



THE CONSERVATION AREA AND THE REGISTERED LANDSCAPE

Lecture 6. Doctrinal documents

Katarzyna Palubska, PhD

ICOMOS-POLAND

katarzyna.palubska@gmail.com



Erasmus+

Athens charter 1933

Athens Charter was prepared under the **guidance of Le Corbusier** and discusses the separation of functional areas of the city and to create a rational and healthy living space.

On the basis of these statements CIAM delegates formulated the following demands:

The city must, respecting the freedom of the individual, capable of promoting community

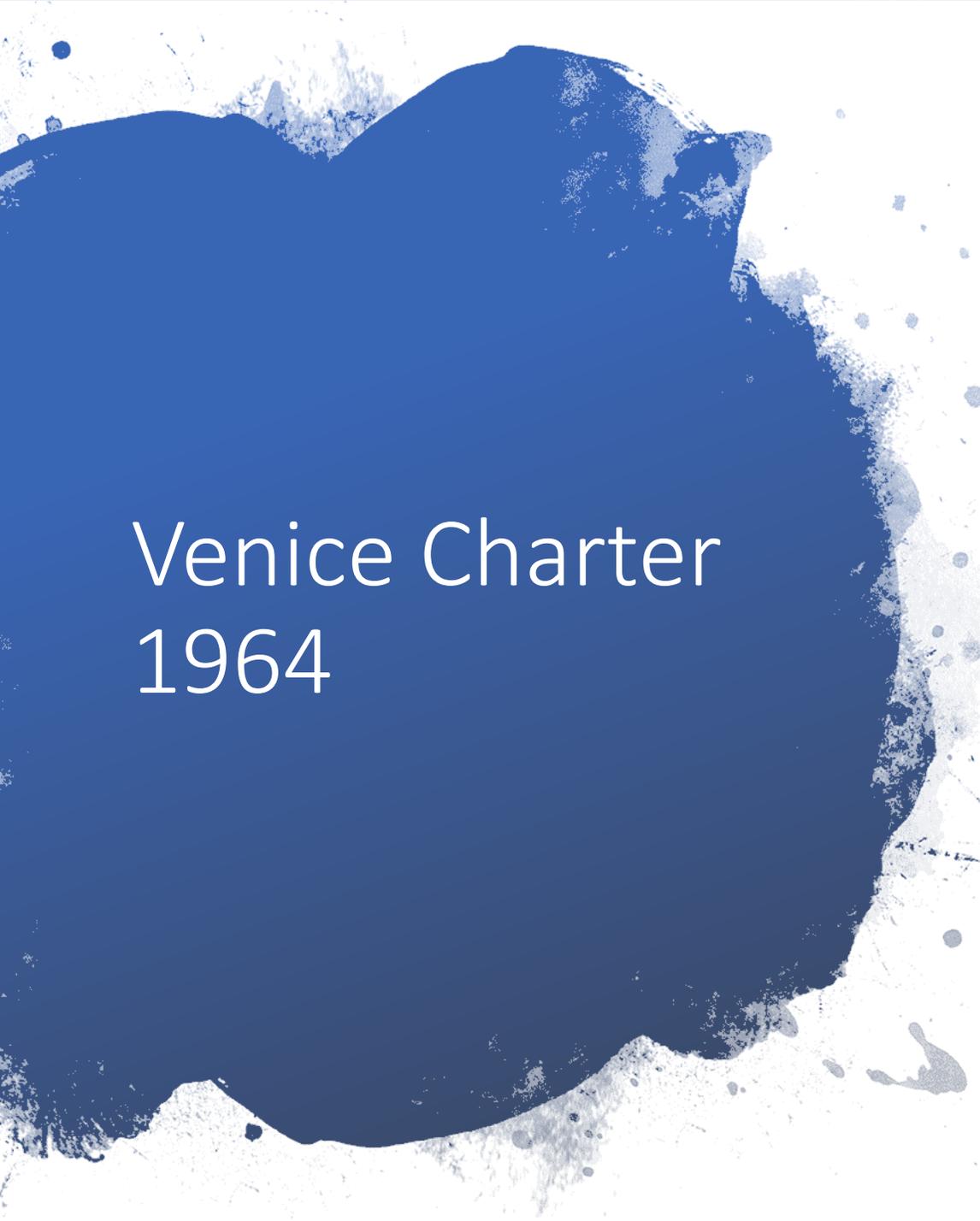
The city as a functional unit has the following features urban planning: housing, work, leisure, movement

Open spaces must be adjacent to residential areas as well as a recreation space belong to the entire city

Communication as a link between the key functions of the city is subordinate

Functional zoning plans of cities was one of the main ideas of the Charter. The individual functions of housing, work and leisure should be separated by green belts and linked axes of communication.

The card was published in 1943 became a proposal of recommendations for rebuilding destroyed cities architects. After the war, strongly influenced the development of housing as a manifesto of modernist urban planning. The action continued until the 80 twentieth century.



