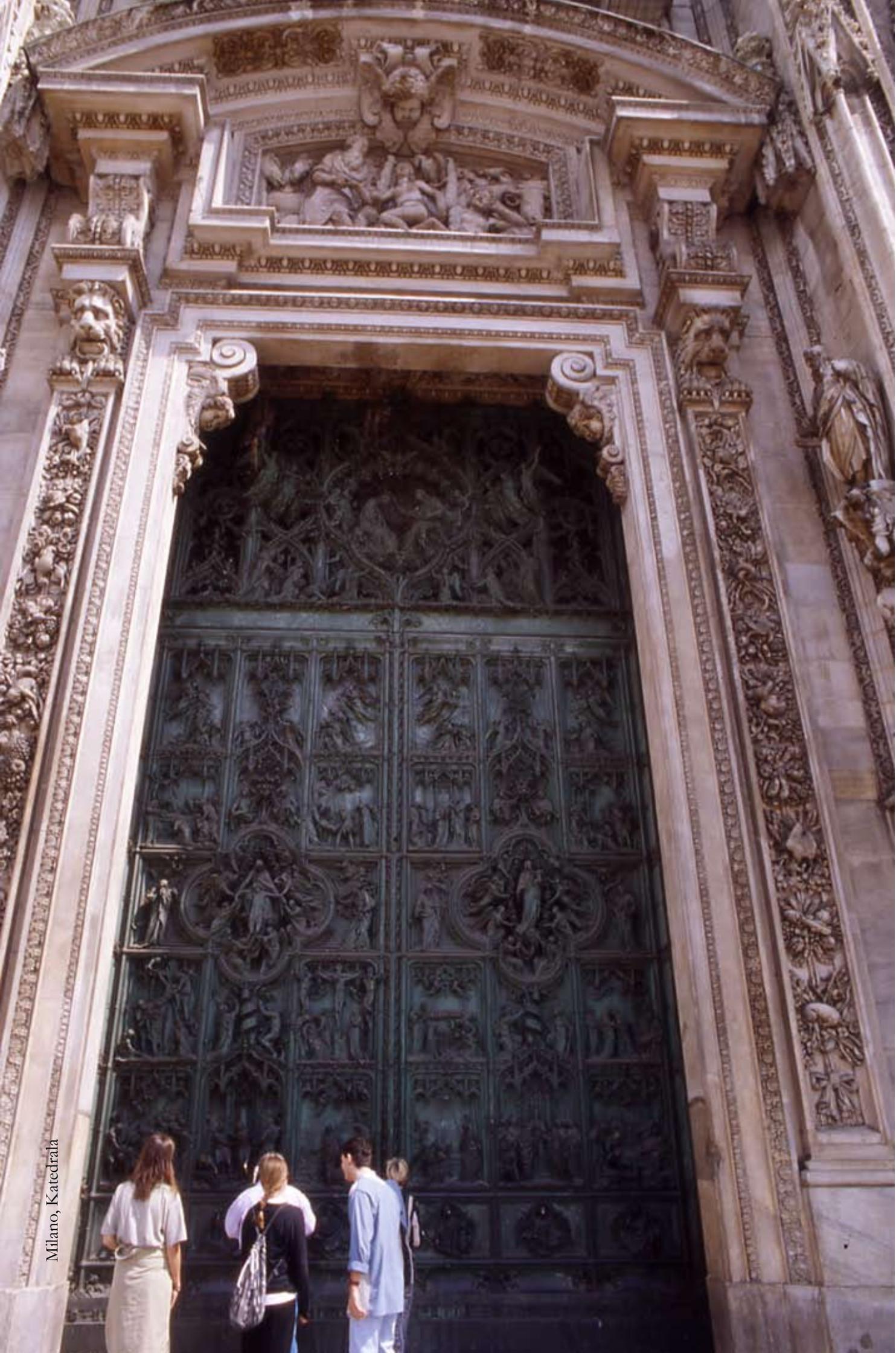
omogoča s finančno podporo

Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Združenje ICOMOS/SI

is partly financed by

Ministry for Culture of the Republic of Slovenia



Milano, Katedrala



Kazalo
Contents

- 9 Uvod / *Introduction*
Andreja Rihter
Ministrica za kulturo / *Minister for Culture*
- 11 Varovanje kulturne dediščine kot nova vrednota /
Protection of Cultural Heritage as a new Set of Values
Peter Fister
- 17 Atenska listina
Athens Charter
1931
- 25 Beneška listina
Venice Charter
1964
- 31 Firenška listina
Florence Charter
1982
- 39 Washingtonska listina
Washington Charter
1987
- 45 Lausanska listina
Lausanne Charter
1990
- 53 Listina o varovanju in upravljanju
podvodne kulturne dediščine
*Charter on the Protection and Management
of Underwater Cultural Heritage*
1996
- 61 Listina o kulturnem turizmu
Cultural Tourism Charter
1999
- 71 Listina o ljudski stavbni dediščini
Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage
1999
- 77 Postopek sprejemanja doktrinarnih besedil
Procedure for the Adoption of a Doctrinal Text
1984



Berlin, Reichstag / interier nove kupole

INTRODUCTION

ANDREJA RIHTER
MINISTER OF CULTURE

UVOD

ANDREJA RIHTER
MINISTRICA ZA KULTURO

ICOMOS, like its twin ICOM, is a non-governmental organisation of professionals dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage with the longest tradition in Slovenia. Slovenian experts participated in drawing up The Venice Charter in 1964. Mrs Štupar Šumi and Mr Marijan Kolaric, then Director of the Institute for the Renovation of the Ljubljana Old Town, attended the congress in Venice. ICOMOS was established a year later as the first concrete result of The Venice Charter. Through the national committee of the former federal state, Slovenian conservators, who were small in number at the time, became ICOMOS members. For several decades they took the lead in implementing its principles and carrying out practical activities in the international arena. In the 80's the headquarters of the national committee was in Ljubljana for a longer period of time. The committee was headed by Dr Iva Mikl Curk, a Slovenian outstanding archaeological conservator. Slovenian conservators, for example Milan Železnik and Dr Curk, published their findings in ICOMOS publications and thus contributed to the development of the doctrine and the international recognition of the profession. Translations of some ICOMOS documents, including the Venice and Washington Charters, as well as interesting reports on general assemblies, conferences and other meetings were published in *Varstvo spomenikov* (Journal for the Protection of Monuments). Together with the expert literature brought back by our representatives from their travels abroad, these served as an important gateway to the world of the most recent conservation findings and enabled us to be constantly in touch with world practice.

This collection of the most important ICOMOS documents contains texts drawn up over seven decades of the past century. The Athens Charter was adopted in 1931 at a congress of architects and technicians as there was no other organisation for international co-operation in the protection of monuments until the establishment of ICOMOS a quarter of a century later. Today there are plenty of such opportunities as there should be but ICOMOS documents remain essential. Although some of these documents are old they are still useful because they record the beginnings of conservation and restoration as a profession and important since they defined the basic professional principles in conservation which are still in place. In the most recent documents the field of heritage is expanded and new challenges arising from modern life and globalisation are presented.

I hope, of course, that the selection of contemporary translations of texts from the ICOMOS library will make a useful contribution to conservation issues and at the same time serve as a helpful reference in the everyday work of our conservators and restorers at the start of the new century.

ICOMOS je, tako kot njegov dvojček ICOM, tista nevladna strokovna organizacija s področja varstva kulturne dediščine, ki ima pri nas najdaljšo tradicijo. Slovenci smo bili leta 1964 prisotni pri nastajanju Beneške listine. Kongresa v Benetkah sta se udeležila Nataša Štupar Šumi in Marijan Kolarič, direktor takratnega Zavoda za ureditev Stare Ljubljane. Icomos je bil ustanovljen leto kasneje kot prvi oprijemljiv nasledek Beneške listine. Vanj so se preko nacionalnega odbora takratne skupne države včlanili v tistih časih še maloštevilni slovenski konservatorji. Več desetletij so na svojih plečih nosili najtežja bremena pri uveljavljanju njegovih načel in pri praktičnih aktivnostih na mednarodnem področju. V osemdesetih letih je bil sedež nacionalnega odbora dalj časa v Ljubljani. Vodila ga je dr. Iva Mikl Curk, naša izvrstna arheološka konservatorka. Slovenski konservatorji, kot sta Milan Železnik in dr. Curkova, so v Icomosovih publikacijah objavljali svoja spoznanja in s tem prispevali k razvoju doktrine in k uveljavljanju naše stroke v svetu. V *Varstvu spomenikov* so izhajali prevodi nekaterih Icomosovih listin - na primer Beneške in Washingtonske - in zanimiva poročila z generalnih skupščin, posvetov in drugih srečanj. Skupaj s strokovno literaturo, ki so jo naši udeleženci prinašali s svojih potovanj, so predstavljali pomembno okno v svet najnovejših konservatorskih spoznanj in omogočali sproten stik s svetovno prakso.

Zbornik najpomembnejših Icomosovih listih prinaša dokumente, ki so nastalih v razponu sedmih desetletij preteklega stoletja. Atensko listino so sprejeli davnega leta 1931 na kongresu arhitektov in tehnikov, saj do ustanovitve Icomosa četrto stoletja kasneje ni bilo organizacije, ki bi omogočala mednarodno sodelovanje na področju varstva spomenikov. Danes je teh možnosti obilo in prav je tako. Icomosove listine so kljub temu nepogrešljive. Čeprav so nekatere med njimi starejšega datuma, so koristne po eni strani zato, ker dokumentirajo začetke konservatorske in restavratorske stroke. Po drugi strani so pomembne zato, ker so opredelile osnovna strokovna načela varstva, ki imajo svojo veljavo še danes. Najnovejše listine nam govorijo o širitvi dediščinskega polja in o novih izzivih, ki jih prinaša sodobno, globalizirano življenje.

Vsekakor želim, da bo bera sodobnih prevodov iz Icomosove zakladnice koristen prispevek k naši konservatorski misli in hkrati uporaben pripomoček za vsakdanje delo konservatorjev in restavratorjev na pragu novega tisočletja.



PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE - AS A NEW SET OF VALUES

PETER FISTER

Towards the end of 20th century the protection of cultural heritage took on considerable importance. Cultural heritage was no longer just preservation of symbolic heritage and/or heritage considered important by the profession, it became a pivotal part of the living environment. Considering cultural heritage as a pivotal part of the living environment requires: (1) new definitions of cultural heritage (2) including cultural heritage in space planning, (3) a re-evaluation of recent/current values of cultural heritage, and (4) that this understanding of cultural heritage should actually be used, or put into practice.

This new understanding of cultural heritage has to be incorporated in political, public, and professional decisions. Politicians, the public and professionals are not sufficiently familiar with the conclusions and recommendations of world and/or regional professional conferences. To a large extent even legally defined conventions, papers, declarations and similar are either unknown or not taken into account. The introduction of the new measures, principles of evaluation and the ensuing commitments in protecting cultural heritage is extremely important for Slovenia, too. Only in this way can we guarantee high quality living in the future.

Today cultural heritage is a set of values that can be formally protected by a number of international, national and even local conventions, laws and regulations. Its indirect user determines its worth. This has fostered most of the new aspects of its evaluation and as a result defined the way we feel about it.

First we need to establish that the system of evaluation itself has changed. In addition to the description of the particular characteristics of cultural heritage which until now were the only determining factor that guaranteed its protection as cultural heritage, we have to determine its impact on the environment, ways of financing, financial sources needed for its preservation, its contents and functions in the future. The importance of cultural heritage depends on its overall protection which - together with all the other activities and interventions in either physical or symbolic space - has to become an equally important part of the living environment.

The tasks listed in the previous paragraph can only be applied within the framework of overall planning of the living environment and life and not only within the limited frame of protection of individual monuments. The existence of high quality protected architectural (and settlements) heritage - as the most comprehensive area of cul-

VAROVANJE KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE KOT NOVA VREDNOTA

PETER FISTER

Ohranitev kulturne dediščine je proti koncu preteklega stoletja začela dobivati vse pomembnejšo vlogo ne le kot oblika ohranjanja simbolne ali strokovno pomembne dediščine ampak kot pomemben del kvalitetnega bivalnega okolja. Nova vloga zato tudi za varovano dediščino zahteva opredelitev novih vrednot, njeno vgraditev v celovito urejanje prostora, premislek o vrednostih dediščine zadnjih obdobj in zahtevo po uveljavitvi teh novih načel v različna realna okolja.

Nova načela morajo postati nepogrešljiv del odločitev v politiki, javnosti in v stroki. Vsem tem uporabnikom pa so premalo znani zaključki in priporočila iz svetovnih ali regionalnih posvetov strokovnjakov. Celo pravno utemeljene konvencije, listine, deklaracije in podobno so jim največkrat neznani ali pa jih niti ne želijo upoštevati. Zato je tudi za slovenski prostor izjemnega pomena čim popolnejša predstavitev novih meril in principov vrednotenja ter obveznosti varovanja kulturne dediščine, saj nam bo le tako zagotovljena visoka kvaliteta bivanja tudi v prihodnosti.

Kulturna dediščina je danes vrednota, ki jo sicer formalno varuje vrsta mednarodnih in državnih ali celo lokalnih konvencij, zakonov ali odlokov, v resnici pa ima le tako vrednost, kakršno ji daje neposreden uporabnik. Prav tu je nastalo največ novosti v njenem vrednotenju in s tem v odnosu do nje.

Najprej je potrebno ugotoviti, da se je spremenil že sam sistem vrednotenja. V njem je potrebno poleg opisa njenih posebnih lastnosti, ki so doslej edine zagotavljale njeno zaščito v okviru kulturne dediščine, določiti tudi njen vpliv na okolje, načine in vire pridobivanja finančnih možnosti za njeno ohranitev in njeno posebno vsebinsko vlogo (funkcijo) v bodočnosti. Pomen dediščine je odvisen od njenega celostnega varstva, ki mora postati enakovredna sestavina bivalnega okolja z vsemi drugimi dejavnostmi in posegi v fizični ali simbolni prostor.

Ker je mogoče gornje zahteve uveljaviti le v okviru celovitega načrtovanja razvoja prostora ter življenja in nikakor le v ozki zaščiti posameznega spomenika, je obstoj kvalitativne in zaščitene arhitekturne (in naselbinske) dediščina - kot najboljšejšega sklopa kulturne dediščine - postal poseben kriterij tudi za vse načrtovane prostorske odločitve. Brez presoje o realni vlogi varovanja arhitekturne dediščine v nekem okolju in brez presoje o povratnem vplivu posegov v prostor na ohranitev te dediščine, ni mogoče uveljaviti ali izrabiti njenih novo ugotovljenih vrednosti, niti ni mogoče zagotoviti resnične ohranitve (sicer zaščitene) stavbne dediščine.

tural heritage - has become a special criteria for all space planning decisions. Without evaluating the real role of cultural heritage protection in a particular area and without the evaluation of the possible counter-productive impacts that result from interventions in space, it is neither possible to enforce or exploit its newly established values nor guarantee proper conservation of (otherwise protected) architectural heritage.

New categories have to be added to the standard descriptions of established characteristics that need to be determined for 'something' to qualify as important cultural heritage of general benefit and be formally entered into the register of protected cultural heritage on a world, state or local level. Until now these values consisted mostly of form, historical and scientific values: the monuments should preserve the original substance, the layout and particularly the appearance as much as possible. New criteria of evaluation need to be added to these characteristics in new proportions. They can be indirectly or directly determined with internationally agreed documents, conventions and recommendations.

* Quality cultural heritage must reflect regional, local and individual characteristics and diversities, which are considered a part of the collective human memory from a broader, regional, European or world-wide point of view, they complement the significant regional identity and present the basic origins of values needed for a tolerable development of the living environment in the future.

* Because of the importance of their values the characteristics of cultural heritage are indispensable components in both, the preservation of space and cultural identity as well as the quality of the living environment, and have to be easy to identify.

* For creative space management and development, natural and cultural heritage are extremely complex and clearly indispensable as starting point values.

* Protected cultural heritage must have special cultural and social symbolic values that should be a part of the quality living environment of communities and individuals.

* When deciding on the possibilities of conservation and restoration the actual worth of built heritage should be evaluated through criteria determined on the basis of ecological, energy and investment standards

* We need to define the ways, meaning and goals of protection particularly for cultural heritage built as residential architecture in the 20th century. Most of today's living quarters were built in an area a few times larger than the overall residential building at that time. This is why this architecture represents an important new chapter of architectural heritage. Unfortunately in spite of positive changes in the standard of living it caused

Danes je zato opisom znanih lastnosti, da »nekaj« postane pomembna kulturna dediščina kot splošna dobrina, ki naj bi bila zato formalno vpisana v seznam (register) varovane dediščine na svetovni, državni ali lokalni ravni, potrebno dodati nove. Doslej so bile to predvsem oblikovne, zgodovinske, simbolne in znanstvene vrednote - sami spomeniki pa naj bi zato v čim večji meri ohranili prvotno gradivo (originalno substanco), zasnovo in zlasti podobo. Tem značilnostim je v novih razmerjih potrebno dodati vrednostne kriterije, kar se neposredno ali posredno določa prav z novimi mednarodno usklajenimi listinami, konvencijami, priporočili.

- Kvalitetna kulturna dediščina mora izkazati regionalne, lokalne ali individualne značilne posebnosti ter raznovrstnosti, ki so v širšem regionalnem, evropskem ali svetovnem prostoru sestavni deli »skupnega človeškega spomina«, ki dopolnjujejo pomembno vrednoto regionalne identitete in ki so temeljna vrednostna izhodišča za vzdržni razvoj bivalnega okolja prihodnosti.

- Zanje morajo biti razpoznane tiste značilnosti, ki zaradi svojih pomembnih vrednosti predstavljajo nepogrešljive sestavine za ohranitev prostorske in kulturne identitete (razpoznavnosti) in za kvaliteto bivalnega okolja.

- Razpoznavnost kompleksne naravne in kulturne dediščine je nepogrešljiva kot izhodiščna vrednota za kreativno gospodarjenje in razvoj prostora (kot del prostorske razvojne politike).

- Varovana dediščina mora imeti posebne kulturološke in socialne simbolne vrednosti kot sestavine kvalitetnega bivalnega okolja skupnosti in posameznika.

- Realne vrednosti zgrajene dediščine naj bodo ovrednotene tudi v merilu ekološko, energetske in investicijske utemeljenih kriterijev za presojo možnosti njene ohranitve in prenove.

- Določiti je potrebno vrsto, pomene in cilje varovanja tiste arhitekturne dediščine, ki je bila zgrajena zlasti v okviru stanovanjskega stavbarstva v 20. stoletju, saj je v tem času nastala večina današnjega bivalnega fonda na nekajkrat večjih površinah kot vsa dotedanja gradnja. Zato je ta gradnja marsikje ustvarile pomembno novo plast stavbne dediščine, ki je poleg pozitivnega izboljšanja bivalnega standarda žal lahko povzročila tudi veliko ekološko in kulturološko škodo - le redko stavbarstvo tega obdobja pa se je doslej ocenjevalo in varovalo tudi kot kulturna dediščina.

Osnovni seznam novih vrednot nam pokaže, da bo v bodoče ohranitev kulturne dediščine mogoča le v okvirih realnih možnosti njenega integralnega (celostnega) vključevanja v razvoj. Obenem je v njih skrita pomembna ugotovitev, da je mogoče in potrebno ne le arhitekturno ampak vso kulturno dediščino smotrno vključiti v oblikovanje kvalitetnega bivalnega okolja prihodnosti. Seveda bo

considerable ecological and cultural damage. Only scarce examples of architecture of that period have been considered and protected as cultural heritage.

A look at the basic list of these new values shows that in the future the preservation of cultural heritage will be possible only when it is possible to make it an integral part of development. At the same time an important realisation is hidden in the list: it is possible and necessary to include not only architecture but cultural heritage in general in the planning of high quality living environment of the future. Any growing doubts concerning understanding the aims of protection of cultural heritage by both professionals, and perhaps to an even larger extent owners and users will, of course, have to be clarified.

When evaluating cultural heritage we often make the mistake of putting too much emphasis on its age. It is true that we can judge man's accomplishments objectively only from a suitable distance in time, but today this distance loses its importance because of the countless possibilities for information exchange. At the same time a higher number of ways to measure value increases the possibility of eliminating poor quality or trendy accomplishments. It is easier for us to determine the quality of more recent accomplishments as a part of living space. The result of such relations is the demand that the accomplishments of the 20th century be equally included in the list of protected cultural heritage.

A second dilemma occurs as a result of unsuitable use of the concept of authenticity of cultural heritage. The latter can no longer be just absolute (measured by deductive method from previously determined standards. It depends on the diversity of cultural environments and typology. Preservation of the contents of cultural heritage has therefore joined physical preservation of material heritage: from the culture of living and way of life to traditional skills and experience. Authenticity is defined by the time of creation and author's contribution. It is also relative due to the significance that the achievement has preserved or created until today. It is no longer possible to turn monuments into museums, their future existence must be guaranteed through preservation of their characteristic values as well as their new values.

