



1/2019 (6)





NEW REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

1. Report assessing innovative restoration techniques, technologies and materials used in conservation.

This report focuses on innovative restoration techniques, technologies and materials used in conservation of ruins in particular. Priority has been given to those methods and procedures that are among the most used in the process of ruin protection and preservation. Preference was given also to the methods used at the workplaces of the members of the RUINS project consortium, as well as to original results of the applied research achieved at these workplaces.

For this reason, especially analytical and diagnostic methods are significantly represented in the report. The individual records are arranged in such a way that the descriptive characteristics of each method are presented first, then the extent of use or application and also the necessary degree of intervention. For a practical assessment a briefly summarizing of their advantages and disadvantages is namely important. Those interested in more information will appreciate keywords for internet searching, summary of the literature on the subject and links to important websites. In most cases, the examples of real applications are included which can further clarify the scope of use. The presented review is selective as we stated above, so it is appropriate not to take it as a final list, but as a material that can be supplemented and updated on the basis of new knowledge and experience.

To get more details about this report visit

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T1.3.1-Report-innovative-techniques-technologies-materials.pdf>

2. Perception of medieval ruins by the society and expectations towards the use of ruins

The first step towards realization field research aimed at obtaining qualitative data on the connection of local people with ruins in their village was the creation of a qualitative questionnaire-list of questions, that will researchers ask respondents during the research. In the first place, it was necessary to clarify the precise areas of issues that are of interest to us. We have identified 4 areas. At the same time by conceptualizing the questions, it was necessary to ensure that the questions corresponded to the questionnaire created for the purpose of obtaining quantitative data. As a resource and at the same time as a verification tool, we chose a guideline designed for the study of cultural heritage created by Rhisiart, Martin. JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change, Real-Time Delphi Study on the Future of Cultural Heritage



Research. Based on this report, we have put together 4 basics that we wanted to verify in the field between the local population. We compiled the research questions to correspond with questions in the quantitative questionnaire, which was distributed by 600 respondents to fill in. In order to confirm the validity of the questionnaire responses, we put some questions similar in the qualitative research. The first part of the questionnaire addressed priority 4 rounds in the context of quantitative questionnaire. The second part included questions that were complementary. The goal of qualitative research was to verify and supplement the questionnaire method of direct narratives of the local population, which in the analysis and interpretation will create a holistic idea of our topic-a connection of local people with cultural heritage.

The report contains 5 case studies covering the following facilities:

1. Bzovik village
2. Montagnana
3. Castle in Janowiec
4. Selek castle in Valenje
5. Church St. Stosija in Putimaka (Zadar)

To get more details about this report visit

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T2.3.1>

3. Developed legal and regulatory framework for protection of medieval ruins

Laws and legislation concerning Cultural Heritage protection and valorisation, in particular that referring to Medieval ruins, differ a lot among the European Nations, and it distinguishes the approach to the national Cultural Heritage in each Country. In this perspective, realising a survey dealing with the laws about the Cultural goods and the monuments in the countries that are partners of the Interreg Central Europe project “Ruins” seemed useful and considerable in order to focus differences and points of contact in the legislative codes. Thus, some focuses of attention have been selected in order to be brought to the attention of all the partners of the project and to have an uniform document.

The first point of attention that can be selected in order to deal with the relationship between Cultural Heritage and Ruins and Law, is about ownership and consistency of the Cultural Heritage in each country. In fact, the most important things are how and what define the Cultural Heritage, and the criteria used to select what is part of Cultural Heritage and what is not. Another important area of focus is that concerning the Authorities entitled to manage and preserve the Medieval Ruins and Monuments.

Whole report is available here:

[https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/Deliverable-D.-T3.3.1-Rev-2.1-\(1\)-1.pdf](https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/Deliverable-D.-T3.3.1-Rev-2.1-(1)-1.pdf)



4. Transnational rules of sustainable preservation, protection and conservation of historic ruins

It's a short document, based on Rules for protecting historical ruins, ICOMOS Poland 2012. It contains synthetic information, included in 13 points, regarding sustainable preservation, protection and conservation of historic ruins

The document is available here:

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T1.4.1-Transnational-rules-of-sustainable-preservation--pr.pdf>

5. Model of Documentation for historical ruins

The purpose of this document is providing the base for conducting comprehensive inventory and also the base for planning the scope and type of restoration works. Based on the completed template the managers and owners of ruined historic objects can develop the forms of modern management and re-use of these sites.

RUINS DOCUMENTATION TEMPLETE is available here:

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T1.4.2-Ruins-Documentation-Template.pdf>

6. Universal rules and model forms of modern management of the historical ruins

Historical ruins and, more in general, the whole Cultural Heritage provide a tangible link with our past and are thus fundamental in order to testify the ancient roots and our ancestors' habits and culture within the nowadays society. In this perspective, a sustainable and correct approach to their management is one of the main tasks for Authorities, Bodies and Associations involved in the protection and management of Cultural Heritage. In addition, according to this view, it seems important to provide to the Cultural Heritage a role within the life of the local community where the monument is located.