Venice Charter 1964

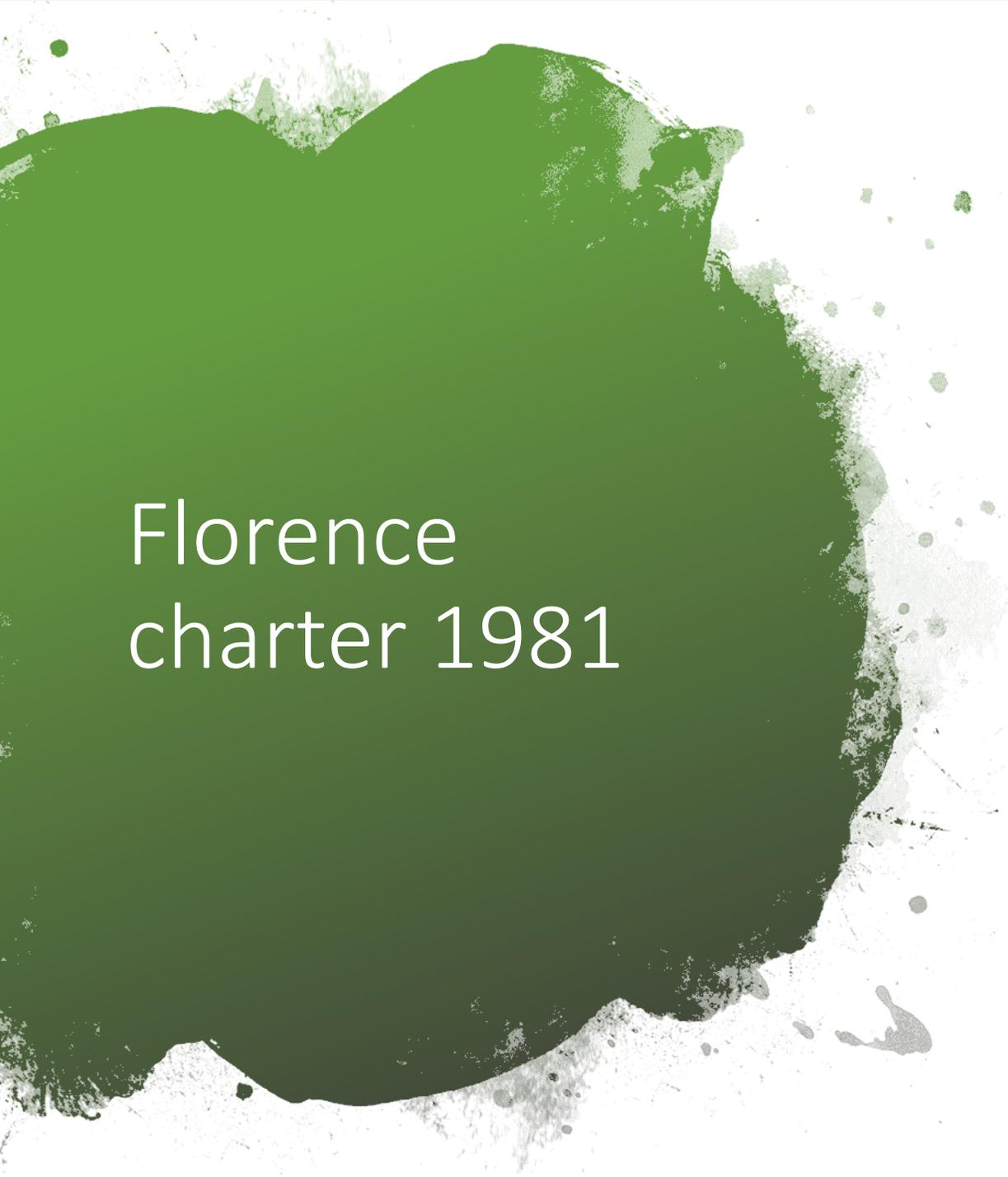
INTERNATIONAL CHARTER OF CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL SITES.

Venice Charter continues and clarifies the rules for the protection of monuments contained in the Charter of Athens.

Venice Charter remains today a set of basic guidelines when working on buildings of historical value. Her assumptions were in later years expanded and adapted to contemporary problems.

When Congress established five basic principles and concepts of maintenance:

- The definition of the historic building has been extended to **groups of buildings**.
- Conservation is necessary to preserve the stability of the building **surrounding** the monument should also be protected.
- The restoration should be made only when necessary.
- Archaeological work may be performed only by specialists.
- During all maintenance work should be carried out conservation documentation and design, which must be made available in the public archives.



Florence charter 1981

The International Charter of Historic Gardens - a document developed on the basis of a resolution IFLA, taken in Florence in May 1981 and adopted by ICOMOS in December 1981.

Complements "Venice Charter" indications arising from the specific protection of historic gardens, involving the use of vegetation, living as a basic material agent composition.

Defines what is a historical garden.

Provides interpretation of the concepts of: conservation, restoration, restitution in relation to the gardens and defines the rules for their use.

Protection of historic gardens requires **identification and inventory.**

Accepted even **restitution.**

Authenticity refers to the garden of the historical figure and the size of each of its parts and its decoration, the choice of plants or minerals, of which it is composed.

Florence charter 1981

DEFINITIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Article 1.

"A 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 4.