What we need is objective judgement, which can only partly be determined by the history of art, art or ethnological evaluations known until now. In addition we need to add at least the following:

* More recent heritage has to represent a certain quality in its environment that does not endanger the characteristic values (natural and cultural heritage) and which in itself creates a new evaluation standard for both, the space for and the culture of living;

* Its formation and basis have to present an important creative contribution from the author,

marsikje potrebno spremeniti dosedanje pomisleke v zvezi z razumevanjem ciljev varovanja kulturne dediščine - tako s strani stroke kot morda še bolj s strani uporabnikov in lastnikov.

Ena od zmotnih ugotovitev v vrednotenju kulturne dediščine je pretirano upoštevanje njene starosti. Res je, da je le s primernim časovnim odmikom mogoče dovolj objektivno ocenjevati človekove dosežke, vendar ugotovitev v današnjem času izjemne informiranosti ta časovni odmik vse bolj zmanjšuje. Obenem se je z večjim številom vrednostnih meril povečala možnost izločanja slabih ali le modno zanimivih dosežkov, zlasti pa laže ocenimo tudi kvaliteto novejših dosežkov kot delov prostora. Rezultat takih razmerij je zahteva po enakovredni vključitvi dosežkov 20. stoletja v sezname varovane kulturne dediščine.

Druga dilema nastaja ob neustreznosti pojma avtentičnosti kulturne dediščine. Ta ne more biti več le absolutna (merjena z deduktivno metodo vnaprej postavljenih meril) ampak je odvisna od različnosti kulturnih okolij in tipološke mnogovrstnosti. Fizičnemu ohranjanju materialne dediščine se je zato priključilo tudi vsebinsko: od kulture bivanja in načina življenja, do tradicionalnih znanj in izkušenj. Avtentičnost je izvorna v času nastanka in avtorskem prispevku, a tudi relativna v pomenu, ki ga je dosežek ohranil ali ustvaril do danes. Nič več ni mogoče spomenike spreminjati v muzeje, omogočiti jim je potrebno bodoče življenje ob hkratni ohranitvi njihovih posebnih pa tudi novih vrednot.

Potrebujemo torej objektivno presojo, ki jo je mogoče le delno utemeljiti z doslej uporabljenimi umetnostno zgodovinskimi, umetnostnimi ali etnološkimi ocenami. Dodane jim morajo biti vsaj še naslednje sestavine:

- novejša dediščina mora v svojem okolju predstavljati kvaliteto, ki ne ogroža že razpoznavnih vrednot (naravne in kulturne dediščine) in ki sama ustvarja novo vrednostno merilo tako za prostor kot za kulturo bivanja;

- njeno oblikovanje in zasnova morata biti pomemben ustvarjalni doprinos tako avtorsko kot prostorsko in časovno - merila za to ne morejo biti utemeljena le z osebno presojo (kritika, ocenjevalca), ampak interdisciplinarno v razmerju do novih simbolnih, zgodovinskih, identitetnih in kulturnih kriterijev;

- dediščina (še zlasti arhitekturna) mora (so)ustvarjati kvalitetno bivalno okolje, biti mora ekološko in okoljsko prijazna.

Zbirka mednarodnih listin in strokovnih priporočil je seveda lahko prva med stopnicami do resnično kvalitetnega varovanja kulturne dediščine. Potrebujemo še nadgradnjo v obliki uporabnih razlag teoretičnih ali etičnih izhodišč, ki jih ti dokumenti posredujejo. Za slovenski prostor je to toliko bolj potrebno, saj je zanj značilno, da si isto misel različno razlagajo ne le različne stroke ampak celo stro-

space and time. Standards can therefore not be determined only on the basis of personal evaluations (criticism by the one who evaluates). They have to be defined interdisciplinarily in relation to new symbolic, historic, identifying and cultural criteria;

* Heritage (architectural heritage in particular) has to (co) create the quality of the living environment, it has to be ecologically and environmentally friendly.

A collection of international documents and professional recommendations can, of course, be the first step towards a high quality protection of cultural heritage. We need to develop them even further with useful explanations of theoretical and ethnic aspects presented in these documents. The latter is particularly necessary in Slovenia where it is characteristic that the same idea is understood differently not only by various professions, but also often within the same profession. Last but not least, we will have to discuss and undertake more and in greater detail as to how necessary it is to provide explanations adapted for the general public, politics and economy.

kovnjaki sami znotraj iste stroke. O nujnosti razlag, ki bodo prirejene za javnost, politiko in gospodarstvo pa bo potrebno spregovoriti in storiti še mnogo več.

Agrigento, grški tempelj boginje Juno (Hera)





THE ATHENS CHARTER FOR THE RESTORATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

/ATHENS CHARTER,
CARTA DEL RESTAURO/¹

At the Congress in Athens the following seven main resolutions were made and called "Carta del Restauro":

1. International organisations for Restoration on operational and advisory levels are to be established.

2. Proposed Restoration projects are to be subjected to knowledgeable criticism to prevent mistakes which will cause loss of character and historical values to the structures.

3. Problems of preservation of historic sites are to be solved by legislation at national level for all countries.

4. Excavated sites which are not subject to immediate restoration should be reburied for protection.

5. Modern techniques and materials may be used in restoration work.

6. Historical sites are to be given strict custodial protection.

7. Attention should be given to the protection of areas surrounding historic sites.

General Conclusions of the Athens Conference:

I. Doctrines. General Principles.

The Conference heard the statement of the general principles and doctrines relating to the protection of monuments.

Whatever may be the variety of concrete cases, each of which are open to a different solution, the Conference noted that there predominates in the different countries represented a general tendency to abandon restorations in toto and to avoid the attendant dangers by initiating a system of regular and permanent maintenance calculated to ensure the preservation of the buildings.

When, as the result of decay or destruction, restoration appears to be indispensable, it recommends that the historic and artistic work of the past should be respected, without excluding the style of any given period.

The Conference recommends that the occupation of buildings, which ensures the continuity of their life, should be maintained but that they should be used for a purpose which respects their historic or artistic character.

ATENSKA LISTINA O OHRANJANJU IN OBNOVI ZGODOVINSKIH SPOMENIKOV

/ATENSKA KARTA,
CARTA DEL RESTAURO/¹

Na kongresu v Atenah je bilo sprejetih naslednjih sedem sklepov poimenovanih 'Carta del restauro'.

1. Ustanoviti je treba mednarodne organizacije za restavriranje na dveh stopnjah: svetovalni in izvedbeni.

2. Restavratorski projekti naj se strokovno in kritično pregledajo, da bi se izognili napakam zaradi katerih bi objekti izgubili svoj pomen ali zgodovinsko vrednost.

3. Probleme ohranitve zgodovinskih območij pravno rešuje vsaka država posebej.

4. Izkopana najdišča kjer ne nameravajo takoj začeti z obnavljanjem naj se zaščitijo tako, da se jih ponovno zasuje.

5. Pri obnovi se lahko uporabljajo moderne tehnike in materiali.

6. Zgodovinska območja morajo imeti strog strokoven nadzor in varovanje.

7. Paziti in zavarovati je treba tudi širši prostor okoli zgodovinskega območja.

Splošni zaključki s konference v Atenah:

I. Doktrine. Splošna načela.

Na posvetovanju so bila predstavljena splošna načela in doktrine, ki se nanašajo na varovanje spomenikov.

Ne glede na posamezne primere - za vsakega od njih velja drugačna rešitev - smo na konferenci opazili, da v mnogih deželah pogosto v celoti (in toto) nehajo z obnavljanjem, da bi se tako izognili spremljajočim nevarnostim. Namesto tega uvedejo sistem rednega in trajnega vzdrževanja, ki naj bi zagotovil ohranitev zgradb.

Kadar se zaradi razpadanja ali rušenja obnova zdi neizogibna, se priporoča, da se zgodovinsko in umetniško delo preteklosti spoštuje in, da se pri tem ne izključi nobenega slogovnega obdobja.

Posvetovanje priporoča, da naj se zgradbe uporabljajo še naprej, saj to zagotavlja, da zgradbe živijo, vendar je pri tem treba zagotoviti, da se bodo uporabljale v namene, ki spoštujejo njihov zgodovinski in umetniški značaj.

II. Administrative and Legislative Measures regarding Historical Monuments.

The Conference heard the statement of legislative measures devised to protect monuments of artistic, historic or scientific interest and belonging to the different countries.

It unanimously approved the general tendency which, in this connection, recognises a certain right of the community in regard to private ownership.

It noted that the differences existing between these legislative measures were due to the difficulty of reconciling public law with the rights of individuals.

Consequently, while approving the general tendency of these measures, the Conference is of opinion that they should be in keeping with local circumstances and with the trend of public opinion, so that the least possible opposition may be encountered, due allowance being made for the sacrifices which the owners of property may be called upon to make in the general interest.

It recommends that the public authorities in each country be empowered to take conservatory measures in cases of emergency.

It earnestly hopes that the International Museums Office will publish a repertory and a comparative table of the legislative measures in force in the different countries and that this information will be kept up to date.

III. Aesthetic Enhancement of Ancient Monuments.

The Conference recommends that, in the construction of buildings, the character and external aspect of the cities in which they are to be erected should be respected, especially in the neighbourhood of ancient monuments, where the surroundings should be given special consideration. Even certain groupings and certain particularly picturesque perspective treatment should be preserved.

A study should also be made of the ornamental vegetation most suited to certain monuments or groups of monuments from the point of view of preserving their ancient character. It specially recommends the suppression of all forms of publicity, of the erection of unsightly telegraph poles and the exclusion of all noisy factories and even of tall shafts in the neighbourhood of artistic and historic monuments.

IV. Restoration of Monuments.

The experts heard various communications concerning the use of modern materials for the consolidation of ancient monuments. They approved the judicious use of all the resources at the disposal of modern technique and more especially of reinforced concrete.

II. Administrativni in pravni ukrepi v zvezi z zgodovinskimi spomeniki

Podana je bila izjava o pravnih sredstvih pripravljenih, da zaščitijo spomenike umetniškega, zgodovinskega in znanstvenega pomena, in pripadajo različnim državam.

Enoglasno je bila podprta splošno težnja, da se s tem v zvezi skupnosti priznava določene pravice v odnosu do privatnega lastništva.

Zabeleženo je bilo, da so razlike, ki obstajajo med temi pravnimi ukrepi nastale zato, ker je zelo težko uskladiti javno pravo s pravicami posameznika.

Potem, ko so potrdili splošne težnje omenjenih ukrepov, je bila konferenca mnenja, da bi se ti morali skladati z lokalnimi okoliščinami in z splošnimi usmeritvami javnega mnenja tako, da bodo naleteli na čim manj nasprotovanj, upoštevaje žrtve, ki jih bodo lastniki morali utrpeli v splošno dobro.

Priporoča se, naj imajo javne oblasti v vsaki državi pooblastila, ki omogočajo, da v nujnih primerih prevzamejo konservatorske ukrepe.

Udeleženci posvetovanja močno upajo, da bo Mednarodni muzejski urad izdal pregled in primerjave obstoječih zakonskih ukrepov, ki veljajo v raznih državah in, da se bo ta seznam stalno posodabljal.

III. Estetska izboljšava antičnih spomenikov

Konferenca priporoča, da se pri načrtovanju zgradb spoštuje značaj in zunanja podoba mesta v katerem bo objekt zgrajen, posebej v bližini antičnih spomenikov, kjer je treba še posebej upoštevati bližnjo okolico. Ohraniti je treba tudi posamezne skupine stavb in posebno slikovite poglede.

Prav tako je potrebno narediti študijo oblikovanega zelenja s stališča ohranjanja antičnega značaja, najprimernejše za določene spomenike ali skupine spomenikov. Še posebej se priporoča zmanjševanje oglaševanja, preprečiti je treba postavljanje izpostavljenih daljnovodov, izključiti je treba vse hrupne tovarne in druge visoke objekte v bližini umetniških in zgodovinskih spomenikov.

IV. Obnova spomenikov

Strokovnjaki so prisluhili raznim poročilom o uporabi modernih materialov za utrditev antičnih spomenikov. Odooben je bil razumen način uporabe vseh sredstev, ki so na voljo moderni tehniki, še prav posebej ojačanega betona.

Podrobneje je bilo poudarjeno, da je potrebno kadar se le da zakriti utrjevanje zato, da se ohrani značaj in izgled obnovljenega spomenika.

Uporaba načinov in sredstev, ki so na voljo moderni teh-

They specified that this work of consolidation should whenever possible be concealed in order that the aspect and character of the restored monument may be preserved.

They recommended their adoption more particularly in cases where their use makes it possible to avoid the dangers of dismantling and reinstating the portions to be preserved.

V. The Deterioration of Ancient Monuments.

The Conference noted that, in the conditions of present day life, monuments throughout the world were being threatened to an ever-increasing degree by atmospheric agents.

Apart from the customary precautions and the methods successfully applied in the preservation of monumental statuary in current practice, it was impossible, in view of the complexity of cases and with the knowledge at present available, to formulate any general rules.

Conference recommends:

- That, in each country, the architects and curators of monuments should collaborate with specialists in the physical, chemical, and natural sciences with a view to determining the methods to be adopted in specific cases;

- That the International Museums Office should keep itself informed of the work being done in each country in this field and that mention should be made thereof in the publications of the Office.

- With regard to the preservation of monumental sculpture, the Conference is of opinion that the removal of works of art from the surroundings for which they were designed is, in principle, to be discouraged. It recommends, by way of precaution, the preservation of original models whenever these still exist or if this proves impossible, the taking of casts.

VI. The Technique of Conservation.

The Conference is gratified to note that the principles and technical considerations set forth in the different detailed communications are inspired by the same idea, namely:

In the case of ruins, scrupulous conservation is necessary, and steps should be taken to reinstate any original fragments that may be recovered (anastylosis), whenever this is possible; the new materials used for this purpose should in all cases be recognisable. When the preservation of ruins brought to light in the course of excavations is found to be impossible, the Conference recommends that they be buried, accurate records being of course taken before filling-in operations are undertaken.

niki, še prav posebej priporočajo v primerih, ko uporaba le teh omogoča, da se izognemo nevarnostim, ki grozijo kadar moramo zato, da bi ga ohranili, spomenik najprej razstaviti, kasneje pa njegove dele vrniti na njihovo mesto.

V. Propadanje antičnih spomenikov

Ugotovljeno je bilo, da so v današnjih življenjskih pogojih zaradi stalno naraščajočih atmosferskih vplivov spomeniki ogroženi širom po svetu.

Poleg običajnih, že uspešno uporabljenih varnostnih ukrepov in metod, ki se danes uporabljajo pri ohranjanju spomeniške plastike, je bilo glede na raznovrstnost primerov in z znanjem, ki je trenutno na razpolago, nemogoče zapisati kakršnakoli splošna pravila.

Posvetovanje zato le priporoča:

- Da bi določili najprimernejšo metodo za posamezen primer, morajo v vsaki državi arhitekti in kustosi sodelovati s strokovnjaki s področja fizike, kemije in naravoslovja.

- Mednarodni muzejski urad mora biti ves čas na tekočem z delom v posameznih državah na tem področju in to tudi beležiti v publikacijah Urada.

- Glede ohranjanja spomeniške plastike posvetovanje meni, da naj se načelno ne bi odstranjevalo umetniških del iz okolja za katerega so bili narejeni. Kadar originalni modeli še obstajajo in kadar je to mogoče, naj se kot previdnostni ukrep ohranjanja naredijo odlitki.

VI. Konservatorske tehnike (tehnike ohranjanja)

Posvetovanje hvaležno ugotavlja, da načela in tehnične rešitve, ki so predstavljeni v različnih poročilih, navdihuje ista misel in sicer:

Ruševine zahtevajo zelo natančno konserviranje. Podvzeti je treba vse, da bi vsak originalen delček, ki ga je mogoče najti, postavili na prejšnje mesto kjerkoli je to le mogoče (*anastylosis*). Novi materiali, ki se v ta namen uporabljajo, morajo biti vselej razpoznavni. Kadar se med izkopavanjem izkaže, da je ohranjanje ruševin, ki se jih pri tem odkriva nemogoče, posvetovanje priporoča, da se zopet zasujejo - vendar šele potem, ko so vsa odkritja natančno popisana in dokumentirana.

Skoraj nepotrebno je omeniti, da tehnična dela v zvezi z izkopavanjem in ohranjanjem antičnih spomenikov zahtevajo tesno sodelovanje arheologov z arhitekti.

Glede na ostale spomenike se strokovnjaki enoglasno strinjajo, da je potrebno narediti temeljite analize vzrokov in vrste poškodb spomenikov preden se začne z utrjevanjem ali delnim restavriranjem. Strinjajo se, da je potrebno vsak primer obravnavati posebej.

It should be unnecessary to mention that the technical work undertaken in connection with the excavation and preservation of ancient monuments calls for close collaboration between the archaeologist and the architect.

With regard to other monuments, the experts unanimously agreed that, before any consolidation or partial restoration is undertaken, a thorough analysis should be made of the defects and the nature of the decay of these monuments. They recognised that each case needed to be treated individually.

VII. The Conservation of Monuments and International Collaboration.

a. Technical and moral co-operation.

The Conference, convinced that the question of the conservation of the artistic and archaeological property of mankind is one that interests the community of the States, which are wardens of civilisation,

Hopes that the States, acting in the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, will collaborate with each other on an ever-increasing scale and in a more concrete manner with a view to furthering the preservation of artistic and historic monuments;

Considers it highly desirable that qualified institutions and associations should, without in any manner whatsoever prejudicing international public law, be given an opportunity of manifesting their interest in the protection of works of art in which civilisation has been expressed to the highest degree and which would seem to be threatened with destruction;

Expresses the wish that requests to attain this end, submitted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, be recommended to the earnest attention of the States.

It will be for the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after an enquiry conducted by the International Museums Office and after having collected all relevant information, more particularly from the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerned, to express an opinion on the expediency of the steps to be taken and on the procedure to be followed in each individual case.

The members of the Conference, after having visited in the course of their deliberations and during the study cruise which they were able to make on this occasion, a number of excavation sites and ancient Greek monuments, unanimously paid a tribute to the Greek Government, which, for many years past, has been itself responsible for extensive works and, at the same time, has accepted the collaboration of archaeologists and experts from every country.

VII. Ohranjanje spomenikov in mednarodno sodelovanje

a. Tehnično in moralno sodelovanje

V prepričanju, da je vprašanje varstva umetniške in arheološke dediščine človeštva v interesu skupnosti držav, ki so čuvaji civilizacije, udeleženci konference

- upajo, da bodo države - v duhu Sporazuma Društva Narodov - vedno bolj sodelovale na konkretne načine, da bi ohranjanje umetniških in zgodovinskih spomenikov postalo bolj učinkovito;

- želijo, da bi bilo usposobljenim institucijam in združbam - ne da bi kakorkoli prejudicirali mednarodno javno pravo - omogočeno, da javno pokažejo svoje zanimanje za varovanje umetniških del ki na najvišji možni način izražajo civilizacijo in, za katere se zdi, da jim grozi uničenje;

- želijo, da bi države posvetile vso pozornost prošnjam, ki jih za dosego tega cilja naslavlja Organizaciji za intelektualno sodelovanje pri Društvu narodov.

Mednarodni komite za intelektualno sodelovanje mora potem, ko Mednarodni muzejski urad opravi raziskave in zbere vse podatke - predvsem podatke Nacionalnega komiteja za intelektualno sodelovanje, ki ga raziskava zadeva, izraziti mnenje o učinkovitosti potrebnih korakov in postopkov, ki naj se pripravijo in izvedejo v vsakem posameznem primeru.

Potem, ko so udeleženci v času posvetovanja v obliki študijskih izletov obiskali vrsto krajev kjer so izkopavanja v teku, so enoglasno izrekli spoštovanje grški vladi, ki je bila mnoga leta odgovorna za obširna dela in je hkrati sprejela sodelovanje arheologov in strokovnjakov iz drugih držav.

Tam so udeleženci posvetovanja videli primere dejavnosti, ki vsekakor pripomorejo k uresničevanju ciljev intelektualnega sodelovanja, za kar se je med delom na spomenikih pokazala potreba.

b. Vloga izobraževanja pri spoštovanju spomenikov.

Udeleženci posvetovanja so trdno prepričani, da najboljše zagotovilo pri ohranjanju spomenikov in umetniških del izvira iz spoštovanja in naklonjenosti, ki sta v ljudeh samih.

Upošteva, da tako razumevanje najbolj podpiramo z ustreznimi dejanji javnih oblasti se priporoča, da vsi vzgojitelji in tisti, ki se ukvarjajo z izobraževanjem, strogo priporočijo otrokom naj ne uničujejo spomenikov ne glede na to za katere spomenike gre. Naučijo naj jih, da se bodo bolj zanimali za ta otipljiva pričevanja vseh obdobjev civilizacije.

The members of the Conference there saw an example of activity which can but contribute to the realisation of the aims of intellectual co-operation, the need for which manifested itself during their work.

b. The role of education in the respect of monuments.

The Conference, firmly convinced that the best guarantee in the matter of the preservation of monuments and works of art derives from the respect and attachment of the peoples themselves;

Considering that these feelings can very largely be promoted by appropriate action on the part of public authorities;

Recommends that educators should urge children and young people to abstain from disfiguring monuments of every description and that they should teach them to take a greater and more general interest in the protection of these concrete testimonies of all ages of civilisation.

c. Value of international documentation.