Nowadays many heritage places have been adapted for new uses, providing them with a function that guarantees their continuing maintenance and relevance to society. The re-use of a building through a compatible use allows the functional recovery of the monument. Restoration to active use of historical ruined sites may be the most viable way to ensure their continued existence.

The term 'management' has been used in a very broad way in the heritage sector: as issues become more complex, there is a need to be more precise. Management approaches must accommodate the shift (which has only emerged very recently in many parts of the world) to a wider, more inclusive approach to heritage management and to a greater emphasis on community engagement.



Designing and realising a sustainable management of historical monuments and ruins needs to take into account several issues and to select the correct solution, in order to preserve the historical monument on one hand, and to evaluate if a reuse of the building is possible, and which one is the best, on the other hand. In this perspective, it is important to design the most appropriate way to manage the monument, in order to assure the preservation of the consistency and of the dignity of the heritage as well as to maintain and, if it is possible, to enhance the role of the historical building within the social environment where it is located and the stakeholders who refer to it. The projecting and running process of a sustainable management of historical monuments includes a number of aspects, from the architectural ones to the financial and promotional ones.

The purpose of this Document is therefore to outline the order of actions and some shared principles that should be considered when approaching to the management of a piece of Cultural Heritage. Through this Document, the interested parties and the involved stakeholders are given some accounts about the proper procedures and operations in order to develop a strong management model for a cultural site and for the context where it is located.

Document is available here:

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T.3.4.1-Un.1-UniversalModelofModernManagementofHistoricalRuins>

7. Universal rules and model forms of sustainable use and re-use of ruined historical sites

A lack of functionality of historical ruined sites leaves limited opportunities for establishing a viable economic future of these sites. Reuse is surely one of the best ways to ensure the preservation of an antique object: a function-free monument deteriorates rapidly, while keeping one ineffective remains alive. Nowadays many heritage places have been adapted for new uses, providing them with a function that guarantees their continuing maintenance and relevance to society. The re-use of a building through a compatible use allows the functional recovery of the monument. Restoration to active use of historical ruined sites may be the most viable way to ensure their continued existence.

The Venice Charter (1964) elaborated the conservation concept, underlining the need to have an active conservation, understood as monument integration with the social life and its dynamics of change, stating: “The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose”.

The UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), states that each State Party must commit itself “To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State



Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country: (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes [...].

The Italian Restoration Charter (1972) states that “In order to ensure the survival of monuments, the possibility of new uses of ancient monumental buildings should also be examined, when these are not incompatible with historical and artistic interests. Adaptation shall be limited to a minimum, preserving the external forms scrupulously and avoiding sensitive alterations to the type designation, to the building organism and to the sequence of internal paths”.

The Declaration of Amsterdam (1975) definitively states that conserve means to interact with the new functions in a compatible way with the premises: “it has been proved that historic buildings can be given new functions which correspond to the needs of contemporary life”.

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985) states that “Due regard being had to the architectural and historical character of the heritage, each Party undertakes to foster the use of protected properties in the light of the needs of contemporary life and the adaptation when appropriate of old buildings for new uses”.

The purpose of this Document is therefore to define the basic principles of the project of sustainable use and re-use of historical ruined sites as essential components of heritage conservation efforts.

The whole document is available here:

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/D.T2.4.1-Universal-rules-and-model-forms-of-sustainable-use-.pdf>

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Topic of project are medieval ruins. In Europe there are at least several thousand historical ruins. Owners and managers of these sites struggle with the same problems: protection of ruins is problematic due to ongoing process of destruction, and modern use of ruins is limited. **Project objective is to give “the second life” to medieval ruins** through modern management and attributing contemporary, socially useful functions, while preserving historical value of these sites.

Project aims to develop and disseminate transnational guidelines and integrated model of contemporary use, modern management and protection of medieval ruins in Central Europe in order to enable elaboration of comprehensive management plans for ruined historical sites. Elaborated comprehensive management plans will help owners and managers of historical ruins, local, regional and public authorities exploit economic



potential of this heritage in economic development of regions, and to preserve value of medieval ruins as cultural heritage.

Traditional approach to preservation of ruins has been focused on only one issue - how to maintain historical ruins from technical point of view. Innovation of project is to go beyond technical problems and to create integrated model that brings together 3 elements: contemporary use, modern management and sustainable preservation of ruins. Activities undertaken within project will be combination of research tasks concerning documentation and evaluation of technical state of ruins, conservation tasks concerning the form of protection of ruins and, most of all, activities aimed at contemporary use and modern management of historical ruins.

Cooperation of 6 countries with various traditions and experiences will result in development of universal models that could be applied for management, use and protection of medieval ruins all over Europe, providing European added value.

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