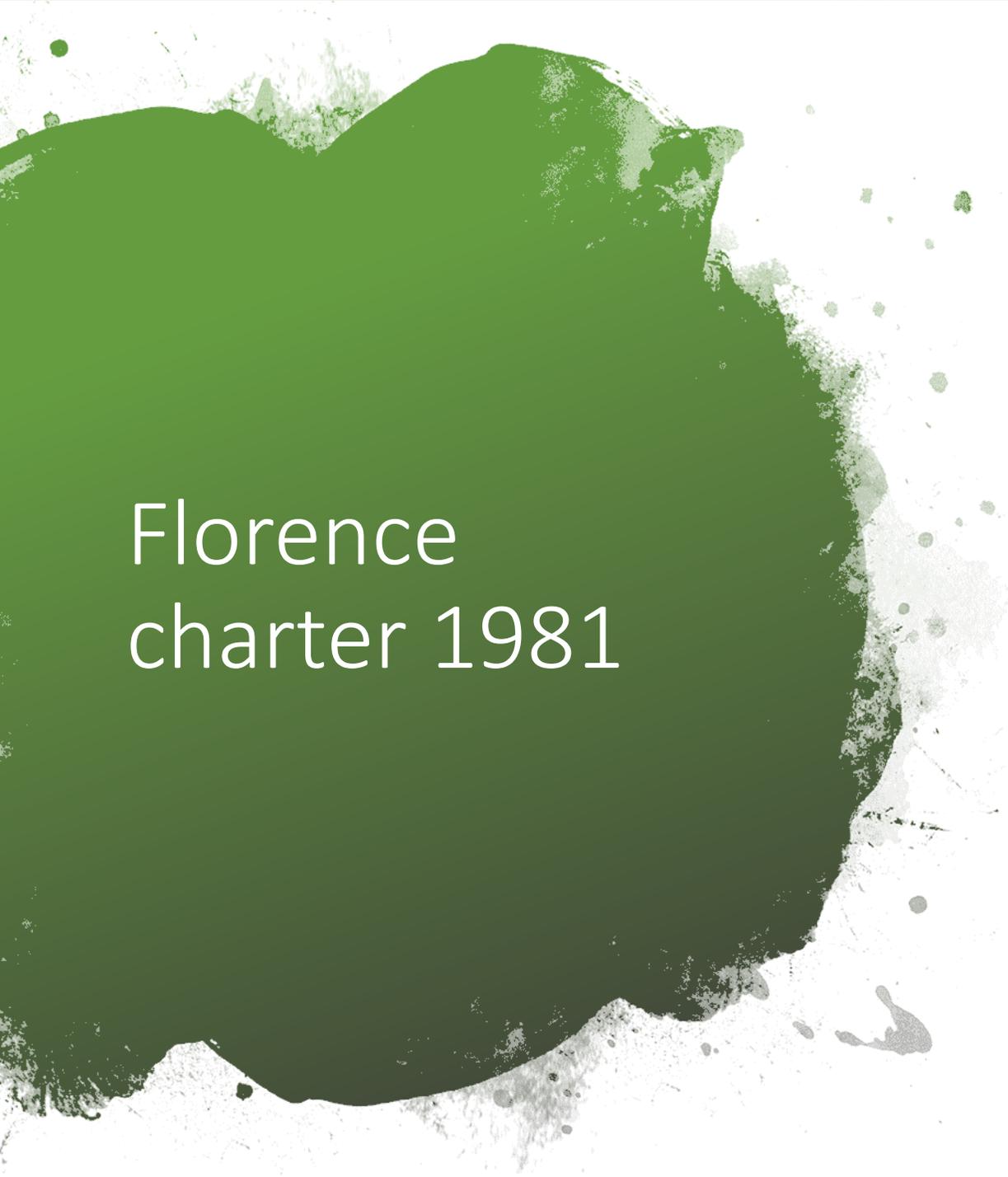
The architectural composition of the historic garden includes:

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.



Florence charter 1981

Article 5.

As the expression of the direct affinity between civilisation and nature, and as a place of enjoyment suited to meditation or repose, the garden thus acquires the cosmic significance of an idealised 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.

Article 6.

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

Article 7.