The Conference expresses the wish that:

1. Each country, or the institutions created or recognised competent for this purpose, publish an inventory of ancient monuments, with photographs and explanatory notes;

2. Each country constitute official records which shall contain all documents relating to its historic monuments;

3. Each country deposit copies of its publications on artistic and historic monuments with the International Museums Office;

4. The Office devote a portion of its publications to articles on the general processes and methods employed in the preservation of historic monuments;

5. The Office study the best means of utilising the information so centralised.

c. Vrednost mednarodnih dokumentacij.

Posvetovanje želi:

1. Da bi vsaka država ali ustanova, ki je bila s tem namenom ustanovljena in se smatra za usposobljeno, objavila seznam antičnih spomenikov s fotografijami in ustreznimi pojasnili.

2. Da vsaka država ustanovi uraden arhiv, ki bo vseboval vse dokumente, ki se nanašajo na zgodovinske spomenike na njenem ozemlju.

3. Vsaka država naj pri Mednarodnem muzejskem uradu shrani kopije svojih publikacij o umetniških in zgodovinskih spomenikih.

4. Da Mednarodni muzejski urad posveti del svojih publikacij člankom o splošnih procesih in metodah, ki se uporabljajo pri ohranjanju zgodovinskih spomenikov.

5. Da Mednarodni muzejski urad prouči najboljši način za uporabo teh centralno zbranih informacij.

¹ Adopted at the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Athens, Greece, 1931.

¹ Sprejeli so jo udeleženci prvega mednarodnega kongresa arhitektov in tehnikov za kulturno dediščino leta 1931, v Atenah, Grčija.





INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES¹

/VENICE CHARTER/

Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognised. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.

It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

By defining these basic principles for the first time, the Athens Charter of 1931 contributed towards the development of an extensive international movement which has assumed concrete form in national documents, in the work of ICOM and UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property². Increasing awareness and critical study have been brought to bear on problems which have continually become more complex and varied; now the time has come to examine the Charter afresh in order to make a thorough study of the principles involved and to enlarge its scope in a new document.

Accordingly, the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, which met in Venice from May 25th to 31st 1964, approved the following text:

Definitions

Article 1.

The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilisation, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

Article 2.

The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O OHRANJANJU IN OBNOVI SPOMENIKOV IN SPOMENIŠKIH OBMOČIJ¹

/BENEŠKA LISTINA/²

Zgodovinski spomeniki vseh narodov, nosilci duhovnih sporočil preteklosti, nam v sodobnosti pomenijo žive priče sto in tisočletnih izročil. Človeštvo se čedalje bolj zaveda obče dragocenosti človeških vrednot, jih šteje za svojo skupno dediščino ter priznava, da je kot celota odgovorna za to, kako jih bo ohranilo prihodnjim rodovom. Naša dolžnost je, da jim jih predamo v vsem bogastvu njihove prisotnosti.

Bistveno je, da skupno ugotovimo načela, ki morajo usmerjati vsako ohranjanje in obnavljanje spomenikov, ter jih uporabljati v okviru kulture in izročil posameznega naroda.

Atenska listina iz leta 1931 je prvič izoblikovala temeljna načela in pripomogla, da se je razvilo močno mednarodno gibanje, katerega stvarne posledice so bili predvsem razni nacionalni dokumenti, dejavnost mednarodnih organizacij ICOM in UNESCO ter dejstvo, da je UNESCO ustanovil Mednarodno znanstveno središče za ohranjanje in obnavljanje kulturnih dobrin³. Vse večja občutljivost in kritično preučevanje sta odkrivala in zastavljala čedalje bolj zapletena, raznovrstna in različna vprašanja. Čas je torej, da znova pregledamo in pretehtamo načela omenjene listine ter v novem dokumentu poglobimo in razširimo njih namen in učinkovitost.

Drugi mednarodni kongres arhitektov in tehničnih strokovnjakov za zgodovinske spomenike, zbran v Benetkah med 25. in 31. majem 1964, je zato odobril naslednje besedilo:

Opredelitve

1. člen

Pojem zgodovinskega spomenika zajema posamezno arhitektonsko stvaritev kot tudi mestno ali vaško okolje, ki priča o kaki posebni kulturi, pomembnem razvoju ali zgodovinskem dogodku. Ta pojem se ne nanaša samo na velike stvaritve, temveč tudi na skromna dela, ki so sčasoma postala pomembna kulturna dediščina.

2. člen

Ohranjanje in obnavljanje spomenikov je stroka, ki mora sodelovati z vsemi vedami in tehnikami, ki lahko pripomorejo pri preučevanju in zavarovanju stavbne dediščine.

Aim

Article 3.

The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

Conservation

Article 4.

It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

Article 5.

The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

Article 6.

The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and colour must be allowed.

Article 7.

A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

Article 8.

Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

Restoration

Article 9.

The process of restoration is a highly specialised operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

Smoter

3. člen

Ohranjanje in obnavljanje spomenikov je namenjeno varovanju tako umetniških kot tudi zgodovinskih pričevanj.

Ohranjanje

4. člen

Redno in neprekinjeno vzdrževanje spomenikov je bistvenega pomena za njihovo ohranitev.

5. člen

Spomenike je zmerom lažje ohranjati, če se neprekinjeno uporabljajo v družbeno koristne namene. Takšna uporaba je zaželena, ne sme pa prizadeti konstrukcije ali dekoracije stavbe. Izključno in samo v teh mejah je nujno preveriti in mogoče dovoljevati prilagoditve, ki jih prinašajo nove spremenjene dejavnosti.

6. člen

Ohranjanje spomenika vključuje tudi ohranitev primerne okolja. Če je tradicionalno okolje obstalo, ga je treba ohraniti. Prepovedati je vsakršne nove gradnje, rušenja ali prezidave, ki bi utegnile spremeniti razmerja gmot in barv.

7. člen

Spomenik je neločljiv od zgodovine, o kateri priča, in okolice, v kateri stoji. Zato premeščanje spomenika kot celote ali njegovih posameznih delov ni dovoljeno; izjema so primeri, ko predstavlja takšno ravnanje edino možno rešitev spomenika ali pa ga zahtevajo posebno veliki državni ali mednarodni interesi.

8. člen

Kiparskih, slikarskih ali okrasnih prvin, ki so neločljivi deli spomenika, ni dovoljeno odstranjevati, razen v primeru, ko jih je mogoče zavarovati izključno le na ta način.

Restavriranje (obnova)

9. člen

Restavriranje je visoko strokoven postopek, ki mora ostati nekaj izjemnega. Njegov namen je ohranjati in odkrivati estetske in zgodovinske vrednosti spomenika, temelji pa na spoštovanju izvirnega materiala in avtentičnih dokumentov. Tam, kjer se začnajo domneve, se mora ustaviti: vsakršna dopolnila, ki bi se izkazala iz estetskih ali tehničnih razlogov za nujno potrebna, se morajo ločiti od arhitektonske kompozicije in nositi pečat našega časa. Pred in med restavriranjem je treba spomenik arheološko in zgodovinsko preučevati.

Article 10.

Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

Article 11.

The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

Article 12.

Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

Article 13.

Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

Historic sites**Article 14.**

The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

Excavations**Article 15.**

Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956.

Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means

10. člen

Kadar se običajne tehnike izkažejo za neprimerne, smemo utrditi spomenik s katero koli sodobno konservatorsko ali konstrukcijsko tehniko, katere učinkovitost dokazujejo znanstveni podatki, izkušnje pa zanjo jamčijo.

11. člen

Ob restavriranju spomenika je treba spoštovati kakovostne prispevke vseh obdobj, saj smoter restavracije ni doseganje slogovne enotnosti. Kadar sestavljajo stavbo več časovno razmaknjenih plasti, je razkrivanje ene od njih dovoljeno le izjemoma in s pogojem, da odstranjene prvine niso posebno zanimive. Novo odkrita kompozicija mora imeti izredno zgodovinsko, arheološko ali estetsko vrednost, njena predstavitev pa mora biti izvedena tako, da opravičuje postopek. Ocena vrednosti prizadetih prvin in odločitev o odstranitvi ne sme biti odvisna samo od posameznika, ki je zadolžen za dela.

12. člen

Nadomestila manjkajočih delov se morajo skladno zlititi s celoto, hkrati pa se morajo ločiti od izvirnih delov, da restavracija ne bi potvarjala umetnostnega in zgodovinskega dokumenta.

13. člen

Dodatkov ni mogoče dovoljevati; izjema so tisti, ki ne prizadenejo zanimivih delov spomenika, njegove tradicionalne postavitve v prostor, uravnoteženja njegove kompozicije in njegovega razmerja do okolice.

Spomeniška območja**14. člen**

Spomeniškim območjem mora biti posvečena posebna skrb, ker je treba zavarovati njihovo neokrnjenost in jim zagotoviti asanacijo, ustrezno ureditev in možnost primerne predstavljanja njihove vrednosti. Vsa konservatorska in restavratorska dela naj se izvajajo po načelih, predstavljenih v predhodnih členih.

Izkopavanja**15. člen**

Izkopavanje mora biti opravljeno v skladu z znanstvenimi vodili in na osnovi priporočil, ki jih opredeljujejo mednarodna načela v zvezi z arheološkimi izkopavanji, ki jih je sprejel Unesco leta 1965.

Ohranjati je treba tudi razvaline in izvesti vsakokrat vse potrebne ukrepe za ohranitev in trajno zavarovanje arhitekturnih prvin in najdenih predmetov. Poleg tega je treba storiti vse, kar lahko olajša razumevanje odkritega spome-

must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning.

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "a priori." Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognisable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

Publication

Article 16.

In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.

nika, vendar tako, da se ob tem ne spremenita njegov pomen in narava.

Vsakršna rekonstrukcijska dela so tu že vnaprej izključena. Dovoliti je možno samo anastilozo, se pravi, ponovno sestavitev ohranjenih, a razkosanih delov. Povezovalne sestavine morajo biti vselej spoznavne in smejo predstavljati le neizogibni minimum, ki naj zagotovi ohranitev spomenika in njegovih oblik.

Dokumentacija in objava

16. člen

Vsa konservatorska in restavratorska dela ter izkopavanja mora spremljati natančna dokumentacija v obliki analitičnih in kritičnih poročil, ilustriranih z risbami in fotografijami.

Dokumentacija mora vključevati vse stopnje odkrivanja, obnovitvena dela, spremembe in vnašanja novosti kot tudi vse tehnične in oblikovne prvine, ugotovljene med deli. Vsa dokumentacija naj bo spravljena v arhiv javne institucije in mora biti na voljo raziskovalcem. Priporoča se njeno objavo.

¹ Approved by the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, Italy, May 25th to 31st 1964. The following persons took part in the work of the Committee for drafting the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments: Piero Gazzola (Italy), Chairman, Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), Reporter, Jose Bassegoda-Nonell (Spain), Luis Benavente (Portugal), Djurdje Boskovic (Yugoslavia), Hiroshi Daifuku (UNESCO), P.L. de Vrieze (Netherlands), Harald Langberg (Denmark), Mario Matteucci (Italy), Jean Merlet (France), Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico), Roberto Pane (Italy), S.C.J. Pavel (Czechoslovakia), Paul Philippot (ICCROM), Victor Pimentel (Peru), Harold Plenderleith (ICCROM), Deoecio Redig de Campos (Vatican), Jean Sonnier (France), Francois Sorlin (France), Eustathios Stikas (Greece), Mrs. Gertrud Tripp (Austria), Jan Zachwatowicz (Poland) and Mustafa S. Zbiss (Tunisia).

² ICCROM Rome, Italy

¹ Sprejeli udeleženci drugega mednarodnega kongresa arhitektov in tehnikov za zgodovinske spomenike, Benetke, Italija, maja 1964.

² Po prvem slovenskem prevodu, objavljenem v Varstvu spomenikov, /VS XII/69, str. 153 in 154/, pregledal in redakcijo opravil Jovo Grobovšek.

³ ICCROM, Rim, Italija.

Windsor, grad angleške kraljevske družine





INTERNATIONAL CHARTER ON THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC GARDENS

/THE FLORENCE CHARTER/

The ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens, meeting in Florence on 21 May 1981, decided to draw up a charter on the preservation of historic gardens which would bear the name of that town. The present Florence Charter was drafted by the Committee and registered by ICOMOS on 15 December 1982 as an addendum to the Venice Charter covering the specific field concerned.

Definitions and objectives

Art. 1.

"An historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view". As such, it is to be considered as a monument.

Art. 2.

"The historic garden is an architectural composition whose constituents are primarily vegetal and therefore living, which means that they are perishable and renewable." Thus its appearance reflects the perpetual balance between the cycle of the seasons, the growth and decay of nature and the desire of the artist and craftsman to keep it permanently unchanged.

Art. 3.

As a monument, the historic garden must be preserved in accordance with the spirit of the Venice Charter. However, since it is a living monument, its preservation must be governed by specific rules which are the subject of the Present charter.

Art. 4.

The architectural composition of the historic garden includes:

Its plan and its topography.

Its vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights. Its structural and decorative features.

Its water, running or still reflecting the sky.

Art. 5.

As the expression of the direct affinity between civilization and nature, and as a place of enjoyment suited to meditation or repose, the garden thus acquires the cosmic significance of an idealized image of the world, a "paradise" in the etymological sense of the term, and yet a testimony to a culture, a style, an age, and often to the originality of a creative artist.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O OHRANJANJU ZGODOVINSKIH VRTOV

/FIRENŠKA LISTINA/

Mednarodni odbor za zgodovinske vrtove ICOMOS - IFLA je na sestanku 21. maja 1981 v Firencah sestavil listino o ohranjanju zgodovinskih vrtov, ki so jo poimenovali po kraju sestanka. Listino je zasnoval Odbor in sprejel ICOMOS 15. decembra 1982 kot poseben dodatek k Beneški listini¹.

Definicije in cilji

1. člen

"Zgodovinski vrt je arhitekturna in hortikultura kompozicija javnega pomena v zgodovinskem in umetniškem pogledu". Kot takšnega ga obravnavamo kot spomenik.

2. člen

"Zgodovinski vrt je zgradba katerega bistveni deli so predvsem rastlinskega izvora, torej žive sestavine, kar pomeni, da so minljivi in obnovljivi." Njegov videz je odraz neprekinjenega ravnotežja v menjavanju letnih časov, rasti in propadanja ter želje umetnika in obrtnika, da ohrani vrt nespremenjen.

3. člen

Kot spomenik mora biti zgodovinski vrt varovan v duhu Beneške listine. Glede na to, da je to živ spomenik, moramo njegovo ohranjanje podrediti posebnim pravilom, ki so predmet te listine.

4. člen

Arhitekturna kompozicija zgodovinskih vrtov vključuje:

- zasnovu in topografijo vrta,
- vegetacijo, vključno z različnimi rastlinskimi vrstami, njihova razmerja, barvne sheme, razporeditev v prostoru in njej lastnimi višinami,
- strukturne in okrasne značilnosti,
- vodo, tekočo ali stoječo, ki odseva nebo.

5. člen

Kot izraz neposredne povezanosti med civilizacijo in naravo ter kot prostor za zabavo, ki je primeren za premišljevanje in počitek, vrt pridobi kozmični pomen idealizirane podobe sveta, Arajá v etimološkem pomenu besede, in zatorej priča o kulturi, slogu, obdobju in pogosto o izvornosti ustvarjajočega umetnika.

6. člen

Izraz "zgodovinski vrt" se enakovredno nanaša na male vrtove in velike parke, ne glede na njihovo "krajinsko" ali formalno oblikovanost.

Art. 6.

The term, "historic garden", is equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or "landscape".

Art. 7.

Whether or not it is associated with a building in which case it is an inseparable complement, the historic garden cannot be isolated from its own particular environment, whether urban or rural, artificial or natural.

Art. 8.

An historic site is a specific landscape associated with a memorable act, as, for example, a major historic event; a well-known myth; an epic combat; or the subject of a famous picture.

Art. 9.

The preservation of historic gardens depends on their identification and listing. They require several kinds of action, namely maintenance, conservation and restoration. In certain cases, reconstruction may be recommended. The authenticity of an historic garden depends as much on the design and scale of its various parts as on its decorative features and on the choice of plant or inorganic materials adopted for each of its parts.

Maintenance, conservation, restoration, reconstruction

Art. 10.

In any work of maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction of an historic garden, or of any part of it, all its constituent features must be dealt with simultaneously. To isolate the various operations would damage the unity of the whole.

Maintenance and conservation

Art. 11.

Continuous maintenance of historic gardens is of paramount importance. Since the principal material is vegetal, the preservation of the garden in an unchanged condition requires both prompt replacements when required and a long-term programme of periodic renewal (clear felling and replanting with mature specimens).

Art. 12.

Those species of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers to be replaced periodically must be selected with regard for established and recognized practice in each botanical and horticultural region, with the aim to determine the species initially grown and to preserve them.

Art. 13.

The permanent or movable architectural, sculptural or decorative features which form an inte-

7. člen

Ne glede na to, ali je vrt s stavbo povezan ali ne, ne sme biti izoliran od svojega značilnega okolja, bodisi mestnega, podeželskega, ustvarjenega ali naravnega.

8. člen

Zgodovinsko prizorišče je specifična krajina, povezana s spominskim dejanjem, na primer z zgodovinskim dogodkom, splošno znanim mitom, bitko, ali kot objekt znamenite upodobitve.

9. člen

Ohranjanje zgodovinskih vrtov je odvisno od njihove identifikacije in popisa. Zahteva več vrst postopkov, od rednega vzdrževanja do konservacije in restavracije. V določenih primerih je priporočljiva rekonstrukcija. Avtentičnost zgodovinskega vrta je odvisna tako od oblikovanja in merila posameznih delov, kot tudi od njegovih okrasnih elementov in izbire rastlin ter neživih materialov uporabljenih v vsakem od delov.

Vzdrževanje, konserviranje, restavriranje, rekonstrukcija

10. člen

Pri vsakem vzdrževalnem, konservacijskem, restavracijskem ali rekonstrukcijskem posegu v zgodovinski vrt ali v njegove posamezne dele, moramo njegove sestavine obravnavati sočasno. Ločevanje različnih postopkov bi lahko škodovalo enotnosti celote.

Vzdrževanje in konserviranje

11. člen

Redno in neprekinjeno vzdrževanje je za zgodovinske vrtove bistvenega pomena. Glede na to, da je osnovni material vegetacijski, zahteva ohranjanje vrta v nespremenjenem stanju tako sprotno zamenjavo materiala, ko je to potrebno, kot tudi dolgoročni program redne pomladitve (odstranitev dotrajanega in ponovna zasaditev z odraslimi sadikami).

12. člen

Vrste dreves, grmov, rastlin in cvetje, ki jih nadomeščamo sezonsko, morajo biti izbrane skladno z ustaljeno in priznano prakso v posamezni botanični in hortikulturni regiji. Potrebno je določiti originalne vrste in jih ohraniti.

13. člen

Nepremične ali premične arhitekturne, kiparske ali okrasne sestavine, ki oblikujejo sestavni del zgodovinskega vrta, se lahko odstranijo ali prestavijo samo v primeru, če je to nujno zaradi njihove konservacije ali restavriranja. Za-

gral part of the historic garden must be removed or displaced only insofar as this is essential for their conservation or restoration. The replacement or restoration of any such jeopardized features must be effected in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter, and the date of any complete replacement must be indicated.

Art. 14.

The historic garden must be preserved in appropriate surroundings. Any alteration to the physical environment which will endanger the ecological equilibrium must be prohibited. These applications are applicable to all aspects of the infrastructure, whether internal or external (drainage works, irrigation systems, roads, car parks, fences, caretaking facilities, visitors' amenities, etc.).

Restoration and reconstruction

Art. 15.

No restoration work and, above all, no reconstruction work on an historic garden shall be undertaken without thorough prior research to ensure that such work is scientifically executed and which will involve everything from excavation to the assembling of records relating to the garden in question and to similar gardens. Before any practical work starts, a project must be prepared on the basis of said research and must be submitted to a group of experts for joint examination and approval.

Art. 16.

Restoration work must respect the successive stages of evolution of the garden concerned. In principle, no one period should be given precedence over any other, except in exceptional cases where the degree of damage or destruction affecting certain parts of a garden may be such that it is decided to reconstruct it on the basis of the traces that survive or of unimpeachable documentary evidence. Such reconstruction work might be undertaken more particularly on the parts of the garden nearest to the building it contains in order to bring out their significance in the design.

Art. 17.

Where a garden has completely disappeared or there exists no more than conjectural evidence of its successive stages a reconstruction could not be considered an historic garden.

Art. 18.

While any historic garden is designed to be seen and walked about in, access to it must be restricted to the extent demanded by its size and vulnerability, so that its physical fabric and cultural message may be preserved.

menjava ali restavriranje vsake takšne ogrožene sestavine se morata odvijati po načelih Beneške listine, znan mora biti čas dokončne zamenjave.

