The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

Adopted by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011

Principes de la Valette pour la sauvegarde et la gestion des villes et ensembles urbains historiques

Adoptées par la 17e Assemblée générale de l’ICOMOS le 28 novembre 2011

Principios de La Valeta para la salvaguardia y gestión de las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas

Adoptado por la XVII Asamblea General de ICOMOS el 28 de noviembre de 2011

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From the “Valletta Principles” towards the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas.

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Historical background

In addition to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, the Second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historical Monuments that took place in Venice, under the auspices of UNESCO, the 31st of May 1964, formulated, in its eight resolution, a request for the protection and revival of historical centers. This decision constituted the starting point of the efforts made by ICOMOS for the adoption of a policy for the protection and restructuring of historical towns. In the twenty years’ period following the Venice Congress, ICOMOS elaborated the views expressed in the Charter, according to the developments in the debate and practice for the protection and conservation of monuments and sites.

The first texts drafted by 1980 were submitted to, and, afterwards, elaborated by, CIVVIH (Comité International des Villes et Villages Historiques/International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages), following a debate with the National and Scientific Committees of ICOMOS, which had, in the meanwhile, been established in 1982. Subsequently, CIVVIH proposed the Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns that was adopted in 1987 by the General Assembly of ICOMOS in Washington, DC. The Charter remained loyal to the objectives set out in the “Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas” (Warsaw - Nairobi, 1976) of UNESCO. However, without being a sole repetition of the Declaration, its Articles contain both its philosophical view and its practical objectives.

The Charter was pioneering at the time it was adopted by ICOMOS. It supported the fundamental principle of sustainability, i.e. that the next generations should receive everything we have inherited from the previous ones. It also adopted, as a fundamental principle, the connection of growth to social development and the adaptation of historic towns to modern life. The Charter proposed methods and tools to the specialists and to those deciding upon the future of historic towns. It also made an appeal that younger generations and wider society should be mobilized to protect historic towns. Towns are created during the history of mankind and are shaped to the extent that human societies evolve. The urban phenomenon has currently acquired a global character but the towns still preserve their particular features. The rapid changes in the context of a globalized reality are instrumental in the future of historic towns. CIVVIH has been monitoring and discussing for the last fifteen years, in the scientific meetings and symposia it organizes, the changes taking place in the modern world and their impacts on historic towns. Furthermore, it has been accepted that the main modifications consist in greater awareness of intangible values, socio-economic factors, environmental factors, as well as the issue of historical heritage on a territorial level and not only on an urban ensemble scale. CIVVIH recognized and agreed that, in this sense, the understanding of heritage as an essential resource, part of the urban ecosystem, is fundamental. This understanding must be respected in order to ensure a harmonious development of the town and its territory.

Within the framework of reflection which is underway on an international level, on urban conservation, by the organizations charged with the conservation and enhancement of heritage, and in a period of great changes in the political (governance, decentralization), economic (globalization of markets and production modes), cultural (reinforcement of identities facing the globalization) and social field (migration towards big cities, movements of populations etc.), CIVVIH started considering the need to update the Washington Charter.

Development

In May 2005, roughly at the time that the experts’ conference organized by UNESCO in Vienna adopted the Vienna Memorandum on Historical Urban Landscapes (HUL), CIVVIH, during its annual meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, and the scientific symposium on The preservation of historic centers in large metropolitan areas, examined the problems affecting historic centers and the possibility for preservation and promotion guidelines. Finally, CIVVIH decided to update the approaches and considerations developed in the Washington Charter and the Nairobi Recommendation. In April 2007, during the Annual Meeting in Helsinki, Finland, CIVVIH noted the great sensitivity on themes regarding the quality of landscape that has brought to light the necessity for urban planning instruments and for management and control plans in order to hinder interventions liable to alter the areas’ identity.