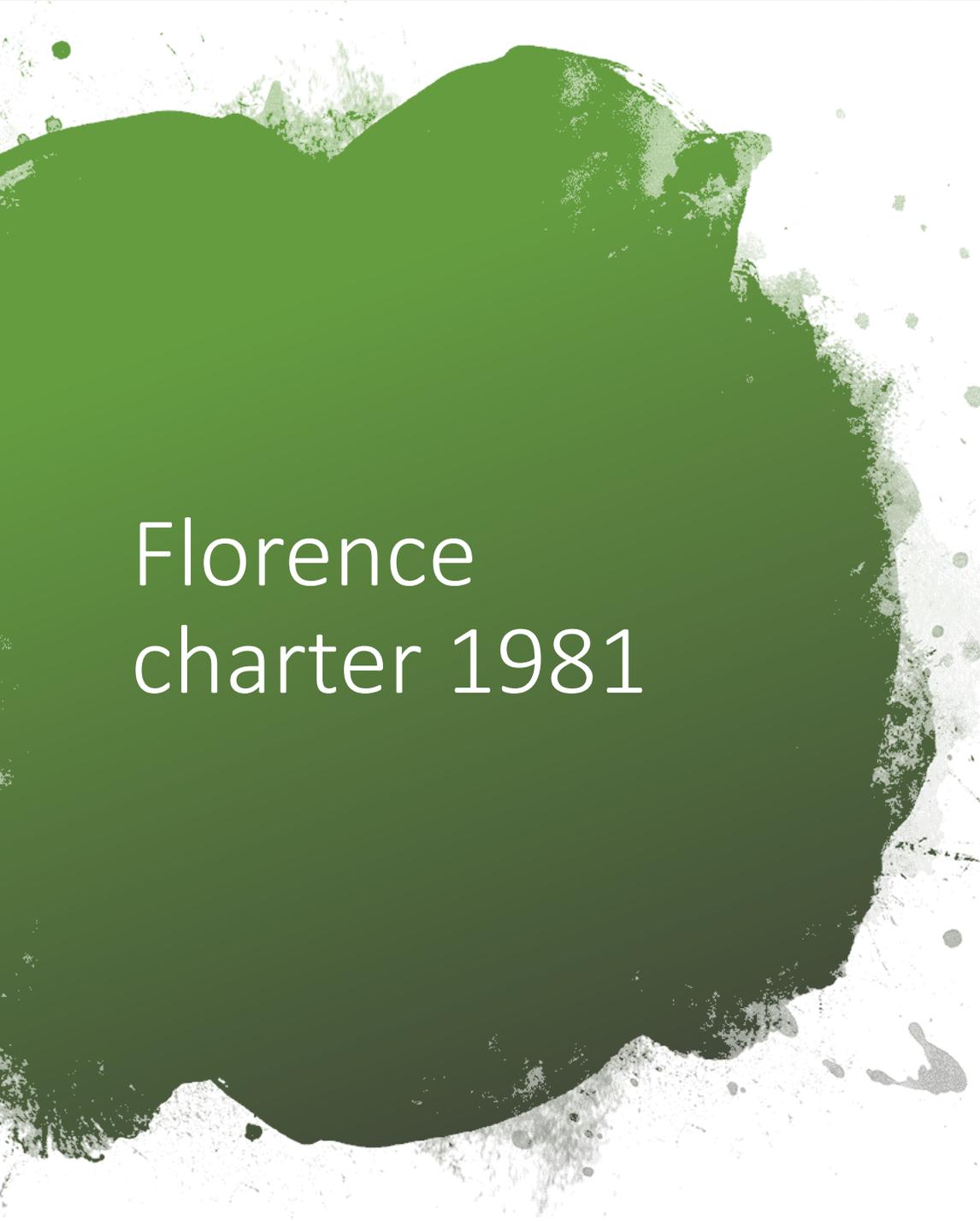
Whether or not it is associated with a building in which case it is an inseparable complement, the historic garden cannot be isolated from its own particular environment, whether urban or rural, artificial or natural.

Article 8.

A 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.

Article 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 a 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.



Florence charter 1981

Article 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

Article 15.

No restoration work and, above all, no reconstruction work on a 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.

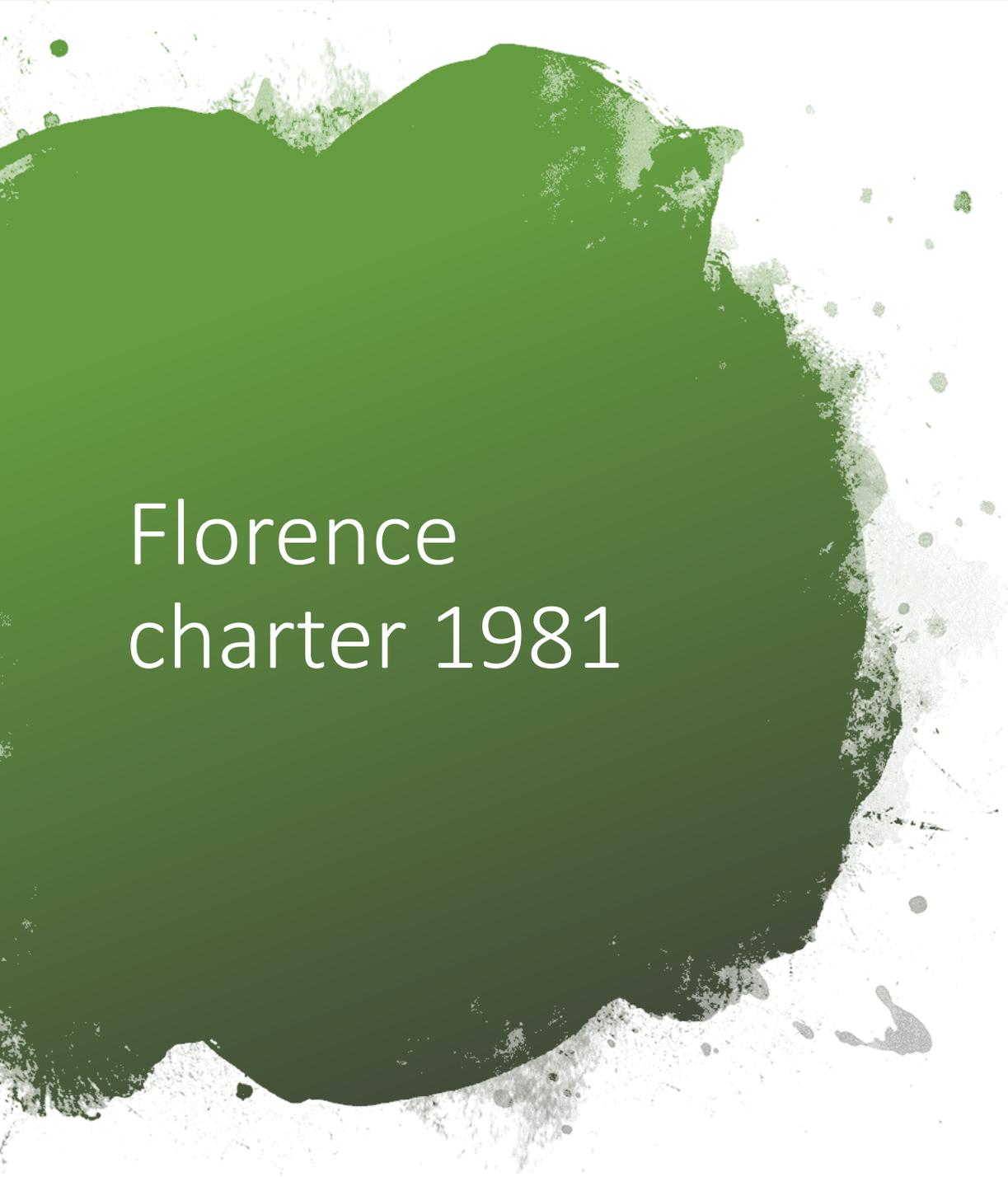
Article 16.