14. člen

Zgodovinski vrt se mora ohraniti v primernem okolju. Prepovedana mora biti kakršnakoli sprememba neposrednega okolja, ki ogroža ekološko ravnotežje. To velja za vrste infrastruktur, zunanje ali notranje (izsuševanje, namakalni sistemi, ceste, parkirišča, ograje, pripomočki za oskrbovanje, servisni objekti za obiskovalce, ipd.).

Restavriranje in rekonstrukcija

15. člen

Nobeno restavracijsko, še posebej pa rekonstrukcijsko delo v zgodovinskem vrtu, se ne sme začeti brez temeljite predhodne raziskave, ki mora zagotoviti strokovno delo. Raziskava vsebuje vse od izkopavanj do zbiranja podatkov, ki se nanašajo na vrt in na podobne vrtove. Preden se začne praktično delo, mora biti izdelan projekt na osnovi omenjenih raziskav, ki mora biti predložen skupini ekspertov v pregled in odobritev.

16. člen

Obnova mora upoštevati razvojne stopnje v nastanku vrta. V principu se naj nobenemu obdobju ne bi dajalo prednosti pred drugim, razen v izjemnih primerih, ko je stopnja poškodb ali uničenja določenih delov vrta takšna, da se odločimo za rekonstrukcijo na podlagi preostalih sledov ali pa nespornih dokumentarnih dokazov. Takšno rekonstrukcijsko delo je lahko izvedeno prav posebej v predelih vrta bližje stavbi, da bi poudarili značilnosti njegovega oblikovanja.

17. člen

V primeru, da je vrt popolnoma izginil ali pa obstajajo le domnevni podatki o njegovih razvojnih stopnjah, njegova rekonstrukcija ne velja za historični vrt.

18. člen

Dostop v zgodovinski vrt, ki je namenjen ogledu in sprehodu, mora biti omejen na obseg pogojen z njegovo velikostjo in ranljivostjo tako, da je ohranjena njegova fizična podoba in kulturno sporočilo.

19. člen

Glede na svoj značaj in namen, je zgodovinski vrt miren kraj, namenjen medsebojnemu srečanjem, tišini in občutenju narave. Ta koncepcija njegove vsakodnevne rabe se mora razlikovati od redkejših priložnosti, ko se v njem odvijajo slovesnosti. Pogoji za takšno rabo zgodovinskih vrtov se

Art. 19.

By reason of its nature and purpose, an historic garden is a peaceful place conducive to human contacts, silence and awareness of nature. This conception of its everyday use must contrast with its role on those rare occasions when it accommodates a festivity. Thus, the conditions of such occasional use of an historic garden should be clearly defined, in order that any such festivity may itself serve to enhance the visual effect of the garden instead of perverting or damaging it.

Art. 20.

While historic gardens may be suitable for quiet games as a daily occurrence, separate areas appropriate for active and lively games and sports should also be laid out adjacent to the historic garden, so that the needs of the public may be satisfied in this respect without prejudice to the conservation of the gardens and landscapes.

Art. 21.

The work of maintenance and conservation, the timing of which is determined by season and brief operations which serve to restore the garden's authenticity, must always take precedence over the requirements of public use. All arrangements for visits to historic gardens must be subjected to regulations that ensure the spirit of the place is preserved.

Art. 22.

If a garden is walled, its walls may not be removed without prior examination of all the possible consequences liable to lead to changes in its atmosphere and to affect its preservation.

Legal and administrative protection

Art. 23.

It is the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, on the advice of qualified experts, the appropriate legal and administrative measures for the identification, listing and protection of historic gardens. The preservation of such gardens must be provided for within the framework of land-use plans and such provision must be duly mentioned in documents relating to regional and local planning. It is also the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, with the advice of qualified experts, the financial measures which will facilitate the maintenance, conservation and restoration, and, where necessary, the reconstruction of historic gardens.

Art. 24.

The historic garden is one of the features of the patrimony whose survival, by reason of its nature, requires intensive, continuous care by trained experts. Suitable provision should therefore be

morajo jasno določiti. Prireditve morajo služiti za povečanje vizualnega učinka vrta, ne pa povzročati škode v njem.

20. člen

Medtem, ko je zgodovinski vrt primeren za mirne vsakodnevne igre, lahko nekateri ločeni, bližnji predeli primerno služijo atraktivnim in živahnim igram in športom. S tem se zadovoljijo javne potrebe, ne da bi škodovali ohranjanju vrta ali krajine.

21. člen

Vzdrževalna in obnovitvena dela, ki so sezonsko opredeljena in občasna dela, ki služijo ohranjanju avtentičnosti vrta, morajo biti vedno prednostne narave pred zahtevami javne rabe. Urejanje obiska zgodovinskih vrtov mora biti podrejeno predpisom, ki zagotavljajo ohranjanje duha prostora.

22. člen

Če je park obdan z zidom, se zidovi ne smejo odstraniti brez predhodne raziskave vseh možnih posledic, ki bi lahko vodile k spremembam vzdušja in vplivale na ohranitev vrta.

Zakonsko in upravno varovanje

23. člen

Naloga odgovornih oblasti je pridobiti primerna zakonska in upravna merila za identifikacijo, popis in za varovanje zgodovinskih vrtov z mnenjem usposobljenih strokovnjakov. Ohranjanje takšnih vrtov mora biti zagotovljeno znotraj okvira prostorskih planov in takšna skrb mora biti primerno vključena v dokumentih, ki se nanašajo na regionalno in lokalno planiranje. Prav tako je naloga odgovornih pooblaščenih oseb, da s pomočjo usposobljenih strokovnjakov oblikujejo finančna merila, ki bodo omogočala vzdrževanje, ohranjanje, obnovo in kjer je potrebna, rekonstrukcijo zgodovinskega vrta.

24. člen

Zgodovinski vrt je ena od oblik dediščine, katere preživetje je, glede na njen značaj, odvisno od intenzivne, nenehne skrbi izšolanih strokovnjakov. Zato je potrebno zagotoviti primerno izobraževanje teh oseb, tako zgodovinarjev, arhitektov, krajinskih arhitektov, vrtnarjev in botanikov.

25. člen

Zanimanje za zgodovinske vrtove je potrebno vzpodbujati z raznimi aktivnostmi, ki poudarjajo njihovo pravo vrednost in pripomorejo k njihovemu boljšemu poznavanju in spoštovanju: predstavitve strokovnih raziskav, mednarodna izmenjava in kroženje informacij, publikacije, vklju-

made for the training of such persons, whether historians, architects, landscape architects, gardeners or botanists. Care should also be taken to ensure that there is regular propagation of the plant varieties necessary for maintenance or restoration.

Art. 25.

Interest in historic gardens should be stimulated by every kind of activity capable of emphasizing their true value as Part of the patrimony and making for improved knowledge and appreciation of them: promotion of scientific research; international exchange and circulation of information; publications, including works designed for the general public; the encouragement of public access under suitable control and use of the media to develop awareness of the need for due respect for nature and the historic heritage. The most outstanding of the historic gardens shall be proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Nota bene

The above recommendations are applicable to all the historic gardens in the world.

Additional clauses applicable to specific types of gardens may be subsequently appended to the present Charter with brief descriptions of the said types.

čno z deli namenjenimi širši javnosti, vzpodbujanje javnega dostopa pod primernim nadzorom ter uporabo medijev za dvig zavesti o spoštovanju naravne in kulturne dediščine.

Najbolj izjemne zgodovinske vrtove je potrebno predlagati za uvrstitev na Seznam svetovne dediščine.

Nota bene

Gornja priporočila so uporabna za vse zgodovinske vrtove sveta.

Za specifične tipe zgodovinskih vrtov se lahko k tej listini pripišejo dodatne klavzule, ki vsebujejo tudi njihov kratak opis.

¹ Beneška listina (1964) obravnava kulturne spomenike.







INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC TOWNS AND URBAN AREAS

/WASHINGTON CHARTER/¹

Preamble and definitions

1. All urban communities, whether they have developed gradually over time or have been created deliberately, are an expression of the diversity of societies throughout history.

2. This charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small, including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures. Today many such areas are being threatened, physically degraded, damaged or even destroyed, by the impact of the urban development that follows industrialisation in societies everywhere.

3. Faced with this dramatic situation, which often leads to irreversible cultural, social and even economic losses, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) deems it necessary to draw up an international charter for historic towns and urban areas that will complement the "International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites," usually referred to as "The Venice Charter." This new text defines the principles, objectives, and methods necessary for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas. It also seeks to promote the harmony of both private and community life in these areas and to encourage the preservation of those cultural properties, however modest in scale, that constitute the memory of mankind.

4. As set out in the UNESCO "Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas" (Warsaw-Nairobi, 1976), and also in various other international instruments, "the conservation of historic towns and urban areas" is understood to mean those steps necessary for the protection, conservation and restoration of such towns and areas as well as their development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

Principles and objectives

1. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O OHRANJANJU ZGODOVINSKIH MEST IN URBANIH OBMOČIJ

/WASHINGTONSKA LISTINA/¹

Preambula in definicije (opredelitve)

1. Vse naselbinske skupnosti, najsi so se razvijale postopoma skozi čas ali pa so bile namenoma oblikovane, so izraz raznolikosti družbenih odnosov skozi zgodovino.

2. Ta listina obravnava zgodovinska naselbinska območja, velika in manjša, vključno z mestnimi središči, mesti in zgodovinskimi središči ali četrtmi, skupaj z naravnim in grajenim okoljem. Poleg zgodovinske pričevalnosti utelešajo ta območja vrednote tradicionalne urbane kulture. Danes so mnoga območja ogrožena, fizično razvrednotena, poškodovana ali celo uničena zaradi škodljivega vpliva urbanega razvoja, ki sledi razvoju industrializacije v skoraj vseh družbah.

3. Soočeni s stanjem, ki pogosto vodi k nepopravljivim kulturnim, socialnim in celo ekonomskim izgubam Mednarodni svet za spomenike in spomeniška območja /ICOMOS/ sodi, da je potrebno oblikovati mednarodno listino, ki bo veljala za zgodovinska mesta in urbana območja. Dopolnila bo "Mednarodno listino o ohranjanju in obnovi spomenikov in spomeniških območij", ki jo običajno imenujemo "Beneška listina". Predlagano besedilo določa načela, cilje in metode, ki so potrebni za zavarovanje zgodovinskih mest in naselbinskih območij. Listina želi uveljaviti načelo skladnosti zasebnega in javnega življenja v teh območjih, obenem pa ohrabriti prizadevanja za zavarovanje tiste kulturne dediščine, ki je, najsi so še tako skromna po merilu, vendarle del zgodovinskega spomina človeštva.

4. Pod izrazom "ohranjanje zgodovinskih mest in naselbinskih območij", kot je uporabljen v UNESCOvem "Priporočilu o ohranjanju in moderni vlogi zgodovinskih območij" (Varšava - Nairobi, 1976) in v različnih drugih mednarodnih dokumentih, razumemo tiste ukrepe, ki so nujni za zavarovanje, ohranjanje in obnovo takih mest in območij, kot tudi za njihov nadaljnji razvoj in skladno prilagoditev sodobnemu življenju.

Načela in cilji

1. Da bi bila čim bolj učinkovita, mora biti zaščita zgodovinskih mest in drugih zgodovinskih urbanih območij neločljiv del skladne politike ekonomskega in socialnega razvoja kot tudi del urbanističnega in regionalnega planiranja na vseh nivojih.

2. Qualities to be preserved include the historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character, especially:

- a) urban patterns as defined by lots and streets;
- b) relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;
- c) the formal appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction, materials, colour and decoration;
- d) the relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made; and
- e) the various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time.

Any threat to these qualities would compromise the authenticity of the historic town or urban area.

3. The participation and the involvement of the residents are essential for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas concerns their residents first of all.

4. Conservation in an historic town or urban area demands prudence, a systematic approach and discipline. Rigidity should be avoided since individual cases may present specific problems.

Methods and instruments

5. Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.

Conservation plans must address all relevant factors including archaeology, history, architecture, techniques, sociology and economics.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them.

The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and the town as a whole.

The conservation plan should determine which buildings must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable.

Before any intervention, existing conditions in the area should be thoroughly documented.

The conservation plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.

6. Until a conservation plan has been adopted, any necessary conservation activity should be carried out in accordance with the principles and the aims of this Charter and the Venice Charter.

2. Zavarovane lastnosti vključujejo zgodovinski značaj mesta ali naselbinskega območja ter vse snovne in duhovne sestavine, ki ga določajo, predvsem pa:

- a.) urbano zasnovano, ki jo določata parcelna mreža in splet ulic;
- b.) odnose med stavbami in zelenimi površinami ter odprtim prostorom;
- c.) pojavnost stavb, notranjo in zunanjo, kot jo določajo velikost, razmerja, slog, konstrukcija, material, barva in dekoracija;
- d.) odnose med mestom ali naselbinskim območjem in njegovo okolico, tako naravnim kot grajenim prostorom;
- e.) vse različne dejavnosti, ki so jih mesta ali naselbinska območja pridobila skozi čas; vsako ogrožanje teh lastnosti bi ogrozilo avtentičnost zgodovinskih mest ali naselbinskih območij.

3. Vključevanje stanovalcev in njihovo sodelovanje sta nujna za uspeh programov zaščite in prenove in taka prizadevanja moramo vzpodbujati. Programi zavarovanja in zaščite njih predvsem in najbolj zadevajo.

4. Zavarovanje in zaščita v zgodovinskih mestih in naselbinskih območjih zahtevata preudarnost, premišljen pristop in disciplino. Izogniti se je treba togosti, saj se posamezni primeri lahko med seboj zelo razlikujejo.

5. Preden izdelamo konservatorske programe moramo izdelati multidisciplinarne študije.

Konservatorski programi morajo vsebovati vse koristne podatke tako arheologijo, zgodovino, arhitekturo, tehniko kot tudi sociologijo in ekonomiko.

Glavni cilji konservatorskega programa morajo biti jasno navedeni, slediti jim morajo pravni, administrativni in finančni ukrepi, potrebni za njihovo uresničitev.

Konservatorski programi morajo stremeti k usklajenemu odnosu med zgodovinskimi naselbinskimi območji in mestom kot celoto.

Konservatorski program bi moral določati, katere stavbe se morajo zaščititi, katere zaščititi pod določenimi pogoji in katere, v izjemnih okoliščinah, bi lahko pogrešali. Pred kakršnimkoli posegom bi morali natančno dokumentirati obstoječe stanje.

Konservatorski program bi morali podpirati prebivalci zgodovinskega območja.

6. Po sprejemu konservatorskega programa naj bi se vse nujne konservatorske dejavnosti izvajale v skladu z načeli in nameni te listine in Beneške listine.

7. Continuing maintenance is crucial to the effective conservation of an historic town or urban area.

8. New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic town or urban area.

Adaptation of these areas to contemporary life requires the careful installation or improvement of public service facilities.

9. The improvement of housing should be one of the basic objectives of conservation.

10. When it is necessary to construct new buildings or adapt existing ones, the existing spatial layout should be respected, especially in terms of scale and lot size.

The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area.

11. Knowledge of the history of an historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings.

12. Traffic inside an historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic fabric or its environment.

13. When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate an historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them.

14. Historic towns should be protected against natural disasters and nuisances such as pollution and vibrations in order to safeguard the heritage and for the security and well-being of the residents.

Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting an historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned.

15. In order to encourage their participation and involvement, a general information programme should be set up for all residents, beginning with children of school age.

16. Specialised training should be provided for all those professions concerned with conservation.

7. Skrbno tekoče vzdrževanje je ključnega pomena za učinkovito zavarovanje zgodovinskih mest in naselbinskih območij.

8. Nove dejavnosti in namembnosti bi morale dopoljevati značaj zgodovinskega mesta ali naselbinskega območja.

Preureditve teh območij za sodobno življenje zahtevajo pazljivo namestitev ali izboljšanje javnih napeljav.

9. Izboljšanje bivalnih pogojev bi morala biti osnovna usmeritev zavarovanja in obnove.

10. Kadar je neizogibno potrebno pozidati novo stavbo ali pa preurediti že zgrajeno, bi morali spoštovati obstoječe prostorske odnose, posebno merilo v prostoru in velikost zemljišča.

Vnašanje sodobnih oblik, ki so v sozvočju z okolico, naj ne bi preprečevali, saj lahko taki dodatki območje obogatijo.

11. Vedenje o zgodovini mesta ali naselbinskega območja bi morali poglobiti s pomočjo arheoloških raziskav in s primerno predstavitvijo arheoloških najdb.

12. Promet znotraj zgodovinskih mest ali naselbinskih območij mora biti primerno nadzorovan, parkirišča pa načrtovana tako, da ne škodijo zgodovinskemu gradivu ali bivalnemu okolju.

13. Kadar regionalni ali urbanistični načrti predvidijo večje ceste, naj bi te ne vstopale v zgodovinska mesta ali naselbinska območja, izboljšati pa bi morale dostop do njih.

14. Zgodovinska mesta bi morali zavarovati pred naravnimi nesrečami in nadlogami, kot so onesnaževanje in tresljaji zato, da bi rešili dediščino in zagotovili varnost in dobro počutje prebivalcev.

Ukrepi za zaščito pred katerokoli naravno nesrečo in popravila morajo biti prilagojeni posebnim lastnostim prizadete dediščine.

15. Vsem prebivalcem, začeniši z otroki v šolah, bi morali zagotoviti splošne podatke o programih ohranjanja in obnove (konservatorskih programih), da bi jih ohrabрили in navdušili za sodelovanje.

Dejavnosti združenj za zavarovanje in zaščito bi morali vzpodbujati in sprejeti bi morali finančne ukrepe za podporo restavratorskim in konservatorskim posegom.

16. Za vse poklice, ki sodelujejo v dejavnostih obnove, bi morali zagotoviti posebno usposabljanje.

¹ The ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas is the result of 12 years of study and development by international specialists. The document was adopted at the October 1987 meeting of the ICOMOS General Assembly in Washington, DC, and is known commonly as the "Washington Charter." The terms of the Charter are purposefully broad; internationally, there are many methods of planning and protection for historic urban areas, many ways that urban development may impact on the patterns of post-industrial societies, and this diversity is addressed in the Charter.

¹ Listina je nastala po dvanajstih letih proučevanja in razvoja. Sprejela jo je generalna skupščina ICOMOS, oktobra 1987 v Washingtonu, DC, ZDA. Splošno je znana kot Washingtonska listina. Izrazi v njej imajo namenoma širok pomen. V listini se odražajo raznolike metode načrtovanja in zaščite zgodovinskih urbanih območij, vrsta načinov urbanega razvoja lahko vpliva na vzorce post-industrijske družbe. Vse ta različnosti naslavlja ta listina

Dubrovnik, Knežev dvor, kapitel s prtljičnîh arkad





INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

/LAUSANNE CHARTER/¹

Introduction

It is widely recognized that a knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of human societies is of fundamental importance to humanity in identifying its cultural and social roots.

The archaeological heritage constitutes the basic record of past human activities. Its protection and proper management is therefore essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations.

The protection of this heritage cannot be based upon the application of archaeological techniques alone. It requires a wider basis of professional and scientific knowledge and skills. Some elements of the archaeological heritage are components of architectural structures and in such cases must be protected in accordance with the criteria for the protection of such structures laid down in the 1966 Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites. Other elements of the archaeological heritage constitute part of the living traditions of indigenous peoples, and for such sites and monuments the participation of local cultural groups is essential for their protection and preservation.

For these and other reasons the protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon effective collaboration between professionals from many disciplines. It also requires the cooperation of government authorities, academic researchers, private or public enterprise, and the general public. This charter therefore lays down principles relating to the different aspects of archaeological heritage management. These include the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators, principles relating to the professional performance of the processes of inventorization, survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, presentation, public access and use of the heritage, and the qualification of professionals involved in the protection of the archaeological heritage.

The charter has been inspired by the success of the Venice Charter as guidelines and source of ideas for policies and practice of governments as well as scholars and professionals.

The charter has to reflect very basic principles and guidelines with global validity. For this reason it cannot take into account the specific problems and possibilities of regions or countries. The charter should therefore be supplemented at regional and national levels by further principles and guidelines for these needs.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O OHRANJANJU IN UPRAVLJANJU ARHEOLOŠKE DEDIŠČINE

/LAUSANNSKA LISTINA/¹

Uvod

Splošno znano je, da je poznavanje in razumevanje izvora in razvoja kulturnih in družbenih korenin človeške družbe za človeštvo temeljnega pomena.

Arheološka dediščina je osnoven zapis preteklih aktivnosti človeštva. Zaščita in pravilno upravljanje arheološke dediščine sta zato izredno pomembna, saj omogočata arheologom in drugim strokovnjakom tako študij kot razlago arheološke dediščine v imenu in v dobro zdajšnjih in prihodnjih generacij.