In May 2009, a CIVVIH work meeting took place in Athens, Greece. It unanimously decided to keep the initial form of the Washington Charter – as it constitutes a “historic text”. The new document would offer proposals and strategies for managing the inevitable changes in the development of historic cities intended not only for professionals, but also for local management bodies, so that stakeholders can specify it and adapt it to the particularities of the urban phenomenon in each geographical region, taking into consideration all preceding theoretical texts.
In April 2010, during the Annual CIVVIH Meeting in Valetta, a whole day was dedicated to the systematic discussion and common formulating of the CIVVIH proposal. The document was adopted (in French and English version) by the majority of the members, as was the title. Afterwards, consultation was carried out on the ICOMOS doctrinal text with the National and International Scientific Committees and, finally, the document was adopted by the 17th International Meeting of ICOMOS in Paris, France, in November 2011. At this point, I have to thank very much, on behalf of CIVVIH, all colleagues who took part in the drawing up of the Valetta Principles. However, I have to thank, in particular, Elvira Petroncelli, who took the initiative to propose this document and who, along with Alvaro Gomez Ferrer Bayo, have elaborated its first version that constituted the basis for the discussion within the context of CIVVIH. Moreover, I would like to thank all colleagues who, during the long and difficult consultation process from summer 2010 to the 17th General Assembly, have supported me and helped me respond, as a representative of CIVVIH, to the demanding debate with the National and International Scientific Committees and the Advisory Committee in October 2010 in Dublin. The Valetta Principles were based on the corpus of reference documents, so as to define the new challenges and take into consideration the significant evolutions in the definitions and methodologies in the matter of safeguard, conservation and management of historical towns and urban areas. The notion of sustainable development has gained such importance that many directives on architectural planning and intervention are based on no demolition policy and, rather, on the preservation of the urban heritage limited resources.

The main objective of the Valetta Principles was to propose principles and strategies applicable to the interventions in historical towns and areas. These should safeguard the values of historical towns and their setting, as well as their integration in the social, cultural and economic life of our times. This is important in order to guarantee respect towards the historical tangible and intangible values of the heritage, and towards the environment, as well as the quality of life of their inhabitants. The messages of the Valetta Principles are proven to be actual and significant. Therefore, even though the first version of the document was drafted in French and in English (which are the working languages of CIVVIH) and edited by the ICOMOS France and ICOMOS UK, respectively, the colleagues of CIVVIH have rapidly embraced the document and engaged in its diffusion. The first translation was made to Spanish on the initiative of Victor Salinas and Angela Rojas, with the participation of the colleagues in the Ibero-American Sub Committee of CIVVIH (CIHIB). Subsequently, the document was translated to Russian, thanks to Olga Sevan and Vladimir Krogius, and to Greek, thanks to Eleni Maistrou, with the assistance of the students of the Post-Graduate Studies’ Programme on the Protection of Monuments of the National Technical University of Athens. I have also been informed that a translation is being elaborated in Polish by Danuta Klocek-Kozlowska and in Hebrew by Giora Solar.

Main issues

However, CIVVIH is a group of sensitive and restless experts who do not stop worrying about the new challenges driving discussion relating to the heritage of historic towns. The shuffle in the second post-war period brought significant changes and transformations in historic towns. However, the most rapid and intense ones, as well as strong and special phenomena in the context of the globalized modern reality, have taken place in the last decade, constantly changing the data. Nevertheless, there are certain issues relating to historic towns that remain actual, such as:

- The impact of deindustrialization caused by the changes in the global allocation of jobs, which intervenes in the economic basis of towns and urban areas, creates empty spaces or building potential that remains inactive, waiting for new uses.
- Enhancement of interventions in devaluated historic districts and historic centers, resulting in the abandonment of traditional vocational activities, the change in their social and economic basis and the emergence of gentrification.
- The tourist attraction arising in most cases of enhanced and designated historic towns and districts.
- The generalized trend for commercialization, through which historic towns are urged to elaborate new policies with a view to become increasingly attractive in order to cope with global competition.
- Migration, from and to modern towns and urban areas, is an additional major phenomenon that is due to the economic and political conditions and constitutes a decisive factor of developments in modern reality.
- Mega-constructions housing the services of the globalized economy, which appear in historic towns and urban areas, transforming the historic urban landscapes.
- The risks of unexpected natural disasters, such as earthquakes and any kind of acts of God, as well as the negative impact of the financial crisis, social and political conflicts, which intensify in the context of the globalized modern reality.