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.

Article 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 a historic garden.

.....



Florence charter 1981

Article 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 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.

Article 25.

Interest in historic gardens should be stimulated by every kind of activity capable of emphasising 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.

Washington charter 1987

CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC TOWNS AND URBAN AREAS

(WASHINGTON CHARTER 1987) adapted by ICOMOS.

All cities in the world are the result of more or less spontaneous development or developed a plan and as such are a material reflection of the **diversity of societies in the course of their history** and for this reason **all the cities are historic.**

"CHARTER" refers primarily cities, large and small, urban and historic districts, with their surrounding natural or man-shaped that way off the historical document reflect the values of the traditional urban cultures that are threatened by degradation, destruction of structures or total destruction under the influence of urbanization that followed industrialization reaches out all of society today.

The document sets out the principles and objectives, methods and means of action appropriate to preserve the character of historic cities, favoring the harmony of life of individuals and communities, and for the preservation of the whole property, even modest, which are the heritage of humanity.

By "**protection of historic cities**" refers to **activities needed for their protection, conservation and restoration, and for their harmonious development and adaptation to the needs of modern life.**

New athen charter 2003

The vision of the cities twenty-first century - principles of New Urbanism

The European Council of Town Planners is certain that in the XXI century Europe will definitely move towards integration. In this perspective, the Council presents the vision of the future of European cities, expressing widely shared views of European urban planners.

It is the vision of a network of cities that:

- § retain the richness and cultural diversity resulting from their long history and skillfully combine their present and future with the past;
- § are linked in a network of multiple importance and functions;
- § are creative and competitive, but at the same time are able to cooperate and complement each other;
- § contribute a decisive contribution to the prosperity and comfortable living of their inhabitants;
- § **combine harmoniously urban environment with the natural environment.**

Leipzig charter 2007

Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities

Charter is a document that states the European Union, which contains a **common and consistent principles for sustainable urban development.**

Historic buildings, public spaces and their urban value must necessarily be retained.

It is assumed the creation or development of sustainable, accessible and affordable transportation.

Integrated urban development and high self-awareness of their residents support the social and intercultural dialogue.

Its solutions are part of August in the mainstream of New Urbanism.

Promotes a comprehensive revitalization of city centers and increasing their attractiveness.

RECOMMENDATION ON THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE - 2011

The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as a result of diffusion layers of cultural and natural resources, going beyond the concept of "historic center" or "complex" to include a broader urban context and its geographical location.

This wider context includes, in particular topography of the site, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features of the built environment, both historical and contemporary, its infrastructure above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, and land used.

The historic urban landscape in this context is to preserve the quality of the human environment, improve the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while recognizing the dynamic nature, and promote social and functional diversity. **Approaches to the historic urban landscape should learn from the traditions and communities, respecting the national and international community.**