Varovanje arheološke dediščine ne sme sloneti le na uporabi arheoloških tehnik, potrebuje namreč širšo osnovo, ki jo sestavljajo vrsta znanstvenih spoznanj in strokovnih znanj in spretnosti. Nekateri deli arheološke dediščine so sestavni del stavbnih struktur. V tem primeru morajo biti varovani v soglasju z načeli, ki veljajo za zaščito takih struktur, nanizanimi v Beneški listini (iz leta 1966) o ohranjanju in obnovi spomenikov in spomeniških območij. Drugi sestavni deli arheološke dediščine pa so v živem izročilu prvotnih naseljencev. Za ta spomeniška območja je sodelovanje lokalnih kulturnih skupin bistvenega pomena za njihovo varovanje in ohranjanje.

Prav zaradi navedenega, mora varovanje arheološke dediščine sloneti na učinkovitem sodelovanju strokovnjakov z vrste področij. Zahteva tudi sodelovanje vladnih oblasti, visokošolskih raziskovalcev, zasebnih in javnih podjetij in ustanov ter širše javnosti. Pričujoča listina zato zapisuje načela kako naj se povezujejo razni vidiki upravljanja arheološke dediščine, tako odgovornost javnih oblasti in zakonodajalcev, načela, ki urejajo izvedbo strokovnih popisov (inventarizacija), pregledov, izkopavanj, dokumentiranja, raziskovalnega dela, vzdrževanja, konserviranja, ohranjanja, obnove, informiranja, predstavljanja, javnega dostopa in uporabe dediščine, kakor tudi usposabljanje strokovnjakov, ki se ukvarjajo z varovanjem arheološke dediščine.

Listino je navdihnil uspeh Beneške listine, ki je tako vladam kakor strokovnjakom vodilo in vir idej pri načrtovanju usmeritev in dela.

Listina mora vključevati najosnovnejša načela in vodila, ki pa morajo imeti globalen pomen. Zato listina ne more upoštevati posebnih primerov ali omejenih možnosti, ki so v posameznih območjih ali državah na voljo. Zato je listino potrebno dopolniti tako na regionalni kot nacionalni ravni, z razširjenimi načeli, ki ustrezajo posameznim okoliščinam.

Article 1. Definition and introduction

The "archaeological heritage" is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.

Article 2. Integrated protection policies

The archaeological heritage is a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource. Land use must therefore be controlled and developed in order to minimize the destruction of the archaeological heritage.

Policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should constitute an integral component of policies relating to land use, development, and planning as well as of cultural, environmental and educational policies. The policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should be kept under continual review, so that they stay up to date. The creation of archaeological reserves should form part of such policies.

The protection of the archaeological heritage should be integrated into planning policies at international, national, regional and local levels.

Active participation by the general public must form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is essential where the heritage of indigenous peoples is involved. Participation must be based upon access to the knowledge necessary for decision-making. The provision of information to the general public is therefore an important element in integrated protection.

Article 3. Legislation and economy

The protection of the archaeological heritage should be considered as a moral obligation upon all human beings; it is also a collective public responsibility. This obligation must be acknowledged through relevant legislation and the provision of adequate funds for the supporting programmes necessary for effective heritage management.

The archaeological heritage is common to all human society and it should therefore be the duty of every country to ensure that adequate funds are available for its protection.

Legislation should afford protection to the archaeological heritage that is appropriate to the needs, history, and traditions of each country and

1. člen Opredelitev in uvod

'Arheološka dediščina' predstavlja tisti del materialne dediščine za katero lahko osnovne podatke pridobimo z arheološkimi metodami. Vključuje vse sledi človeškega obstoja, sestavljajo pa jo kraji, kjer je mogoče najti sledi človekovega delovanja, zapuščene zgradbe in kakršnikoli drugi ostanki (vključujoč območja pod zemljo in pod vodo), skupaj z premičnimi materiali, ki so povezani z arheološko dediščino.

2. člen Enotna načela varovanja

Arheološka dediščina je krhek in neobnovljiv kulturni vir. Uporabo nahajališča je zato potrebno nadzorovati in hkrati paziti, da se arheološko dediščino čim manj uničuje.

Usmeritve varovanja arheološke dediščine morajo biti sestavni del usmeritev, ki uravnavajo urejanje prostora, načrtujejo razvoj, biti morajo tudi sestavni del kulture, varstva okolja in izobraževanja. Usmeritve je treba ves čas preverjati in posodabljati. Del usmeritev bi moralo biti tudi oblikovanje arheoloških rezervatov.

Varovanje arheološke dediščine mora biti sestavni del pri načrtovanju vseh usmeritev na mednarodni, nacionalni, regionalni in lokalni ravni.

Usmeritve varovanja arheološke kulturne dediščine morajo vsebovati tudi aktivno sodelovanje širše javnosti. To je še posebej pomembno kadar gre za dediščino staroselcev. Namen takega sodelovanja je zagotoviti potrebno znanje za sprejemanje odločitev. Zelo pomemben del celostnega varovanja je torej posredovati širši javnosti dovolj informacij.

3. član Zakonodaja in gospodarstvo

Varovanje arheološke dediščine je treba razumeti kot moralno dolžnost vseh ljudi, hkrati pa je tudi skupna javna odgovornost. To odgovornost mora podpirati tudi primerna zakonodaja in primerna sredstva za podporo programov, ki so potrebni za učinkovito upravljanje dediščine.

Arheološka dediščina je skupna vsemu človeštvu, zato je dolžnost vsake države, da zagotovi zadostna sredstva za njeno varovanje.

Zakonodaja mora omogočati varovanje arheološke dediščine na način, ki je primeren potrebam, zgodovini in tradiciji posamezne države ali regije, omogočati mora varovanje na mestu samem (in situ) in upoštevati potrebna raziskovalna dela.

Zakonodaja mora upoštevati načela arheološke dediščine

region, providing for in situ protection and research needs.

Legislation should be based on the concept of the archaeological heritage as the heritage of all humanity and of groups of peoples, and not restricted to any individual person or nation.

Legislation should forbid the destruction, degradation or alteration through changes of any archaeological site or monument or to their surroundings without the consent of the relevant archaeological authority.

Legislation should in principle require full archaeological investigation and documentation in cases where the destruction of the archaeological heritage is authorized.

Legislation should require, and make provision for, the proper maintenance, management and conservation of the archaeological heritage. Adequate legal sanctions should be prescribed in respect of violations of archaeological heritage legislation.

If legislation affords protection only to those elements of the archaeological heritage which are registered in a selective statutory inventory, provision should be made for the temporary protection of unprotected or newly discovered sites and monuments until an archaeological evaluation can be carried out.

Development projects constitute one of the greatest physical threats to the archaeological heritage. A duty for developers to ensure that archaeological heritage impact studies are carried out before development schemes are implemented, should therefore be embodied in appropriate legislation, with a stipulation that the costs of such studies are to be included in project costs. The principle should also be established in legislation that development schemes should be designed in such a way as to minimize their impact upon the archaeological heritage.

Article 4. Survey

The protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon the fullest possible knowledge of its extent and nature. General survey of archaeological resources is therefore an essential working tool in developing strategies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. Consequently archaeological survey should be a basic obligation in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.

At the same time, inventories constitute primary resource databases for scientific study and research. The compilation of inventories should therefore be regarded as a continuous, dynamic process. It follows that inventories should comprise information at various levels of significance and reliability, since even superficial knowledge can form the starting point for protectional measures.

kot dediščine vsega človeštva in vseh skupin ljudi, zato je ne sme omejevati ne posameznemu človeku in ne narodu.

Zakonodaja mora preprečevati uničevanje, razpadanje in spreminjanje kateregakoli arheološkega najdišča ali spomenika oziroma njihovega okolja brez predhodne privolitve ustreznih arheoloških strokovnjakov.

V primerih, kjer je bilo uničevanje arheološke dediščine odobreno, mora zakonodaja zahtevati popolno arheološko raziskavo in dokumentacijo.

Zakonodaja mora zahtevati in omogočati primerno vzdrževanje, upravljanje in ohranitev arheološke dediščine. Določiti je treba z zakonom predvidene kazni za primer, da bi bila kršena zakonodaja, ki zadeva arheološko dediščino.

Če zakonodaja zagotavlja varovanje le tistih delov arheološke dediščine, ki so že navedeni v zakonitem popisu, je treba, dokler se ne opravi arheološka ocena, zagotoviti začasno varovanje nezaščitenih ali na novo odkritih nahajališč in spomenikov.

Razvojni načrti predstavljajo eno največjih fizični nevarnosti, ki ogrožajo arheološko dediščino. Zato je treba v zakonodajo vključiti tudi dejstvo, da je dolžnost vseh, ki razvojne načrte sestavljajo, raziskati vpliv del na arheološko dediščino preden se z deli začne, in sicer z določbo, da so stroški takih raziskav vključeni v stroške projekta. Prav tako mora zakonodaja upoštevati, da naj bodo razvojni načrti zasnovani tako, da bo vpliv na arheološko dediščino čim manjši.

4. člen Pregled

Za učinkovito varovanje arheološke dediščine moramo kar se da dobro poznati njen obseg in naravo. Splošen pregled arheoloških virov je zato bistveno orodje pri načrtovanju načinov varovanja arheološke dediščine. Zato mora biti pri varovanju in upravljanju arheološke dediščine arheološki pregled osnovna dolžnost vseh, ki se s tem ukvarjajo.

Popisi (inventarji) predstavljajo osnovni vir podatkov za znanstveno raziskovalno delo, zato mora biti sestavljanje popisov neprekinjen, dinamičen proces. Iz tega sledi, da morajo popisi vsebovati informacije na raznih ravneh glede na pomembnost in zanesljivost, kajti že površno znanje je lahko dovolj, da se začne z varovalnimi ukrepi.

5. člen Raziskave

Arheološko znanje je mogoče črpati predvsem iz znanstvenih raziskav arheološke dediščine. Te raziskave vključujejo vrsto metod, od neuničujočih tehnik, preko jemanja vzorcev, do popolnega izkopavanja.

Article 5. Investigation

Archaeological knowledge is based principally on the scientific investigation of the archaeological heritage. Such investigation embraces the whole range of methods from non-destructive techniques through sampling to total excavation.

It must be an overriding principle that the gathering of information about the archaeological heritage should not destroy any more archaeological evidence than is necessary for the protection or scientific objectives of the investigation. Non-destructive techniques, aerial and ground survey, and sampling should therefore be encouraged wherever possible, in preference to total excavation.

As excavation always implies the necessity of making a selection of evidence to be documented and preserved at the cost of losing other information and possibly even the total destruction of the monument, a decision to excavate should only be taken after thorough consideration.

Excavation should be carried out on sites and monuments threatened by development, land-use change, looting, or natural deterioration.

In exceptional cases, unthreatened sites may be excavated to elucidate research problems or to interpret them more effectively for the purpose of presenting them to the public. In such cases excavation must be preceded by thorough scientific evaluation of the significance of the site. Excavation should be partial, leaving a portion undisturbed for future research.

A report conforming to an agreed standard should be made available to the scientific community and should be incorporated in the relevant inventory within a reasonable period after the conclusion of the excavation.

Excavations should be conducted in accordance with the principles embodied in the 1956 UNESCO Recommendations on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations and with agreed international and national professional standards.

Article 6. Maintenance and conservation

The overall objective of archaeological heritage management should be the preservation of monuments and sites in situ, including proper long-term conservation and curation of all related records and collections etc. Any transfer of elements of the heritage to new locations represents a violation of the principle of preserving the heritage in its original context. This principle stresses the need for proper maintenance, conservation and management. It also asserts the principle that the archaeological heritage should not be exposed by excavation or left exposed after excavation if provision

Najpomembnejše je, da zbiranje informacij o arheološki dediščini ne uniči več arheoloških dokazov kot je potrebno za določitev varovanega ali znanstvenega izhodišča raziskave. Kjerkoli je le mogoče je zato treba dati prednost neuničujočim tehnikam, pregledom iz zraka in tal, jemanju vzorcev, ter se tako izogniti popolnemu izkopavanju.

Izkopavanje vedno zahteva, da naredimo izbor dokazov, ki jih bomo dokumentirali in ohranili, pri tem pa izgubili druge koristne informacije ali celo popolnoma uničili spomenik. Zato je treba pošteno premisliti preden se lotimo izkopavanja.

Za izkopavanje se odločimo na najdiščih in spomenikih, ki jih ogroža razvoj, spremembe namembnosti zemljišča, vandalizem ali naravno uničenje.

Izkopavanja na območjih, ki niso ogrožena, se lotimo le v izjemnih primerih, ko želimo razjasniti probleme raziskovalnega dela, oziroma želimo spoznanja nazorneje predstaviti širši javnosti. V takih primerih je treba pred izkopavanjem opraviti temeljito znanstveno oceno pomembnosti najdišča. Izkopavanje se mora izvesti le delno, del območja pa mora ostati nedotaknjen za morebitno kasnejše raziskovalno delo.

Poročilo, sestavljeno v skladu z dogovorjenimi načeli, mora biti na voljo znanstveni javnosti, po zaključenem izkopavanju pa ga je treba v razumnem času objaviti v ustreznem inventarju.

Izkopavanja se morajo opraviti v skladu z načeli iz UNESCO-vih priporočil za mednarodna načela arheoloških izkopavanj iz leta 1956, kakor tudi v skladu z dogovorjenimi mednarodnimi in domačimi strokovnimi standardi.

6. člen Vzdrževanje in ohranjanje

Splošen namen upravljanja arheološke dediščine je ohranjanje spomenikov in najdišč na mestu samem (in situ), vključujoč primerno dolgoročno ohranjanje in varovanje vseh ustreznih zapisov in zbirk. Kakršenkoli prenos delov arheološke dediščine na novo lokacijo pomeni kršenje osnovnih načel ohranjanja. Omenjena načela poudarjajo potrebo po pravilnem vzdrževanju, ohranjanju in upravljanju. Hkrati je potrebno poudariti tudi načelo, da se arheološke dediščine ne sme odkrivati ali pustiti odkrite po opravljenem izkopavanju, če ni mogoče zagotoviti potrebnega vzdrževanja in upravljanja.

Aktivno je treba iskati in vzpodbujati sodelovanje in predanost prebivalcev območja, kjer se arheološka dediščina nahaja, in tako pospeševati vzdrževanje in upravljanje arheološke dediščine. To načelo je še posebej pomembno kadar gre za dediščino staroselcev ali lokalnih kulturnih skupin. V določenih primerih je celo priporočljivo, da se odgovornost za varovanje in upravljanje najdišč in spomenikov zaupa staroselcem samim.

for its proper maintenance and management after excavation cannot be guaranteed.

Local commitment and participation should be actively sought and encouraged as a means of promoting the maintenance of the archaeological heritage. This principle is especially important when dealing with the heritage of indigenous peoples or local cultural groups. In some cases it may be appropriate to entrust responsibility for the protection and management of sites and monuments to indigenous peoples.

Owing to the inevitable limitations of available resources, active maintenance will have to be carried out on a selective basis. It should therefore be applied to a sample of the diversity of sites and monuments, based upon a scientific assessment of their significance and representative character, and not confined to the more notable and visually attractive monuments.

The relevant principles of the 1956 UNESCO Recommendations should be applied in respect of the maintenance and conservation of the archaeological heritage.

Article 7. Presentation, information, reconstruction

The presentation of the archaeological heritage to the general public is an essential method of promoting an understanding of the origins and development of modern societies. At the same time it is the most important means of promoting an understanding of the need for its protection.

Presentation and information should be conceived as a popular interpretation of the current state of knowledge, and it must therefore be revised frequently. It should take account of the multifaceted approaches to an understanding of the past.

Reconstructions serve two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, and they should take account of evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such.

Article 8. Professional qualifications

High academic standards in many different disciplines are essential in the management of the archaeological heritage. The training of an adequate number of qualified professionals in the relevant fields of expertise should therefore be an important objective for the educational policies in every country. The need to develop expertise in certain

Ker se ne moremo izogniti omejenosti sredstev, ki so na voljo, je treba vzdrževanje usmerjati na selektiven način, na raznolikih najdiščih in spomenikih, pri čemer mora biti izbor znanstveno utemeljen glede na njihov pomen in reprezentativni značaj in ne sme biti omejen le na najbolj znane in vidno privlačne spomenike.

Pri vzdrževanju in ohranjanju arheološke dediščine je treba upoštevati načela UNESCO-vih priporočil iz leta 1956.

7. člen Predstavitev, informiranje in rekonstrukcija

S predstavitvijo arheološke dediščine širši javnosti najučinkoviteje pospešujemo razumevanje izvora in razvoja modernih družb. Hkrati je to tudi najboljši način ozaveščanja o potrebi po zaščiti.

Predstavitev in podajanje informacij morajo biti v obliki poljudnega prikaza trenutnega obsega znanja, zato jih je treba dosledno pregledovati in popravljati. Upoštevati je treba tudi vsestranske poglede na razumevanje preteklosti.

Rekonstrukcije imajo dve pomembni funkciji, (1) eksperimentalno raziskovalno delo in (2) tolmačenje, in ju je treba izvajati zelo previdno, da ne bi posegali v preostale arheološke ostanke. Upoštevati morajo podatke iz vseh virov, da bi dosegli visoko stopnjo avtentičnosti. Kjer je to mogoče in primerno, rekonstrukcij ne gradimo direktno na arheoloških ostankih, vsekakor pa morajo biti vedno prepoznavne kot rekonstrukcije.

8. člen Strokovna usposobljenost

Za upravljanje arheološke dediščine so potrebni najvišji akademski standardi v mnogih različnih vedah. Zato mora biti urjenje primerne števila usposobljenih strokovnjakov na ustreznih strokovnih področjih pomembno vodilo pri načrtovanju izobraževanja v vsaki državi. Potreba po razvijanju strokovnosti na določenih, zelo strokovnih področjih, zahteva mednarodno sodelovanje. Določiti in ohranjati je treba načela strokovnega urjenja in ravnanja (vedtnja).

Pri načrtovanju akademskega arheološkega izobraževanja je treba upoštevati premik v konservatorskih usmeritvah od izkopavanja k ohranjanju na mestu samem (in situ). Upoštevati je treba tudi dejstvo, da je proučevanje zgodovine staroselcev prav tako pomembno za ohranjanje in razumevanje arheološke dediščine kot študij izjemno pomembnih spomenikov in najdišč.

Varovanje arheološke dediščine je dinamičen proces, ki se ves čas neprekinjeno razvija. Strokovnjakom, ki se s tem ukvarjajo, je treba zagotoviti čas in jim tako omogočiti, da

highly specialized fields calls for international co-operation. Standards of professional training and professional conduct should be established and maintained.

The objective of academic archaeological training should take account of the shift in conservation policies from excavation to in situ preservation. It should also take into account the fact that the study of the history of indigenous peoples is as important in preserving and understanding the archaeological heritage as the study of outstanding monuments and sites.

The protection of the archaeological heritage is a process of continuous dynamic development. Time should therefore be made available to professionals working in this field to enable them to update their knowledge. Postgraduate training programmes should be developed with special emphasis on the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.

Article 9.

International cooperation

The archaeological heritage is the common heritage of all humanity. International cooperation is therefore essential in developing and maintaining standards in its management.

There is an urgent need to create international mechanisms for the exchange of information and experience among professionals dealing with archaeological heritage management. This requires the organization of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. at global as well as regional levels, and the establishment of regional centres for post-graduate studies. ICOMOS, through its specialized groups, should promote this aspect in its medium- and long-term planning.

International exchanges of professional staff should also be developed as a means of raising standards of archaeological heritage management.

Technical assistance programmes in the field of archaeological heritage management should be developed under the auspices of ICOMOS.

Prepared by the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), a specialised scientific committee of ICOMOS.

posodablajo svoje znanje. Razviti je treba podiplomske izobraževalne programe s poudarkom na zaščiti in upravljanju arheološke dediščine.

9. člen

Mednarodno sodelovanje

Arheološka dediščina je skupna dediščina vsega človeštva. Mednarodno sodelovanje je zato bistvenega pomena za razvoj in ohranjanje načel pri njenem upravljanju.

Med strokovnjaki, ki se ukvarjajo z upravljanjem arheološke dediščine je nujno potrebno ustvariti mednarodne mehanizme za izmenjavo informacij in izkušenj. Organizirati je treba posvetovanja, seminarje, delavnice, itn., tako na svetovni kot na regionalni ravni in ustanoviti regionalne centre za podiplomski študij. S pomočjo svojih specializiranih skupin mora ICOMOS vključevati to načelo tako pri srednjeročnem, kot dolgoročnem načrtovanju.

Razviti je treba sistem mednarodnih izmenjav strokovnjakov kot način za zviševanje standardov za upravljanje arheološke dediščine.

Pod okriljem ICOMOS-a je treba razviti programe za tehnično podporo na področju upravljanja arheološke dediščine.

¹ Adopted and ratified by the ICOMOS 9th General Assembly, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 1990.

¹ Sprejeta in ratificirana na 9. generalni skupščini ICOMOS oktobra 1990 v Lausanni, Švica.

Potsdam, Einstein Tower, architekt Erich Mendelsohn (1920)





INTERNATIONAL CHARTER ON THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE¹

Introduction

This Charter is intended to encourage the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage in inland and inshore waters, in shallow seas and in the deep oceans. It focuses on the specific attributes and circumstances of cultural heritage under water and should be understood as a supplement to the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage, 1990. The 1990 Charter defines the "archaeological heritage" as that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information, comprising all vestiges of human existence and consisting of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them. For the purposes of this Charter underwater cultural heritage is understood to mean the archaeological heritage which is in, or has been removed from, an underwater environment. It includes submerged sites and structures, wreck-sites and wreckage and their archaeological and natural context.

