



Landscape Architecture



Erasmus+

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

9.

Protection and safeguarding (1)

**International agreements: focus on
Paris (1972), and Florence (2000)
charters.**



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Arch. Phd. Barbara Tetti

Course of Landscape Architecture

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES		CONTACT HOURS		
		LECTURES	EXERCISE	DESIGN
1	Landscape concept premises: the rise of landscape environmental consideration: XVII and XVIII centuries.	4	2	
2	Landscape concept: the historical background XVIII-early XIX century: nature, architecture, ruins.	4	1	2
3	A new awareness in landscape connected values: Goethe, Lorrain, Ruskin. Grand Tour: translating landscape	4		
4	Wild and built; architecture and city. XIX century experiences: Wien, London, Paris and the Roman case.	4	2	
5	Environment – Territory – Landscape: ethimolgy and current meanings.	5	1	2
6	Interpreting Landscape: perceptions and representation.	4	2	
7	Illustrating landscape: manners and aims of representation. Portrayal, illustration and planning.	4	1	
8	Surveys and project: interpreting former and planning future landscape	4	2	2
9	Protection and safeguarding (1) International agreements: focus on Paris (1972), and Florence (2000) charters.	5	1	2
10	Protection and safeguarding (2): focus on Granada (1985), and Italian regulations.	4	2	
11	Analysis and project (1). Some cases: Poli, Palestrina, Monterano, Ostia Antica.	4	1	2
12	Analysis and project (2). Study case: Ostia Antica.	4	1	
		50	15	10



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NINTH LESSON:

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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SUPRANATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

protection of historical, cultural and environmental heritage

awareness of the heritage of humanity

CONVENTIONS are THE RESULT OF A LONG PROCESS

essential TOOL for safeguarding

KNOWLEDGE AND INTERNAL PROTECTION POLICY

UNESCO



The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO;[2] French: Organisation des Nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) based in Paris. Its declared purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.[1] It is the successor of the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

UNESCO has 195 member states[3] and ten associate members.[4][5] Most of its field offices are "cluster" offices covering three or more countries; national and regional offices also exist.

UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social/human sciences, culture and communication/information.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Not to be confused with Council of the European Union or European Council.

The Council of Europe (CoE; French: Conseil de l'Europe, CdE) is an international organisation whose stated aim^[2] is to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe.^[3] Founded in 1949, it has 47 member states, covers approximately 820 million people.

The headquarters of the Council of Europe are in Strasbourg, France. English and French are its two official languages. The Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress also use German, Italian, Russian, and Turkish for some of their work.

Article 1(a) of the Statute states that "The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress."

- *AJA 1954* [Unesco] Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- *LONDON 1969* [Council of Europe] European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
- *PARIS 1970* [Unesco] Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of of Cultural Property
- *PARIS 1972* [Unesco] Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- *GRANADA 1985* [Council of Europe] Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe
- *FLORENCE 2000* [Council of Europe] The European Landscape Convention

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LONDON 1969

*The European Convention on the Protection of the
Archaeological Heritage*



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LONDON 1969

*The European Convention on the Protection of the
Archaeological Heritage*

Preface: The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage was adopted at Council of Europe, London, on 6 May, 1969. The date of its entry into force is 20 November 1970.

“Together with the trafficking in drugs and arms, the black market of antiquities and culture constitutes one of the most persistent illegal trades in the world. Thefts, illicit excavations of archaeological and paleontological sites, illicit import and export or Illicit trafficking on the internet of cultural property poses major threats to the preservation and protection of the Cultural Heritage of Humanity.”

PARIS 1970

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property



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PARIS 1970

*Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit
Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*

PARIS 1972

Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

GRANADA 1985

Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe

FLORENCE 2000

European Landscape Convention

Italian regulation.