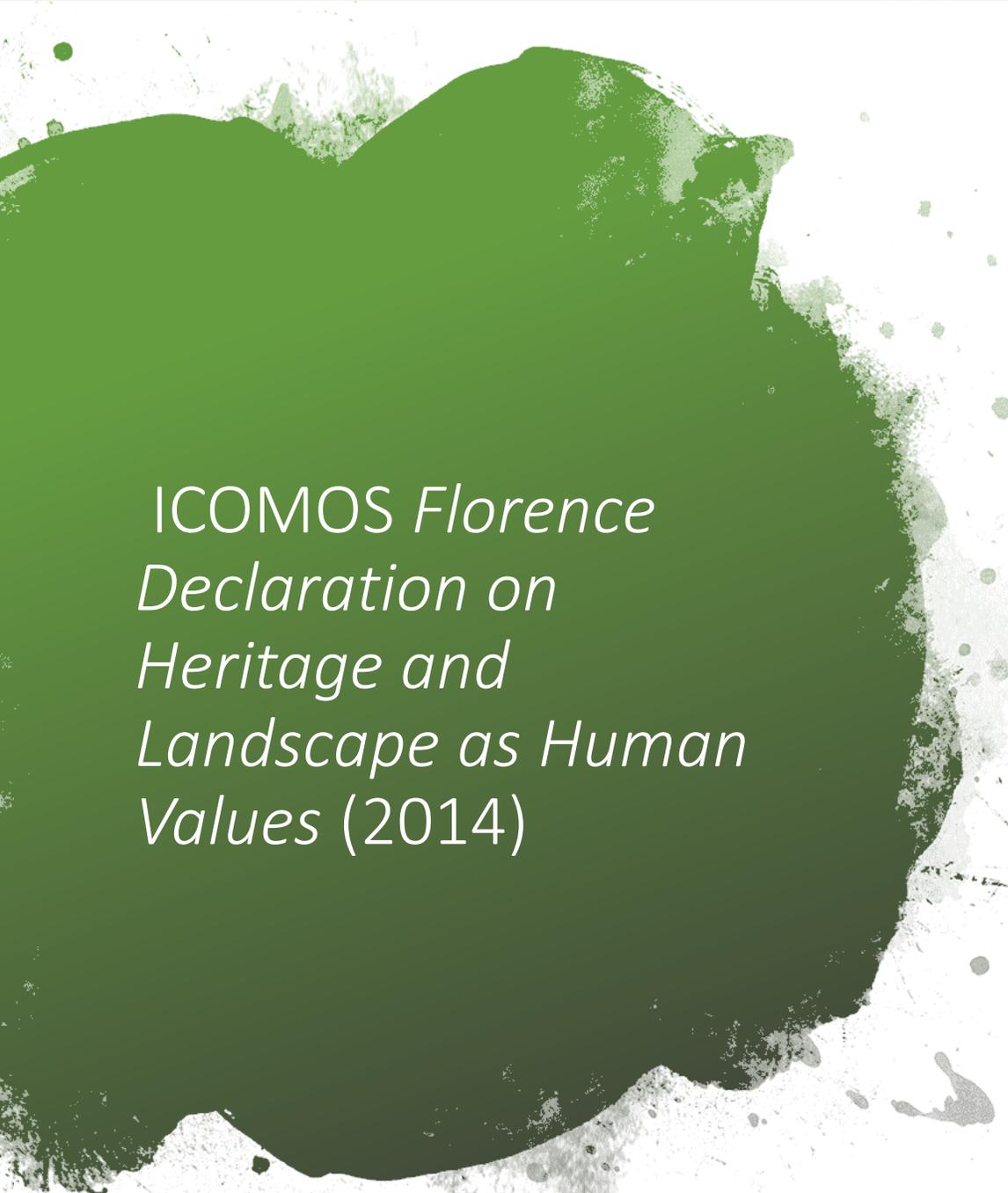
RECOMMENDATION ON THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE - 2011

In order to promote the protection of natural and cultural heritage, the emphasis should be placed on the integration of historic zone management strategies and planning in local planning processes of cities for which the application landscape approach would help maintain urban identity.

The principle of sustainable development provides for the preservation of existing resources - active protection of urban heritage and its sustainable management is a condition of healthy development.

Its solutions are part of the mainstream of the **New Urbanism**.

Management plans and urban revitalization plans... .. (genesis in the recommendation).