By its very character the underwater cultural heritage is an international resource. A large part of the underwater cultural heritage is located in an international setting and derives from international trade and communication in which ships and their contents are lost at a distance from their origin or destination.

Archaeology is concerned with environmental conservation; in the language of resource management, underwater cultural heritage is both finite and non-renewable. If underwater cultural heritage is to contribute to our appreciation of the environment in the future, then we have to take individual and collective responsibility in the present for ensuring its continued survival.

Archaeology is a public activity; everybody is entitled to draw upon the past in informing their own lives, and every effort to curtail knowledge of the past is an infringement of personal autonomy. Underwater cultural heritage contributes to the formation of identity and can be important to people's sense of community. If managed sensitively, underwater cultural heritage can play a positive role in the promotion of recreation and tourism.

Archaeology is driven by research, it adds to knowledge of the diversity of human culture through the ages and it provides new and challenging ideas about life in the past. Such knowledge and ideas contribute to understanding life today and, thereby, to anticipating future challenges.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O VAROVANJU IN UPRAVLJANJU PODVODNE KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE¹

Uvod

Namen te listine je spodbuditi varovanje in upravljanje podvodne kulturne dediščine v vodah, ki se nahajajo na celini ali v bližini obale, v plitvih morjih in globokih oceanih. Osredotočiti se želi na značilne lastnosti in okoliščine kulturne dediščine pod vodo in predstavlja dodatek ICOMOS-ovi Listini o varovanju in upravljanju arheološke dediščine iz leta 1990. Listina iz leta 1990 določa, da je arheološka dediščina tisti del materialne dediščine za katero osnovne podatke pridobimo z arheološkimi metodami, vključno vse sledi človeškega obstoja in upošteva vse področja, kjer je mogoče opaziti sledi človeka, zapuščene zgradbe in ostaline vseh vrst, skupaj s premično kulturno dediščino, ki je z njimi povezana. Ta listina podvodno kulturno dediščino pojmuje kot arheološko dediščino, ki se nahaja v podvodnem okolju ali pa je bila iz njega prinešena. Ta vključuje potopljena območja in zgradbe, najdišča razbitin in razbitine same, ter njihovo arheološko vsebino in naravno okolje.

Po svojem značaju je podvodna kulturna dediščina mednarodno bogastvo. Velik del podvodne kulturne dediščine se nahaja v mednarodnih vodah. Zaradi mednarodnih stikov in trgovine so se ladje in njihov tovor izgubile na poti v oddaljene kraje, proč od kraja nastanka ali predvidenega cilja.

Arheologija se ukvarja predvsem z ohranjanjem okolja. Povedano v jeziku upravljanja virov - podvodna kulturna dediščina je hkrati končna in neobnovljiva. Če naj bi podvodna kulturna dediščina prispevala k temu, da bomo v prihodnje bolj cenili okolje, potem moramo zdaj prevzeti tako posamezno kot skupinsko odgovornost in ji zagotoviti nadaljnje preživetje.

Arheologija je javna dejavnost. Vsakdo ima pravico, da črpa iz preteklosti in oplemeniti svoje življenje. Vsak poizkus okrniti znanje iz preteklosti pomeni kršenje osebne svobode. Podvodna kulturna dediščina prispeva k identiteti in je pomembna za človekov občutek pripadnosti družbi. Prav tako lahko podvodna kulturna dediščina igra zelo pozitivno vlogo pri pospeševanju rekreacije in turizma, če jo modro upravljamo.

Arheologija se napaja z raziskovalnim delom, prispeva k poznavanju raznolikosti človeške kulture skozi čas in prispeva nove, izzivalne poglede na življenje v preteklosti. Prav to znanje in zamisli prispevajo k razumevanju življenja danes, hkrati pa zato lahko tudi predvidimo kakšni bodo izzivi v prihodnje.

Many marine activities, which are themselves beneficial and desirable, can have unfortunate consequences for underwater cultural heritage if their effects are not foreseen.

Underwater cultural heritage may be threatened by construction work that alters the shore and seabed or alters the flow of current, sediment and pollutants. Underwater cultural heritage may also be threatened by insensitive exploitation of living and non-living resources. Furthermore, inappropriate forms of access and the incremental impact of removing "souvenirs" can have a deleterious effect.

Many of these threats can be removed or substantially reduced by early consultation with archaeologists and by implementing mitigatory projects. This Charter is intended to assist in bringing a high standard of archaeological expertise to bear on such threats to underwater cultural heritage in a prompt and efficient manner.

Underwater cultural heritage is also threatened by activities that are wholly undesirable because they are intended to profit few at the expense of many. Commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and management of the heritage. This Charter is intended to ensure that all investigations are explicit in their aims, methodology and anticipated results so that the intention of each project is transparent to all.

Article 1 **Fundamental Principles**

The preservation of underwater cultural heritage in situ should be considered as a first option. Public access should be encouraged.

Non-destructive techniques, non-intrusive survey and sampling should be encouraged in preference to excavation.

Investigation must not adversely impact the underwater cultural heritage more than is necessary for the mitigatory or research objectives of the project.

Investigation must avoid unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.

Investigation must be accompanied by adequate documentation.

Article 2 **Project Design**

Prior to investigation a project must be prepared, taking into account:

- the mitigatory or research objectives of the project;
- the methodology to be used and the techniques to be employed;
- anticipated funding;
- the time-table for completing the project;

Če ne predvidimo njihovih učinkov, ima lahko veliko morskih dejavnosti, ki so same po sebi koristne in zaželeno, neugodne posledice za podvodno kulturno dediščino.

Podvodno kulturno dediščino lahko ogrozijo gradbena dela, ki spremenijo obalo in morsko dno ali preusmerijo morski tok, tok usedlin in onesnaževalcev. Tudi grobo izkoriščanje živih in neživih virov ogroža podvodno kulturno dediščino. Ne nazadnje imajo lahko škodljiv vpliv tudi neprimerni dostopi do morja in vedno pogostejše nabiranje 'spominkov'.

Če bi se že od vsega začetka posvetovali z arheologi ali uvedli projekte, ki bi zmanjšali škodljivi vpliv, bi lahko znatno zmanjšali ali celo odstranili velik del omenjenih nevarnosti. Namen te listine je pomagati določiti najvišje mogoče standarde strokovnega arheološkega dela, ki bi bilo hitro in učinkovito kos takim grožnjam podvodni kulturni dediščini.

Nezaželene dejavnosti, ki prinašajo dobiček le peščici a na račun mnogih, tudi močno ogrožajo podvodno kulturno dediščino. Tržno izkoriščanje podvodne kulturne dediščine v trgovske namene ali tržno špekuliranje, je v svojem bistvu nezdržljivo z varovanjem in upravljanjem dediščine. Namen te listine je jasno začrtati cilje, metode in pričakovane rezultate raziskav, da bo kakršenkoli projekt vsakomur popolnoma jasn.

1. člen **Temeljna načela**

Ohranjanje podvodne kulturne dediščine na kraju samem (in situ) mora biti vedno prva izhodiščna možnost.

Dostop javnosti je dobrodošel.

V izogib izkopavanju se priporočajo tehnike, ki ne uničujejo in vzorčenja, ki ne posegajo grobo v podvodno kulturno dediščino.

Znanstveno raziskovalno delo ne sme - bolj kot je to potrebno za olajševalne ali raziskovalne cilje projekta - škodljivo vplivati na podvodno kulturno dediščino.

Znanstveno raziskovalno delo se mora izogibati nepotrebnim poseganjem v človeške ostanke ali kraje, ki so namenjeni čaščenju.

Vsako raziskovalno delo mora spremljati potrebna dokumentacija.

2. člen **Načrtovanje projekta**

Preden se začne z raziskovalnim delom, je treba pripraviti projektne zasnove in pri tem upoštevati:

- olajševalne ali raziskovalne cilje projekta
- metodologije in tehnike, ki se bodo uporabljale
- kakšna finančna podpora se pričakuje
- do kdaj naj bi bil projekt zaključen

- the composition, qualifications, responsibility and experience of the investigating team;
- material conservation;
- site management and maintenance;
- arrangements for collaboration with museums and other institutions;
- documentation;
- health and safety;
- report preparation;
- deposition of archives, including underwater cultural heritage removed during investigation;
- dissemination, including public participation.

The project design should be revised and amended as necessary.

Investigation must be carried out in accordance with the project design. The project design should be made available to the archaeological community.

Article 3 Funding

Adequate funds must be assured in advance of investigation to complete all stages of the project design including conservation, report preparation and dissemination. The project design should include contingency plans that will ensure conservation of underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation in the event of any interruption in anticipated funding.

Project funding must not require the sale of underwater cultural heritage or the use of any strategy that will cause underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation to be irretrievably dispersed.

Article 4 Time-table

Adequate time must be assured in advance of investigation to complete all stages of the project design including conservation, report preparation and dissemination. The project design should include contingency plans that will ensure conservation of underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation in the event of any interruption in anticipated timings.

Article 5 Research objectives, methodology and techniques

Research objectives and the details of the methodology and techniques to be employed must be set down in the project design. The methodology should accord with the research objectives of the investigation and the techniques employed must be as unintrusive as possible.

Post-fieldwork analysis of artefacts and documentation is integral to all investigation; adequate provision for this analysis must be made in the project design.

- sestavo, usposobljenost, odgovornost in izkušnje članov raziskovalne skupine
- ohranjanje najdb
- upravljanje in vzdrževanja prostora
- kako vzpostaviti načine sodelovanja z muzeji in ustanovami
- dokumentacijo
- zdravje in varnost pri delu
- pripravo poročila
- hranjenje arhiva, vključno s podvodno kulturno dediščino, ki je bila med delom odkrita in dvignjena.

- prenos znanja in sodelovanje javnosti

Po potrebi je treba projektno zasnovo pregledati in izpopolniti.

Raziskovalno delo se mora opraviti skladno z izdelanim načrtom. Načrt mora biti dostopen vsej arheološki strokovni javnosti.

3. člen Denarna podpora

Preden se z raziskovalnim delom začne je potrebno zagotoviti primerna finančna sredstva s pomočjo katerih bo mogoče zaključiti vse stopnje izvedbe načrta, vključujoč ohranjanje najdb, pripravo poročila in prenos znanja. Načrt projekta mora vključevati tudi dodatni načrt za primer, če se zgodi kaj nepredvidenega, s pomočjo katerega bi v primeru, da pride do prekinitve dotoka pričakovanih sredstev, zagotovili ohranitev podvodne kulturne dediščine, skupaj z spremljajočo dokumentacijo

Sredstva za projekt se ne smejo zagotoviti s prodajo podvodne kulturne dediščine ali uporabo kakršnegakoli načina, ki bi povzročil, da se podvodna kulturna dediščina in spremljajoča dokumentacija nepovratno izgubita.

4. člen Časovni načrt

Pred začetkom raziskovalnega dela je treba zagotoviti dovolj časa, da se zaključijo vse stopnje izvedbe načrta, vključujoč restavriranje najdb, pripravo poročila in prenos znanja. Izvedbeni načrt za projekt mora vključevati tudi dodatne ukrepe za primer, če se zgodi kaj nepredvidenega in s pomočjo katerih bodo v primeru, da pride do motenj v načrtovanem urniku del, zagotovili ohranitev podvodne kulturne dediščine, skupaj s spremljajočo dokumentacijo.

5. člen Cilji raziskovalnega dela, metodologije in tehnike

V načrtu za projekt je treba določiti cilje raziskave in načrtno določiti metodologijo in tehnike, ki se bodo upora-

Article 6 **Qualifications, responsibility and experience**

All persons on the investigating team must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. They must be fully briefed and understand the work required.

All intrusive investigations of underwater cultural heritage will only be undertaken under the direction and control of a named underwater archaeologist with recognised qualifications and experience appropriate to the investigation.

Article 7 **Preliminary investigation**

All intrusive investigations of underwater cultural heritage must be preceded and informed by a site assessment that evaluates the vulnerability, significance and potential of the site.

The site assessment must encompass background studies of available historical and archaeological evidence, the archaeological and environmental characteristics of the site and the consequences of the intrusion for the long term stability of the area affected by investigations.

Article 8 **Documentation**

All investigation must be thoroughly documented in accordance with current professional standards of archaeological documentation.

Documentation must provide a comprehensive record of the site, which includes the provenance of underwater cultural heritage moved or removed in the course of investigation, field notes, plans and drawings, photographs and records in other media.

Article 9 **Material conservation**

The material conservation programme must provide for treatment of archaeological remains during investigation, in transit and in the long term.

Material conservation must be carried out in accordance with current professional standards.

Article 10 **Site management and maintenance**

A programme of site management must be prepared, detailing measures for protecting and managing in situ underwater cultural heritage in the course of an upon termination of fieldwork. The programme should include public information, reasonable provision for site stabilisation, monitoring and protection against interference. Public

bljale. Metodologije morajo biti usklajene z raziskovalnimi cilji. Tehnike, ki se bodo uporabljale, morajo biti kar se da nemoteče (neuničujoče).

Analize najdb in dokumentacije, ki se opravijo po samem delu na terenu, so sestavni del raziskave, zato jih je treba predvideti v projektni zasnovi.

6. člen **Kvalifikacije, odgovornosti in izkušnje**

Vsi člani raziskovalnega skupine morajo biti primerno usposobljeni in imeti dovolj izkušenj za svoje delo na projektu. Biti morajo natančno poučeni o projektu in razumeti za kakšno delo gre.

Vse intruzivne raziskave podvodne kulturne dediščine se morajo opravljati le pod nadzorom in vodstvom za to imenovanega podvodnega arheologa, ki ima priznane kvalifikacije in primerne izkušnje za delo.

7. člen **Predhodne raziskave**

Pred vsako intruzivno raziskavo podvodne kulturne dediščine je treba oceniti občutljivost, pomen in ranljivost območja na katerem se bo raziskovalo.

Pri oceni območja raziskave je treba upoštevati vse študije zgodovinskega in arheološkega gradiva, arheološke in okoljske značilnosti, značilnosti kraja in posledice posega za dolgoročno stabilnost območja, kjer se raziskave opravljajo.

8. člen **Dokumentacija**

Vse raziskave morajo biti natančno dokumentirane v skladu s sodobnimi strokovnimi standardi, ki veljajo za arheološko dokumentiranje.

Dokumentiranje mora zagotoviti razumljiv zapis nahajališča, izvor podvodne kulturne dediščine, ki je bila v času raziskav bodisi premaknjena ali dvignjena, zapiske s terena, načrte in risbe, fotografije in objave v medijih.

9. člen **Ohranjanje najdb**

Načrt za restavriranje najdb mora določiti način obravnave arheoloških ostankov med raziskavo, prevozom in njihovo dolgoročno ohranjanje.

Restavriranje najdb se mora opraviti v skladu s sodobnimi strokovnimi standardi.

access to in situ underwater cultural heritage should be promoted, except where access is incompatible with protection and management.

Article 11 **Health and safety**

The health and safety of the investigating team and third parties is paramount. All persons on the investigating team must work according to a safety policy that satisfies relevant statutory and professional requirements and is set out in the project design.

Article 12 **Reporting**

Interim reports should be made available according to a time-table set out in the project design, and deposited in relevant public records.

Reports should include :

- an account of the objectives;
- an account of the methodology and techniques employed;
- an account of the results achieved;
- recommendations concerning future research, site management and curation of underwater cultural heritage removed during the investigation.

Article 13 **Curation**

The project archive, which includes underwater cultural heritage removed during investigation and a copy of all supporting documentation, must be deposited in an institution that can provide for public access and permanent curation of the archive. Arrangements for deposition of the archive should be agreed before investigation commences, and should be set out in the project design. The archive should be prepared in accordance with current professional standards.

The scientific integrity of the project archive must be assured; deposition in a number of institutions must not preclude reassembly to allow further research. Underwater cultural heritage is not to be traded as items of commercial value.

Article 14 **Dissemination**

Public awareness of the results of investigations and the significance of underwater cultural heritage should be promoted through popular presentation in a range of media. Access to such presentations by a wide audience should not be prejudiced by high charges.

Co-operation with local communities and groups is to be encouraged, as is co-operation with communities and groups that are particularly associated with the underwater cultural heritage concerned. It is desirable that investigations pro-

10. člen **Vzdrževanje in upravljanje nahajališča**

Načrt za vzdrževanje in upravljanje nahajališča je treba pripraviti tako, da se natančno določi načine zaščite in upravljanja podvodne kulturne dediščine na kraju samem (in situ) med in po končanem delu na terenu. Načrt mora vsebovati informacije za javnost, primerne ukrepe za utrditev nahajališča, opazovanje in nadzor ter varovanje proti posegom. Vzpodbujati je treba javni dostop do podvodne kulturne dediščine na mestu samem (in situ) - razen kadar dostop ni v skladu z varstvom in upravljanjem.

11. člen **Zdravje in varnost pri delu**

Zdravje in varnost pri delu raziskovalne skupine in drugih sta najpomembnejša. Vsi člani raziskovalne skupine morajo delati v skladu z varnostnimi predpisi ki zadovoljujejo zakonite in poklicne zahteve, in so določeni v izvedbenem načrtu.

12. člen **Poročanje**

V skladu z urnikom, določenim v izvedbenem načrtu, morajo biti na vpogled vmesna poročila, ki morajo nato biti shranjena v ustreznih javnih arhivih.

Poročila morajo vsebovati:

- popis ciljev
- popis uporabljenih tehnologij in metodologij
- popis doseženih rezultatov
- priporočila za raziskovalno delo v bodoče, upravljanje nahajališča in varovanje kulturne dediščine, ki je bila med raziskavo dvignjena.

13. člen **Strokovno varovanje**

Arhiv projekta, ki vključuje podvodno kulturno dediščino, ki je bila dvignjena med raziskavo, kakor tudi kopije vseh spremljajočih dokumentov, morajo biti shranjeni v javnosti dostopni ustanovi, kjer je mogoče stalno strokovno varovanje arhiva. Kako bo arhiv deponiran se je treba dogovoriti še preden se raziskava začne, to pa zabeležiti v izvedbenem načrtu. Arhivi morajo biti urejeni v skladu s sodobnimi strokovnimi standardi.

Zagotovljena mora biti znanstvena integriteta projektnega arhiva. Če so deli arhiva spravljani po različnih ustanovah je treba zagotoviti, da se vsi deli po potrebi zopet zberejo za morebitno nadaljnje raziskovalno delo. S podvodno kulturno dediščino se ne sme trgovati.

ceed with the consent and endorsement of such communities and groups.

The investigation team will seek to involve communities and interest groups in investigations to the extent that such involvement is compatible with protection and management. Where practical, the investigation team should provide opportunities for the public to develop archaeological skills through training and education.

Collaboration with museums and other institutions is to be encouraged. Provision for visits, research and reports by collaborating institutions should be made in advance of investigation.

A final synthesis of the investigation must be made available as soon as possible, having regard to the complexity of the research, and deposited in relevant public records.

Article 15

International co-operation

International co-operation is essential for protection and management of underwater cultural heritage and should be promoted in the interests of high standards of investigation and research. International co-operation should be encouraged in order to make effective use of archaeologists and other professionals who are specialised in investigations of underwater cultural heritage. Programmes for exchange of professionals should be considered as a means of disseminating best practice.

¹ Adopted and ratified by the ICOMOS 11th General Assembly, Sofia, Bulgaria, October 1996.

14. člen

Prenos strokovnih izsledkov

Poskrbeti je treba, da se javnost zaveda kako pomembni so rezultati raziskav in kako pomembna je podvodna kulturna dediščina. To lahko storimo z vrsto poljudnih predstavitev v raznih medijih. Visoke vstopnine naj ne bi preprečevale dostop javnosti do takih predstavitev.

Razvijati je treba sodelovanje z lokalnimi skupnostmi in skupinami, kakor tudi sodelovanje s skupnostmi in skupinami, ki so še posebej povezane z podvodno kulturno dediščino, ki je predmet raziskovanja. Zaželeno je, da se raziskave začnejo šele potem, ko so omenjene skupine dale svoje soglasje in odobritev.

Raziskovalna skupina naj se trudi v raziskave vključevati skupnosti in interesne skupine do take mere, da je to vključevanje še v skladu z varovanjem in upravljanjem. Kjer je to primerno, naj raziskovalna skupina javnosti omogoči, da s pomočjo vaje in izobraževanja razvije arheološke spretnosti.

Zelo priporočljivo je tudi sodelovanje z muzeji in drugimi ustanovami. Omogočiti je treba obiske, raziskovalno delo in poročila, ki jih pripravljajo sodelujoče ustanove, pa je treba pripraviti preden se začne z raziskavami.

Zaključni povzetek mora biti na voljo čimprej je mogoče. Pri tem je treba upoštevati kompleksnost raziskave, povzetek pa shraniti v ustreznih javnih arhivih.