1939 l. n. 1089

1946 Costituzione italiana

1998 d. l. n. 112

2004 Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio



FIGHTING TO
PRESERVE OUR
HERITAGE

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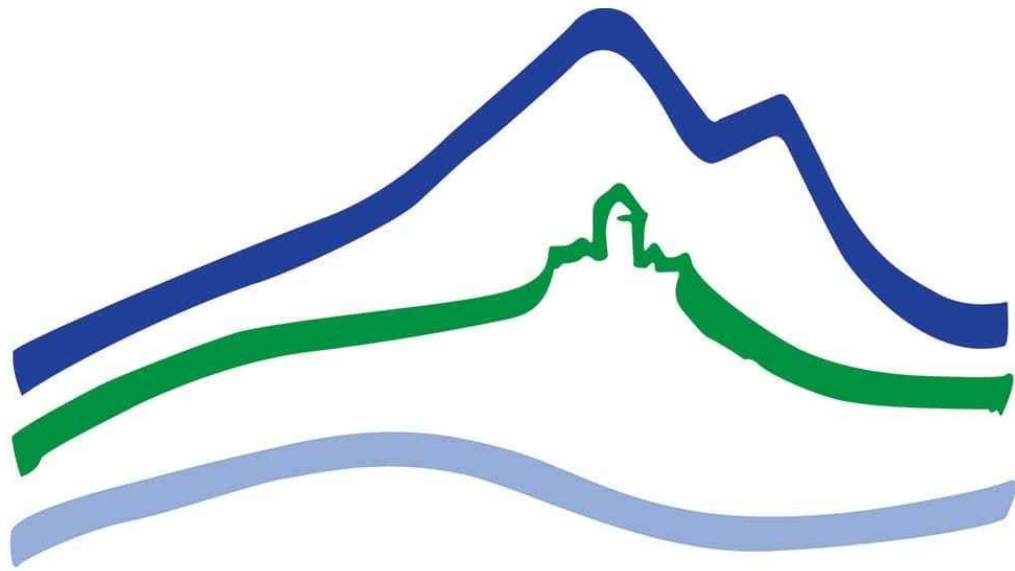
GDPR

European General Data Protection Regulation

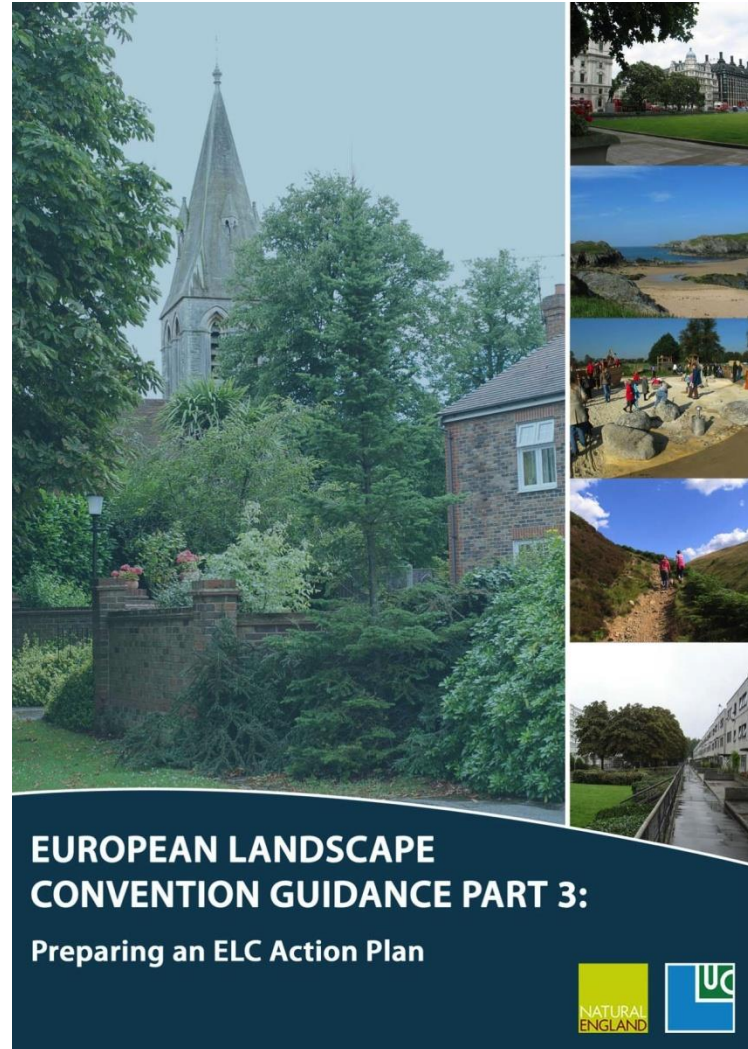
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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



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GENEVA
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INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE LAW

JUNE 18 – 29, 2018

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Preparing for the worst

KATHMANDU, NEPAL - APRIL 29, 2015: Patan Dubar Square which was severely damaged after the major earthquake on 25 April 2015.

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