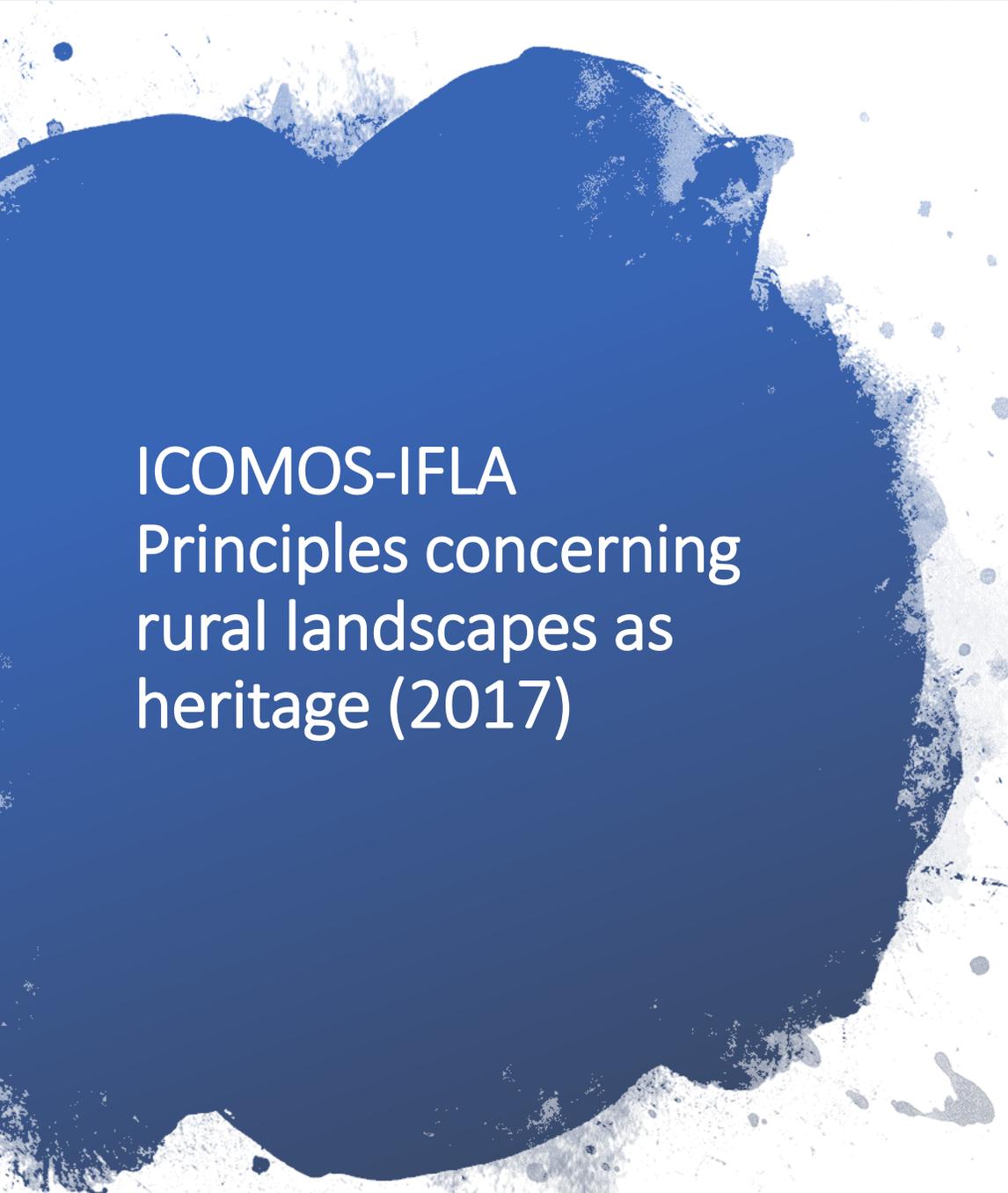


*ICOMOS Florence
Declaration on
Heritage and
Landscape as Human
Values (2014)*

ICOMOS document indicated the problem of maintaining identity of a community as one of the most important subjects of the modern discussion on paradigms of cultural heritage protection.

In recommendations the feeling of a **community's identity** may be intensified by planning proper interaction and social communication, which may help people understand the core values of the protected cultural heritage.

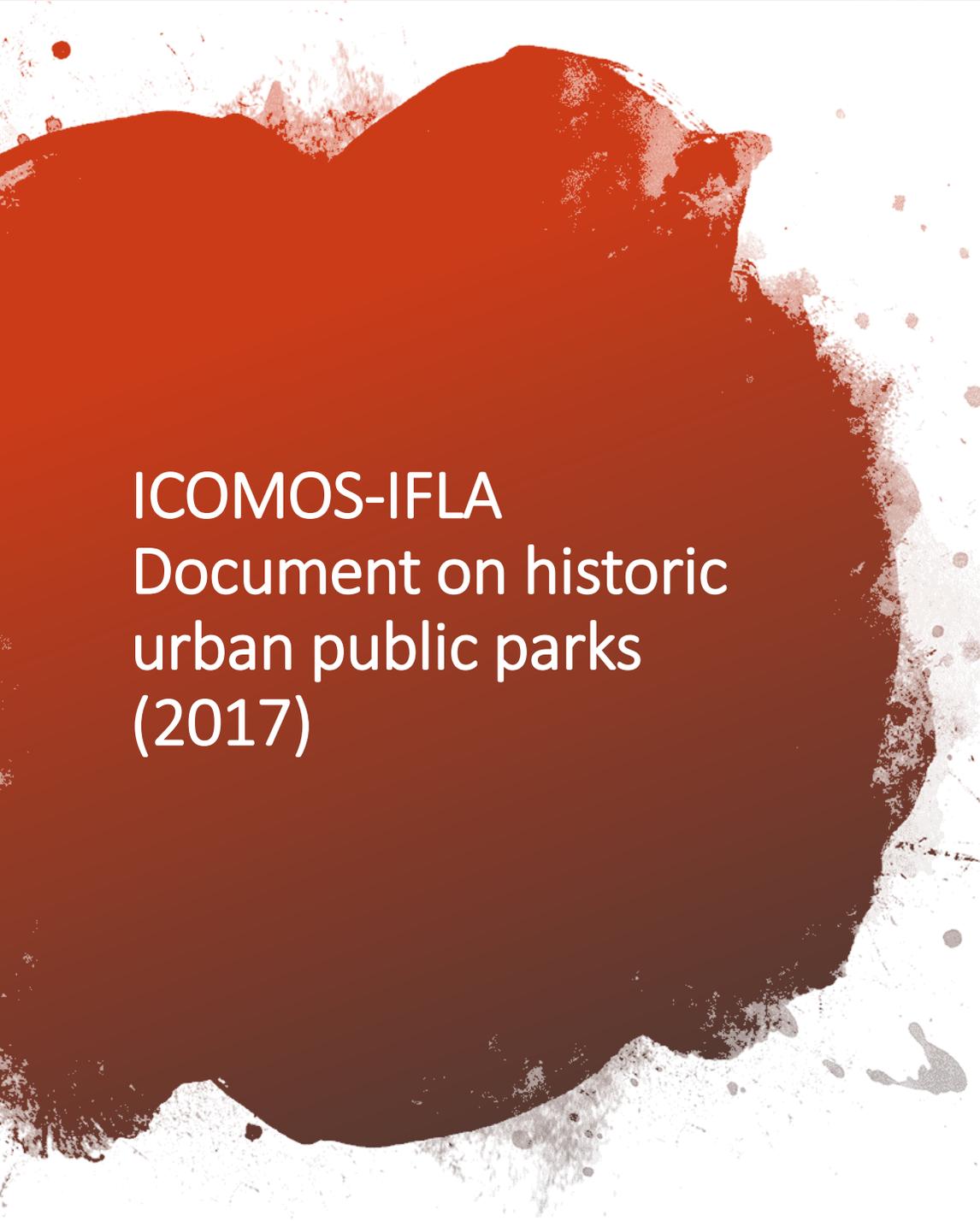
However, this requires a number of changes intended to deepen mutual understanding and tolerance among various social groups, local community and tourists visiting such site. Direct contacts between tourists and heirs of heritage of the past should take into account restrictions related to authentic customs and places of worship of a given community.