15. člen

mednarodno sodelovanje

Mednarodno sodelovanje je bistvenega pomena za varovanje in upravljanje podvodne kulturne dediščine, zato ga je treba spodbujati in tako zagotoviti visoke standarde raziskav in znanstveno raziskovalnega dela. Pestro mednarodno sodelovanje je treba vzpodbujati tudi zato, da bi se najučinkoviteje izkoristilo arheologe in druge strokovnjake, izvedence na področju raziskovanja podvodne kulturne dediščine. Izmenjave strokovnjakov so najboljši način za prenos znanja in izkušenj.

¹ Adopted and ratified by the ICOMOS 11th General Assembly, Sofia, Bulgaria, October 1996.

¹ Sprejeta na 11. generalni skupščini ICOMOS, oktobra 1996 v Sofiji, Bolgarija.



Certosa di Pavia Gratiarium Chartusia



INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURISM CHARTER¹

MANAGING TOURISM
AT PLACES OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

The Charter Ethos

At the broadest level, the natural and cultural heritage belongs to all people. We each have a right and responsibility to understand, appreciate and conserve its universal values.

Heritage is a broad concept and includes the natural as well as the cultural environment. It encompasses landscapes, historic places, sites and built environments, as well as biodiversity, collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge and living experiences. It records and expresses the long processes of historic development, forming the essence of diverse national, regional, indigenous and local identities and is an integral part of modern life. It is a dynamic reference point and positive instrument for growth and change. The particular heritage and collective memory of each locality or community is irreplaceable and an important foundation for development, both now and into the future.

At a time of increasing globalisation, the protection, conservation, interpretation and presentation of the heritage and cultural diversity of any particular place or region is an important challenge for people everywhere. However, management of that heritage, within a framework of internationally recognised and appropriately applied standards, is usually the responsibility of the particular community or custodian group.

A primary objective for managing heritage is to communicate its significance and need for its conservation to its host community and to visitors. Reasonable and well managed physical, intellectual and/or emotive access to heritage and cultural development is both a right and a privilege. It brings with it a duty of respect for the heritage values, interests and equity of the present-day host community, indigenous custodians or owners of historic property and for the landscapes and cultures from which that heritage evolved.

The Dynamic Interaction between Tourism and Cultural Heritage

Domestic and international tourism continues to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, providing a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others. It is increasingly appreciated as a positive force for natural and cultural conservation. Tourism can capture the economic characteristics of the heritage and harness these for conservation by generating

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O KULTURNEM TURIZMU¹

UPRAVLJANJE TURIZMA
NA OBMOČJIH DEDIŠČINSKEGA POMENA

Uvod

Bistvo listine

Široko gledano pripadata naravna in kulturna dediščina vsem ljudem. Vsak od nas ima pravico in dolžnost, da razume, ceni in ohranja njene obče vrednote.

Dediščina je širok pojem, ki vključuje tako naravno kot kulturno okolje. Obsega krajine, zgodovinska območja, nahajališča in grajena okolja, kakor tudi raznolikost v favni in flori (biodiversity), zbirke, pretekle in sedanje kulturne običaje, znanje in življenjske izkušnje. Dediščina beleži in izraža dolgotrajne zgodovinske spremembe in oblikuje bistvo raznolikosti narodnega, regionalnega, staroselskega in lokalnega značaja, hkrati pa je tudi sestavni del sodobnega življenja. Je aktiven vir in pozitivno orodje za določanje rasti in usmerjanje sprememb. Dediščina in kolektivni spomin vsake posamezne skupnosti sta nenadomestljiva in pomembna osnova tako za zdajšnji napredek, kot za napredek v prihodnje.

Varstvo, ohranjanje, razlaga in predstavljanje kulturne dediščine in kulturne raznolikosti kateregakoli kraja ali regije so v času naraščajoče globalizacije pomemben izziv ljudem povsod po svetu. Vendar je za upravljanje dediščine v okviru mednarodno priznanih in primerno uporabljanih standardov, običajno odgovorna določena družbena skupnosti ali skupina varstvenikov.

Za upravljanje dediščine je najpomembnejše da se okolju, kjer se dediščina nahaja, in obiskovalcem pojasni njen pomen in zakaj jo je potrebno ohranjati. Če je dostop do dediščine in kulturnega razvoja razumen, dobro izveden, intelektualen in čustveno bogat, je to ne le pravica, temveč tudi privilegij. To pomeni, da je naša dolžnost spoštovati vrednote dediščine, interese in pričakovanja skupnosti, ki dediščino sprejema, izvirne varstvenike ali lastnike zgodovinske dediščine, krajino in kulturna okolja iz katerih se je dediščina oblikovala.

Aktiven medsebojni vpliv turizma in kulturne dediščine

Domači in mednarodni turizem sta najpogostejša načina kulturnih izmenjav. Omogočajo namreč, da osebno izkusimo ne le tisto, kar se je ohranilo iz preteklosti, temveč tudi sodobno življenje družbe na raznih koncih sveta. Turizem je vedno bolj cenjen kot koristni dejavnik varstva in ohranjanja narave in kulturne dediščine. Turizem lahko zajame gospodarske vsebine dediščine in jih izkoristi v prid ohranjanja tako, da zbere sredstva, izobrazijo skupnost in

funding, educating the community and influencing policy. It is an essential part of many national and regional economies and can be an important factor in development, when managed successfully.

Tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. The achievement of a beneficial inter-action between the potentially conflicting expectations and aspirations of visitors and host or local communities, presents many challenges and opportunities.

The natural and cultural heritage, diversities and living cultures are major tourism attractions. Excessive or poorly-managed tourism and tourism related development can threaten their physical nature, integrity and significant characteristics. The ecological setting, culture and lifestyles of host communities may also be degraded, along with the visitor's experience of the place.

Tourism should bring benefits to host communities and provide an important means and motivation for them to care for and maintain their heritage and cultural practices. The involvement and co-operation of local and/or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, property owners, policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers is necessary to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage resources for future generations.

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, as the author of this Charter, other international organisations and the tourism industry, are dedicated to this challenge.

Objectives of the charter

The Objectives of the International Cultural Tourism Charter are:

- To facilitate and encourage those involved with heritage conservation and management to make the significance of that heritage accessible to the host community and visitors.
- To facilitate and encourage the tourism industry to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of host communities.
- To facilitate and encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry about the importance and fragile nature of heritage places, collections and living cultures including the need to achieve a sustainable future for them.
- To encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the presentation and interpretation of heritage places and cultural activities, in the context of their preservation and conservation.

vpliva na tržno politiko. Je sestavni del mnogih nacionalnih in regionalnih gospodarstev in, kadar je uspešno voden, je lahko pomemben dejavnik razvoja.

Turizem sam po sebi je postal rastoč in zapleten pojav, političnih, gospodarskih, družbenih, kulturnih, izobraževalnih, bio-fizičnih, ekoloških in estetskih razsežnosti. Doseči sožitje med pričakovanji in željami obiskovalcev na eni ter gostiteljev dediščine ali lokalnimi skupnostmi na drugi strani, ki so med seboj lahko tudi navzkrižna, zato predstavljajo izziv a odpirajo tudi vrsto novih možnosti.

Naravna in kulturna dediščina, kulturna raznolikost in žive kulture predstavljajo pomembno turistično privlačnost. Če je turizma preveč, ali pa sta turizem in razvoj, ki ga ta omogoča, slabo organizirana, lahko to ogrozi fizično naravo dediščine, njeno celovitost in temeljne značilnosti. Prav tako so lahko ogroženi ekološko ravnovesje, kultura in življenjski slog gostiteljev, ob enem pa tudi doživetje, ki ga pričakuje obiskovalec.

Turizem mora skupnosti prinesiti koristi in jim zagotoviti zadostna sredstva in motivacijo da bodo zmogli ohraniti dediščino in svoje kulturne navade. Da bi dosegli trajnostno naravnano turistično dejavnost in okrepili varovanje dediščinskih virov za prihodnje generacije, je potrebno v sodelovanje vključiti predstavnike lokalnih in/ali etničnih skupnosti, varstvenike, turistične delavce, posestnike, tiste, ki načrtujejo tržno politiko, kakor tudi vse, ki pripravljajo nacionalne razvojne načrte in upravljajo spomeniška območja.

Temu izzivu se morajo odzvati ICOMOS, Mednarodni svet za spomenike in spomeniška območja, kot avtor te listine, ostale mednarodne organizacije in turistično gospodarstvo.

Cilji listine

Cilji Mednarodne listine o kulturnem turizmu so:

- Olajšati in spodbujati delo vseh, ki se ukvarjajo z ohranjanjem in upravljanjem dediščine zato, da bil pomen dediščine dostopen skupnostim, ki varujejo dediščino, in njenimi obiskovalcem.
- Olajšati delo in spodbujati turistično industrijo tako, da bo le ta opravljala turistične posle in razvijala turizem z vsem dolžnim spoštovanjem do dediščine, ki se mora razvijati in dopolnjevati živo kulturo skupnosti, ki za dediščino skrbi.
- Olajšati in spodbujati dialog med interesi varstvenikov in turistične industrije o tem, kako pomembna in ranljiva so najdišča, kjer se dediščina nahaja, zbirke in žive kulture, upošteva potrebo, da se jim zagotovi dolgoročna in trajna prihodnost.
- Da bi spodbudili tiste, ki oblikujejo smernice in politiko, da razvijejo natančne, izmerljive cilje in strategije, ki zadevajo predstavitev in razlago območij dediščine in kulturnih dejavnosti, zaradi njihovega zavarovanja in ohranjanja.

In addition,

- The Charter supports wider initiatives by ICOMOS, other international bodies and the tourism industry in maintaining the integrity of heritage management and conservation.
- The Charter encourages the involvement of all those with relevant or at times conflicting interests, responsibilities and obligations to join in achieving its objectives.
- The Charter encourages the formulation of detailed guidelines by interested parties, facilitating the implementation of the Principles to their specific circumstances or the requirements of particular organisations and communities.

Principles of the cultural tourism charter**Principle 1**

Since domestic and international tourism is among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, conservation should provide responsible and well managed opportunities for members of the host community and visitors to experience and understand that community's heritage and culture at first hand.

1.1

The natural and cultural heritage is a material and spiritual resource, providing a narrative of historical development. It has an important role in modern life and should be made physically, intellectually and/or emotively accessible to the general public. Programmes for the protection and conservation of the physical attributes, intangible aspects, contemporary cultural expressions and broad context, should facilitate an understanding and appreciation of the heritage significance by the host community and the visitor, in an equitable and affordable manner.

1.2

Individual aspects of natural and cultural heritage have differing levels of significance, some with universal values, others of national, regional or local importance. Interpretation programmes should present that significance in a relevant and accessible manner to the host community and the visitor, with appropriate, stimulating and contemporary forms of education, media, technology and personal explanation of historical, environmental and cultural information.

1.3

Interpretation and presentation programmes should facilitate and encourage the high level of public awareness and support necessary for the long term survival of the natural and cultural heritage.

1.4

Interpretation programmes should present the significance of heritage places, traditions and cul-

Poleg tega:

- Listina podpira širše pobude ICOMOS-a, drugih mednarodnih teles in turističnega gospodarstva, ki se zavzemajo za to, da bi se dosledno vztrajalo pri skladnosti upravljanja in ohranjanja dediščine.
- Listina vzpodbuja, da naj se vključijo vsi, ki imajo bodisi podobne ali nasprotujoče si interese, odgovornosti in dolžnosti, v prizadevanju za skupno doseganje ciljev.
- Listina priporoča, da vsi zainteresirani izdelajo svoja natančna navodila, ki bodo olajšala izvrševanje načel te listine v določenih okoliščinah ali glede na zahteve posameznih organizacij in skupnosti.

Načela listine o kulturnem turizmu**Prvo načelo**

Ker sta domači in mednarodni turizem med najpomembnejšimi vzpodbujevalci kulturne izmenjave, mora ohranjanje z vso odgovornostjo in pazljivim načrtovanjem omogočiti članom skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja, in obiskovalcem, da iz prve roke izkusijo in razumejo kulturno dediščino in živo kulturo določene skupnosti.

1.1

Naravna in kulturna dediščina sta materialen in duhoven vir, ki zagotavljata pripoved o zgodovinskem razvoju. Imata pomembno vlogo v sodobnem življenju in bi morala biti fizično, razumsko in čustveno še bolj dostopna javnosti. Programi varovanja in ohranjanja fizičnih značilnosti, duhovnih vidikov, sodobnih kulturnih izrazov in drugih okoliščin, bi morali omogočiti, da bi skupnost, ki dediščino ohranja, in obiskovalci čim lažje razumeli in nepristransko cenili dediščino, na načine, ki so dostopni slehernemu.

1.2

Posamezne značilnosti naravne in kulturne dediščine so različno pomembne, nekatere so univerzalnega pomena, druge pa so nacionalnega, regionalnega ali lokalnega pomena. Programi za razlago kulturne dediščine morajo skupnosti, ki dediščino gosti, in obiskovalcem, njen pomen predstaviti na ustrezen, dostopen način, s primernimi in vzpodbudnimi načini izobraževanja, skozi medije, tehnologije in osebnimi razlagami podatkov iz zgodovine, okolja in kulture.

1.3

Programi za interpretacijo in predstavitev morajo omogočiti in vzpodbujati visoko raven javne zavesti in podpore, potrebne za dolgoročno ohranitev naravne in kulturne dediščine.

1.4

Programi predstavitev morajo pojasniti pomen krajev, kjer se dediščina nahaja, tradicijo in kulturne navade.

tural practices within the past experience and present diversities of the area and the host community, including that of minority cultural or linguistic groups. The visitor should always be informed of the differing cultural values that may be ascribed to a particular heritage resource.

Principle 2

The relationship between Heritage Places and Tourism is dynamic and may involve conflicting values. It should be managed in a sustainable way for present and future generations.

2.1

Places of heritage significance have an intrinsic value for all people as an important basis for cultural diversity and social development. The long term protection and conservation of living cultures, heritage places, collections, their physical and ecological integrity and their environmental context, should be an essential component of social, economic, political, legislative, cultural and tourism development policies.

2.2

The interaction between heritage resources or values and tourism is dynamic and ever changing, generating both opportunities and challenges, as well as potential conflicts. Tourism projects, activities and developments should achieve positive outcomes and minimise adverse impacts on the heritage and lifestyles of the host community, while responding to the needs and aspirations of the visitor.

2.3

Conservation, interpretation and tourism development programmes should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the specific, but often complex or conflicting aspects of heritage significance of the particular place. Continuing research and consultation are important to furthering the evolving understanding and appreciation of that significance.

2.4

The retention of the authenticity of heritage places and collections is important. It is an essential element of their cultural significance, as expressed in the physical material, collected memory and intangible traditions that remain from the past. Programmes should present and interpret the authenticity of places and cultural experiences to enhance the appreciation and understanding of that cultural heritage.

2.5

Tourism development and infrastructure projects should take account of the aesthetic, social and cultural dimensions, natural and cultural landscapes, bio-diversity characteristics and the broader visual context of heritage places. Preference should be given to using local materials and take account of local architectural styles or vernacular traditions.

Upoštevati morajo pretekle izkušnje in današnjo kulturno raznolikost območja in družbene skupnosti, vključno kulturne ali jezikovne manjšine. Obiskovalce je vedno treba poučiti o raznolikosti kulturnih vrednot, ki se pripisujejo določenemu viru dediščine.

Drugo načelo

Odnos med območji dediščine in turizmom je dinamičen in lahko včasih vsebuje navzkrižne si vrednote. Upravljati ga je treba na trajnosten (skladen) način v dobro današnjih in prihodnjih generacij.

2.1

Območja dediščine so kot bistvena osnova za kulturno raznolikost in družbeni razvoj zelo pomembna za vse ljudi. Dolgoročno varovanje in ohranjanje živih kultur, območij dediščine, zbirk, njihove fizične in ekološke celovitosti, morajo biti sestavni del razvojnih smernic v gospodarstvu, politiki, pravu, kulturi in turizmu.

2.2

Medsebojni vpliv virov dediščine in kulturnih vrednot ter turizma je spremenljiv in dinamičen. Zaradi tega se porajajo tako razvojne priložnosti in izzivi, kot tudi morebitna nasprotja. Razni turistični projekti, dejavnosti in razvoj bi morali dosežati pozitivne izide in kar se da zmanjšati škodljiv vpliv na dediščino in način življenja skupnosti, ki dediščino varuje - hkrati pa poizkusiti zadovoljiti potrebe in pričakovanja obiskovalcev.

2.3

Programi, ki načrtujejo ohranjanje in razlago dediščine ter razvoj turizma, morajo sloneti na jasnem razumevanju posebnih a pogosto zapletenih in nasprotujočih si pogledov na pomen dediščine v določenem okolju. Neprekinjeno raziskovalno delo in svetovanje so pomembni za pospešeno razumevanje in vrednotenje pomena dediščine.

2.4

Zelo pomembno je ohraniti avtentičnost območja dediščine in zbirk. Avtentičnost je bistveni element pomena kulturne dediščine. Izraža se v materialu, zbirnem spominu in duhovni tradiciji kot so se ohranili iz preteklosti. Programi morajo predstaviti in pojasniti avtentičnost krajev in kulturnih izkušenj ter tako pospešiti vrednotenje in razumevanje tamkajšnje kulturne dediščine.

2.5

Razvoj turizma in projekti infrastrukture morajo upoštevati estetske, družbene in kulturne dimenzije, naravno in kulturno krajino, biološko raznolikost in širši vizualni kontekst območij dediščine. Treba je dati prednost uporabi lokalnih materialov in upoštevati lokalno tradicijo ali značilnosti ljudskega stavbarstva.

2.6

Načrti za upravljanje morajo vsebovati oceno vrednosti

2.6

Before heritage places are promoted or developed for increased tourism, management plans should assess the natural and cultural values of the resource. They should then establish appropriate limits of acceptable change, particularly in relation to the impact of visitor numbers on the physical characteristics, integrity, ecology and biodiversity of the place, local access and transportation systems and the social, economic and cultural well being of the host community. If the likely level of change is unacceptable the development proposal should be modified.

2.7

There should be on-going programmes of evaluation to assess the progressive impacts of tourism activities and development on the particular place or community.

Principle 3

Conservation and Tourism Planning for Heritage Places should ensure that the Visitor Experience will be worthwhile, satisfying and enjoyable.

3.1

Conservation and tourism programmes should present high quality information to optimise the visitor's understanding of the significant heritage characteristics and of the need for their protection, enabling the visitor to enjoy the place in an appropriate manner.

3.2

Visitors should be able to experience the heritage place at their own pace, if they so choose. Specific circulation routes may be necessary to minimise impacts on the integrity and physical fabric of a place, its natural and cultural characteristics.

3.3

Respect for the sanctity of spiritual places, practices and traditions is an important consideration for site managers, visitors, policy makers, planners and tourism operators. Visitors should be encouraged to behave as welcomed guests, respecting the values and lifestyles of the host community, rejecting possible theft or illicit trade in cultural property and conducting themselves in a responsible manner which would generate a renewed welcome, should they return.

3.4

Planning for tourism activities should provide appropriate facilities for the comfort, safety and well being of the visitor, that enhance the enjoyment of the visit but do not adversely impact on the significant features or ecological characteristics.

Principle 4

Host communities and indigenous peoples should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism.

naravnih in kulturnih virov preden se območja kulturne dediščine začnejo turistično oglaševati in uporabljati za razvoj turizma. Nato je treba določiti do katere mere so spremembe sprejemljive, še posebej glede na vpliv števila obiskovalcev na fizične značilnosti, celovitost, ekološke značilnosti biološko raznolikost kraja. Oceniti je treba lokalni dostop in prevozne sisteme, ter družbeno, gospodarsko in kulturno dobrobit skupnosti, ki varuje kulturno dediščino. Če je pričakovana stopnja spremembe nesprejemljiva, je treba predloge za razvoj prilagoditi.

2.7

Začrtati je treba kontinuirane programe vrednotenja naraščajočega vpliva turističnih dejavnosti in razvoja na določen kraj ali družbeno skupnost.

Tretje načelo

S pravilnim načrtovanjem ohranjanja dediščine in razvoja turizma na območjih dediščine je treba zagotoviti, da bodo obiskovalci zadovoljni, da bo obisk prijeten in, da bodo odhajali polni vtisov.

3.1.

Turistični programi in programi ohranjanja morajo vsebovati kakovostne informacije, saj bodo le tako dosegli, da bo obiskovalec kar se da najbolje razumel pomen kulturne dediščine, ter kako in zakaj jo je treba varovati. Na ta način bodo obiskovalcu omogočili, da bo ustrezno užival v kraju, kjer se dediščina nahaja.

3.2

Obiskovalcem je treba omogočiti, da območje dediščine doživijo z lastnim tempom, če tako želijo. Morda bo zato treba poskrbeti za krožne poti, da bi z njimi zmanjšali škodljiv vpliv na celovitost fizičnih struktur kraja in njegove naravne in kulturne značilnosti.