ICOMOS-IFLA Principles concerning rural landscapes as heritage (2017)

Rural landscapes are a vital component of the heritage of humanity. They are also one of the most common types of continuing cultural landscapes. There is a great diversity of rural landscapes around the world that represent cultures and cultural traditions. They provide multiple economic and social benefits, multi-functionality, cultural support and ecosystem services for human societies. This document encourages deep reflection and offers guidance on the ethics, culture, environmental, and sustainable transformation of rural landscape systems, at all scales, and from international to local administrative levels.

Rural landscape as heritage: Refers to the tangible and intangible heritage of rural areas. Rural landscape as heritage encompasses physical attributes – the productive land itself, morphology, water, infrastructure, vegetation, settlements, rural buildings and centers, vernacular architecture, transport, and trade networks, etc. – as well as wider physical, cultural, and environmental linkages and settings. Rural landscape as heritage also includes associated cultural knowledge, traditions, practices, expressions of local human communities' identity and belonging, and the cultural values and meanings attributed to those landscapes by past and contemporary people and communities. Rural landscapes as heritage encompass technical, scientific, and practical knowledge, related to human-nature relationships.



ICOMOS-IFLA Document on historic urban public parks (2017)

Historic urban public parks were created or made accessible for the well-being of all persons. They have for too long been regarded as 'reserve grounds', i.e. commodities to be 'filled' or used for events and activities of specific groups for which they were not designed. Many have undergone changes detrimental to their historic qualities, design, vegetation, character, and uses. The importance of integrating public parks in town planning schemes was acknowledged in the 19th and the early 20th centuries, so many of them date from that era, but some urban parks may be older or younger.

Definitions for concepts such as promenade, boulevard, avenue, tree-lined street, canal, etc. can be added as footnotes to the document by authorities and park management in their respective countries as necessary.

1 The concept 'public park' rests on the principle of openness and accessibility for all people to visit and enjoy. The concept is not limited or defined by size.

2 Public parks are typically in public ownership and represent 'common wealth'. They may be owned by one or more public bodies or public foundations that are responsible for their oversight, knowledgeable care, and stewardship.

3 The concept of 'park' is sometimes used synonymously with words such as garden, square, or similar expressions. (Conversely, the word 'park' can denote 'grounds' in some languages.) Fundamental to the identity of historic urban parks is their composition and dependency on such elements as vegetation, architectural elements, water features, paths, or topography. These elements contribute to their character, seasonal interest, shade, and spatial and visual identity.

4 Historic promenades, boulevards, avenues, and tree-lined streets are not public parks, but constitute a special category of public space. It is important that adequate care be taken to preserve their particular characteristics.

5 In many cases, historic urban public parks may be located along, or linked by, boulevards or tree-lined streets (see the previous passage). They form green arteries that can connect public parks with other public spaces. They and their component parts must be preserved, regardless of the fact that some parts may have been created at different times.

6 Historic urban public parks often accrue a range of values, including social and intangible values to local or wider communities; aesthetic values for their design or character; horticultural and ecological values; and civic value as places where public protests or major gatherings, such as celebrations, etc., have occurred. Due to their value to communities, these values, meanings, and functions should be explained, celebrated, and safeguarded. They often form the core of why public parks continue to matter to people.

European Landscape Convention -2000

The **European Landscape Convention** - also known as the Florence Convention, - promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. The convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy) and came into force on 1 March 2004 (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176) (and in Poland in 2006).

It is open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Community and European non-member states. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

Acknowledging that the **quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and that it is important to co-operate towards its protection, management and planning.**

Create as wishing to provide a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.

European Landscape Convention - 2000

Article 1 – Definitions

- **“Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;**
- **“Landscape protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;**
- “Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- “Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

European Landscape Convention - 2000

Article 2 – Scope

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

Article 3 – Aims

The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

European Landscape Convention - 2000

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a to **recognise landscapes** in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b to establish and implement **landscape policies aimed at landscape protection**, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c to establish **procedures for the participation** of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph *b* above;
- d to **integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies** and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

European Landscape Convention - 2000

CHAPTER III – EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

...

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes

The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

References

- Charters adopted by the General Assembly of ICOMOS, <https://www.icomos.org/en/resources/charters-and-texts>
- European Landscape Convention 2000, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>
- UNESCO 2011 Recommendation on the historic urban landscape, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/638>.



**Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe"
implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232**

This publication has been funded within support from the European Commission.

Free copy.

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

**Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union**





Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).