3.3

Ohraniti je treba spoštovanje do svetosti duhovnih krajev, običajev in tradicij. To so pomembni dejavniki, ki jih morajo upravitelji, obiskovalci, načrtovalci smernic in turistični delavci resno upoštevati. Obiskovalce je treba spodbujati, da se obnašajo kot dobrodošli gostje, ki spoštujejo vrednote in način življenja skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja. Preprečevati je treba tatvine ali nedovoljeno trgovino s kulturno lastnino. Obiskovalci se morajo zavedati, da se morajo obnašati odgovorno, tako da bodo dobrodošli tudi v prihodnje.

3.4

Kadar načrtujemo v turistične namene je treba obiskovalcem zagotoviti udobnost, varnost in njihovo dobro počutje, saj to pomaga, da gost v obisku uživa in ne vpliva škodljivo na pomembne vsebine ali ekološke značilnosti.

4.1

The rights and interests of the host community, at regional and local levels, property owners and relevant indigenous peoples who may exercise traditional rights or responsibilities over their own land and its significant sites, should be respected. They should be involved in establishing goals, strategies, policies and protocols for the identification, conservation, management, presentation and interpretation of their heritage resources, cultural practices and contemporary cultural expressions, in the tourism context.

4.2

While the heritage of any specific place or region may have a universal dimension, the needs and wishes of some communities or indigenous peoples to restrict or manage physical, spiritual or intellectual access to certain cultural practices, knowledge, beliefs, activities, artefacts or sites should be respected.

Principle 5

Tourism and conservation activities should benefit the host community.

5.1

Policy makers should promote measures for the equitable distribution of the benefits of tourism to be shared across countries or regions, improving the levels of socio-economic development and contributing where necessary to poverty alleviation.

5.2

Conservation management and tourism activities should provide equitable economic, social and cultural benefits to the men and women of the host or local community, at all levels, through education, training and the creation of full time employment opportunities.

5.3

A significant proportion of the revenue specifically derived from tourism programmes to heritage places should be allotted to the protection, conservation and presentation of those places, including their natural and cultural contexts. Where possible, visitors should be advised of this revenue allocation.

5.4

Tourism programmes should encourage the training and employment of guides and site interpreters from the host community to enhance the skills of local people in the presentation and interpretation of their cultural values.

5.5

Heritage interpretation and education programmes among the people of the host community should encourage the involvement of local site interpreters. The programmes should promote a knowledge and respect for their heritage, encouraging the local people to take a direct interest in its care and conservation.

Četrto načelo

Skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja in prvotni prebivalci morajo sodelovati pri načrtovanju ohranjanja dediščine in razvoju turizma.

4.1

Spoštovati je treba pravice in interese skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja - na regionalnem in lokalnem nivoju, lastnike in etnične skupnosti, ki bi morda terjali pravice ali odgovornosti, ki jim po tradiciji pripadajo, na svoji zemlji in spomeniških območjih na njej. Vključiti jih je treba pri postavljanju ciljev, strategij, smernic in postopka za ugotavljanje pomena, ohranjanje, upravljanje, predstavitev in interpretacijo virov njihove kulturne dediščine, kulturnih običajev in sodobnega izražanja kulture, v smislu turizma.

4.2

Medtem ko ima lahko dediščina določenega kraja ali regije univerzalne razsežnosti, pa je treba spoštovati potrebe in želje nekaterih skupnosti ali prvotno naseljenih narodov, da bi omejili ali upravljali fizičen, duhoven ali intelektualen dostop do določenih kulturnih običajev, posebnih znanj, verovanj, dejavnosti, najdb in njihovih nahajališč.

Peto načelo

Lokalne skupnosti morajo imeti korist od razvoja turizma in ohranjanja dediščine.

5.1

Načrtovalci smernic morajo vzpodbujati načine, da se koristi turizma razdelijo nepristransko, preko meja dežel in regij, ter da izboljšajo družbeno-gospodarski razvoj in, kjer je treba, prispevajo k odstranjevanju revščine.

5.2

Ohranjanje dediščine in turistične dejavnosti morajo biti vodene tako, da zagotovijo nepristranske gospodarske, družbene in kulturne koristi možem in ženam skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja, ali lokalnim skupnostim, na vseh stopnjah, skozi izobraževanje, usposabljanje in ustvarjanje možnosti za delovna mesta s polnim delovnim časom.

5.3

Dober del davkov, pridobljenih s turističnimi programi ki vključujejo območja dediščine, je treba odmeriti za varovanje, ohranjanje in predstavitev teh krajev, vključujoč njihov naraven in kulturni pomen. Kjer je mogoče, je treba obiskovalcem pojasniti čemu je ta davek namenjen.

5.4

Turistični programi morajo vzpodbujati izobraževanje, usposabljanje, zaposlovanje vodičev in tistih, ki območje dediščine razlagajo, ter so prebivalci lokalne skupnosti. Poskrbeti morajo za potrebno znanje prebivalcev, da bodo lahko primerno predstavljali in razlagali svoje kulturne vrednote.

5.6

Conservation management and tourism programmes should include education and training opportunities for policy makers, planners, researchers, designers, architects, interpreters, conservators and tourism operators. Participants should be encouraged to understand and help resolve the at times conflicting issues, opportunities and problems encountered by their colleagues.

Principle 6

Tourism promotion programmes should protect and enhance Natural and Cultural Heritage characteristics.

6.1

Tourism promotion programmes should create realistic expectations and responsibly inform potential visitors of the specific heritage characteristics of a place or host community, thereby encouraging them to behave appropriately.

6.2

Places and collections of heritage significance should be promoted and managed in ways which protect their authenticity and enhance the visitor experience by minimising fluctuations in arrivals and avoiding excessive numbers of visitors at any one time.

6.3

Tourism promotion programmes should provide a wider distribution of benefits and relieve the pressures on more popular places by encouraging visitors to experience the wider cultural and natural heritage characteristics of the region or locality.

6.4

The promotion, distribution and sale of local crafts and other products should provide a reasonable social and economic return to the host community, while ensuring that their cultural integrity is not degraded.

5.5.

Tolmačenje dediščine in izobraževalni programi med ljudmi iz skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja, naj vzpodbujajo sodelovanje domačih tolmačev območja kulturne dediščine. Programi morajo vzpodbujati znanje in spoštovanje dediščine. Spodbujati morajo domačine, da se zares zanimajo za vzdrževanje in ohranjanje dediščine.

5.6

Upravljanje dediščine in turistični programi morajo vključevati tudi možnosti izobraževanja in usposabljanja za tiste, ki odločajo o smernicah, načrtovalce, raziskovalce, risarje, arhitekto, tolmače, konservatorje in turistične delavce. Udeležence je treba spodbujati, da bi razumeli in pomagali rešiti včasih konfliktna vprašanja, razvojne možnosti in težave s katerimi se srečujejo njihovi kolegi.

Šesto načelo

Pospeševanje turizma naj varuje in pospešuje značilnosti naravne in kulturne dediščine.

6.1

Programi za pospeševanje turizma morajo ustvariti realistična pričakovanja in z vso odgovornostjo informirati morebitne obiskovalce o posebnih značilnostih dediščine določenega kraja ali skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja, ter jih na ta način spodbujati, da se primerno vedejo.

6.2.

Kraji in zbirke pomembne dediščine se morajo promovirati in upravljati na način, ki varuje avtentičnost, in nudi obiskovalcu pozitivne izkušnje tako, da izenačuje število obiskovalcev v skupinah in se izogne prevelikemu številu obiskovalcev naenkrat.

6.3

Razvoj turizma naj bi zagotovil enakomerno razporeditev koristi in zmanjšal pritisk na bolj priljubljene kraje. Obiskovalci naj bi spoznavali širše območje naravne in kulturne dediščine, ki je značilno za regijo ali lokalno skupnost.

6.4

Pospeševanje, razširjanje in prodaja domače obrti in drugih storitev morajo zagotoviti primerno družbeno in gospodarsko finančno nadomestilo skupnosti, kjer se dediščina nahaja, hkrati pa morajo zagotoviti, da njihova kulturna celovitost ob tem ni ogrožena.

Prepared by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism.

Listino je pripravil mednarodni komite ICOMOS za kulturni turizem.

¹ Adopted by the ICOMOS 12th General Assembly, Mexico, October 1999.

¹ Sprejeta na 12. generalni skupščini ICOMOS, oktobra 1999 v Mehiki.





Podpeč, ljudska arhitektura pod kraškimi robom



INTERNATIONAL CHARTER ON THE BUILT VERNACULAR HERITAGE¹

Introduction

The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is the work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man's own existence.

The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of the culture of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves. It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened worldwide by the forces of economic, cultural and architectural homogenisation. How these forces can be met is a fundamental problem that must be addressed by communities and also by governments, planners, architects, conservationists and by a multidisciplinary group of specialists.

Due to the homogenisation of culture and of global socio-economic transformation, vernacular structures all around the world are extremely vulnerable, facing serious problems of obsolescence, internal equilibrium and integration.

It is necessary, therefore, in addition to the Venice charter, to establish principles for the care and protection of our built vernacular heritage.

General issues

1. Examples of the vernacular may be recognised by:

- a manner of building shared by the community;
- a recognisable local or regional character responsive to the environment;
- coherence of style, form and appearance, or the use of traditionally established building types;
- traditional expertise in design and construction which is transmitted informally;
- an effective response to functional, social and environmental constraints;
- the effective application of traditional construction systems and crafts.

MEDNARODNA LISTINA O LJUDSKI STAVBNI DEDIŠČINI¹

Uvod

Ljudska stavbna dediščina je osrednjega pomena za ponos in čustva vseh in vsakega ljudstva posebej. Pojmuje se kot značilen in privlačen izdelek družbene skupnosti. Na videz je neformalna a kljub temu urejena. Je uporabna, a hkrati tudi lepa in vzbuja zanimanje. Čeprav predstavlja središče sodobnega življenja je hkrati tudi zgodovinski zapis družbe. Je delo človeka, a tudi stvaritev časa. Nevredno človeške dediščine bi bilo, če si ne bi prizadevali ohraniti teh tradicionalnih skladnosti, ki sestavljajo bistvo človekovega obstoja.

Ljudska stavbna dediščina je zelo pomembna. Je najosnovnejši izraz kulture določene skupnosti, njenega odnosa do okolja, hkrati pa tudi izraz svetovne kulturne raznolikosti.

Ljudsko stavbarstvo predstavlja tradicionalen in z naravo skladen način na katerega v določeni skupnosti gradijo hiše. To je stalen proces ki vključuje potrebne spremembe in nenehna prilagajanja družbenim in prostorskim omejitvam. Homogenizacija - poenotenje gospodarstva, kulture in stavbarstva - po vsem svetu ogroža preživetje te tradicije. Kako obravnavati in obvladovati te dejavnike je bistven problem, ki se ga morajo skupnosti lotiti složno, a tudi vlade, načrtovalci, arhitekti, konservatorji in multidisciplinarnе skupine strokovnjakov (skupine strokovnjakov kjer se prepleta več strok).

Zaradi homogenizacije (poenotenja) kulture in globalnih družbeno-gospodarskih sprememb, so stvaritve ljudskega stavbarstva po vsem svetu zelo ogrožene. Kot zelo ranljive se soočajo z zastarelostjo, odsotnostjo notranjega ravnovesja in poenostavljanjem vključevanja.

Kot dodatek Beneški listini je zato nujno potrebno izdelati načela za vzdrževanje in varovanje ljudskega stavbarstva.

Splošna načela:

1. Primerki entitete ljudske stavbne dediščine se določijo na podlagi:
 - a. Načina gradnje, ki se uporablja v določeni družbeni skupnosti;
 - b. Prepoznavne lokalne (krajevne) in regionalne (pokrajinske) značilnosti kot odziv na okoljske vplive;
 - c. Skladnosti sloga, oblike in izgleda ali uporabe običajno uveljavljenih stavbnih tipov;
 - d. Tradicionalnega strokovnega znanja, oblikovanja in konstrukcije, ki se neformalno prenašajo iz roda v rod;
 - e. Učinkovitega odziva na funkcionalne in družbene omejitve, ter omejitve, ki jih nalaga okolje.
 - f. Učinkovite uporabe tradicionalnih načinov gradnje, rodelstva in obrti.

2. The appreciation and successful protection of the vernacular heritage depend on the involvement and support of the community, continuing use and maintenance.

3. Governments and responsible authorities must recognise the right of all communities to maintain their living traditions, to protect these through all available legislative, administrative and financial means and to hand them down to future generations.

Principles of conservation

1. The conservation of the built vernacular heritage must be carried out by multidisciplinary expertise while recognising the inevitability of change and development, and the need to respect the community's established cultural identity.

2. Contemporary work on vernacular buildings, groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and their traditional character.

3. The vernacular is only seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character, region by region.

4. The built vernacular heritage is an integral part of the cultural landscape and this relationship must be taken into consideration in the development of conservation approaches

5. The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but the ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and the intangible associations which attach to them.

Guidelines in practice

1. Research and documentation

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

2. Siting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the siting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

3. Traditional building systems

The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and es-

2. Kako ljudje cenijo ljudsko stavbarstvo in kako učinkovito ga varujejo je odvisno od tega, kako skupnost sodeluje in kakšno podporo nudi. Odvisno je od neprekinjene rabe in sprotnega vzdrževanja.

3. Vlade in pristojne oblasti se morajo zavedati pravic vseh skupnosti, da vzdržujejo tradicionalne življenjske pogoje, te pravice zaščititi z vsemi možnimi pravnimi, administrativnimi in denarnimi sredstvi, da bi se ti pogoji lahko prenesli bodočim generacijam.

Načela ohranjanja:

1. Ohranjanje ljudske stavbne dediščine se mora izvajati z multidisciplinarnim strokovnim znanjem. Zavedati se je treba, da se spremembam in napredku ni mogoče izogniti, a hkrati upoštevati uveljavljeno kulturno identiteto skupnosti.

2. Pri sodobnih posegih na ljudski in stavbni dediščini, skupinah stavb in v naseljih, moramo spoštovati njihova kulturna načela in tradicionalne značilnosti.

3. Ljudsko stavbno dediščino le redko predstavljajo le posamezne zgradbe. Najbolje se ohranja z ohranjanjem in vzdrževanjem skupin zgradb in zaselkov, ki imajo skupne lastnosti, od pokrajine do pokrajine.

4. Ljudska stavbna dediščina je bistven sestavni del kulturne krajine. Ta vzajemni odnos je potrebno upoštevati pri razvijanju konservatorskih pristopov.

5. Ljudska stavbna dediščina ne zajema le fizične oblike in materialov zgradb, konstrukcij in prostorov, temveč tudi kako in zakaj se zgradba uporablja, razumevanje tradicije in vrsto neotipljivih asociacij (povezav), ki se nanjo navezujejo.

Navodila v praksi

1. Raziskave in dokumentiranje

Vsako fizično delo na objektu ljudske stavbne dediščine mora biti izvedeno nadvse previdno. Pred začetkom del je treba opraviti natančne analize oblike in konstrukcije. Ugotovitve je treba dokumentirati in shraniti v javen arhiv, ki je vsem dostopen.

2. Območja dediščine, krajina in skupine zgradb

Posegi v zgradbe ljudske stavbne dediščine se morajo izvajati na način, ki spoštuje in ohranja celovitost območja, odnos do fizične in kulturne krajine in odnos med posameznimi stavbnimi sklopi.

essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

4. Replacement of materials and parts

Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form while being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilization of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

6. Changes and period restoration

Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period, will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

7. Training

In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organisations must place emphasis on the following:

- a) education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
- b) training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
- c) information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- d) regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

Prepared by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture on sessions: Madrid, January 30, 1996, Jerusalem, March 28, 1996, Mikkeli, February 26, 1998, Santo Domingo, August 26, 1998. Revised and approved on ICOMOS Executive Committee: Stockholm, September 10, 1998.

¹ Adopted by the ICOMOS 12th General Assembly, Mexico, October 1999

3. Tradicionalni načini gradnje

Za izraznost ljudske stavbne dediščine, popravljanje ali obnavljanje njenih struktur je izredno pomembno nadaljevati z tradicionalnimi načini gradnje in rokodelstvom povezanim z ljudskim stavbarstvom. Te spretnosti bi morali ohranjati, zabeležiti in preko formalnega in neformalnega izobraževanja posredovati prihajajočim generacijam rokodelcev in gradbenikov.

4. Kako nadomestiti gradbene materiale in manjkajoče dele

Vse predelave, ki jih upravičeno narekujejo potrebe sedanjega časa, morajo biti izvršene z materiali, ki dosledno ohranjajo izraz, izgled, teksturo in obliko na celotni konstrukciji, kakor tudi doslednost pri uporabi gradbenih materialov.

5. Prenova

Prenova in ponovna uporaba objektov ljudskega stavbarstva se morajo izvesti tako, da dosledno spoštujejo bistvo konstrukcije, njen značaj in obliko, a so hkrati usklajene s sprejemljivim življenjskim standardom. Kjer ni bilo prekinitev v uporabi oblik ljudskega stavbarstva, lahko etični kodeks skupnosti služi kot orodje za intervencijo.

6. Spremembe in restavriranje po obdobjih

Spremembe, ki jim botruje čas, je treba ceniti in razumeti kot pomembni sestavni del razvoja ljudskega stavbarstva. Naš cilj pri posegih v to vrsto dediščine gotovo ni popolno skladje delov stavbe z enim samim časovnim obdobjem.

7. Izobraževanje

Da bi ohranili vrednote kulturnih vsebin ljudskega stavbarstva, morajo vlade, pristojne oblasti in organizacije poudarjati naslednje:

- a. Izobraževalni programi za konservatorje in restavradorje morajo upoštevati načela kulturne dediščine ljudskega stavbarstva.
- b. Različni tečaji in neformalni učni programi naj pomagajo skupnosti vzdrževati tradicionalne načine gradnje, rokodelstva in uporabe materialov.
- c. Pripravi naj se vrsta informativnih programov, ki bodo okrepili splošno zavest o pomenu ljudskega stavbarstva, še posebej med mlajšimi generacijami.
- d. Za izmenjavo strokovnih mnenj in izkušenj na temo ljudskega stavbarstva je treba oblikovati ustrezna območna omrežja.

Pripravil komite ICOMOS za ljudsko arhitekturo na sejah v Madridu 1996, Jeruzalemu 1996, Mikkeli 1998 in Santu Domingu 1998. Pregladal in odobril izvršni odbor v Stockholmu 1998.

¹ Sprejeta na 12. generalni skupščini ICOMOS, oktobra 1999 v Mehiki





Gornji Grad, cerkev sv. Martína



ICOMOS
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

PROCEDURE FOR THE ADOPTION OF A DOCTRINAL TEXT¹

Definition:

A doctrinal text is a group of ideas which one affirms to be true and by which one claims to furnish an interpretation of facts in order to direct action.

Procedure:

1.

A doctrinal text must have been either prepared or studied by a Specialised International Committee or by an ad hoc committee designated for this purpose by the Executive Committee.

2.

A doctrinal text must have been distributed to all the ICOMOS National Committees for comment.

3.

A doctrinal text must have received the approval of the Executive Committee no later than at the end of the year session preceding the year of the General Assembly.

4.

A doctrinal text must have been re distributed in its revised form to all the National Committees for information, at least three months before the General Assembly.

After this procedure has been followed, the text may be proposed for adoption and ratification by the General Assembly.

¹ Text presented at the 31st session of the Executive Committee in May 1984 and approved after review at the 33rd session of the Executive Committee in November 1984 in Paris.

ICOMOS
MEDNARODNI SVET ZA SPOMENIKE
IN SPOMENIŠKA OBMOČJA

POSTOPEK SPREJEMANJA DOKTRINARNIH BESEDIL¹

Opredelitev (definicija):

Doktrinarno besedilo je urejen izbor zamisli, ki jim priznamo splošno veljavnost, potrdimo za ustrezne in po katerih oblikujemo dejstva, da z njihovo pomočjo usmerjamo in izvedemo varstveno aktivnost.

Postopek nastajanja in sprejemanja:

1.

Besedilo je moralo biti pripravljeno ali preučeno v Mednarodnem strokovnem odboru ali v ad hoc skupini (odboru, komiteju), ki ga je bil za ta namen ustanovil Izvršni odbor ICOMOS.

2.

Besedilo so morali prejeti v obravnavo vsi nacionalni odbori (komiteji) ICOMOS in imeti so morali možnost, da nanj dajo pripombe.

3.

Izvršni odbor ICOMOS ga je moral odobriti najkasneje do koncu leta pred zasedanjem Generalne skupščine.

4.

V pregledani in popravljene oblike je moralo biti doktrinarno besedilo ponovno razposlano nacionalnim odborom (komitejem) najmanj tri mesece pred zasedanjem Generalne skupščine ICOMOS.

Za sprejem in ratifikacijo (potrditev) na Generalni skupščini ICOMOS je mogoče predlagati le besedilo, ki je bilo obravnavano po zgoraj predpisanem postopku.

¹ Besedilo je bilo predstavljeno na 31. seji Izvršnega odbora ICOMOS v maju 1984 in po opravljenih pregledih odobreno na 33. seji Izvršnega odbora novembra 1984 v Parizu.



Neapelj, Galleria Principe di Napoli



Združenje ICOMOS/SI 2003