Modern towns and urban areas are complex phenomena that have resulted from the historical stratification of cultural values imprinted in their wider natural environment. Nowadays, the urban phenomenon, much more so in the historic urban areas, cannot be diagnosed without reference to all physical and cultural, tangible and intangible parameters, through which
their particular identity is shaped:
- the natural environment, as determined by the particular climatic parameters, the geomorphology, the topography, the subsoil;
- the built-up environment, as shaped through time by man, along with its particular morphological features, the variety of volumes and intermediate free spaces;
- the local economy and society, where the singular economic relations and practices, expertise, existence patterns and life styles of the different social groups are shaped.

Within the context of the modern, global debate on spatial management and planning, the need for integrated strategies for planning urban space, towards the direction of sustainable development, within the new economic and social frameworks created, emerges. In addition to the citizens’ participation, modern tools are required to enable the implementation of these interventions in the new emerging economic and social contexts. Diagnostic methods, able to identify the particular cultural identity and authenticity of the heritage of historic towns and urban areas, must be used. Lastly, urban development mechanisms exploiting, apart from everything else, the traditional local expertise, must be proposed.

Future Dynamics

Towns and urban areas are currently called to undertake the role of organizer for the economy and to evolve into centers of economic activity, innovation and culture. Nowadays, the relation of heritage and culture with sustainable development is not questioned. Moreover, these are considered to be necessary components of sustainability. Within this context, culture and heritage stand out as the main objectives for sustainable urban development. On the other part, the request that historic towns and urban areas should preserve their authenticity, highlight and promote their particular identity, seems to be more actual than ever.

Currently, there are many examples of mainly historic towns where the culture and, more specifically, cultural industry already constitute the basis of interventions and initiatives for their revival, development and, lastly, promotion. Cultural activities of any kind stand for a significant part in the life of these towns. Cultural identity is highlighted and cultural heritage, as well as any cultural activity, is capitalized. However, the symbolic capital, formed in conjunction with the increasing trend for commercialization of the cultural heritage, imposes new terms on the life of historic towns, in the context of which new policies are searched for improving their competitiveness. Starting from the creative economy, a new trend for urban policy, urban planning, revival, development and, lastly, promotion of these towns emerges, using cultural heritage and culture among its most important tools.

At this point, serious dilemmas and fragile balances are recorded and must be discussed upon by CIVVIH. Therefore, this debate has not moved very far from its starting point!

Connecting protection to economic and social development, within the context of sustainability, and adaptation of historical towns and urban areas to modern life is still the main task. However, the fact that historic towns are urged, through the aforementioned procedures, to increase their competitiveness, affects their main qualities, such as their identity, integrity, authenticity, which are, on the other part, both the basic elements for their being designated cultural heritage and strict prerequisites for their preservation. CIVVIH, being fully aware that the changes currently observed in the life of towns and urban areas take place rapidly, within the multidimensional modern environment, will continue being concerned with, and make its recommendations in view of, the main developments and challenges.
“The Valletta Principles”: the paradigm of change and research of a convergence among culture and different experiences

prof. arch. Elvira Petroncelli

Introduction

I am glad to have the opportunity to briefly show the more significant elements of “The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas” document and the spirit that has marked, during the years, the drawing up of this document. I was given the duty by the International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) to take care of the writing, in a first phase together with Alvaro Gomez Ferrer. In fact I had the opportunity to conceive the structure and I have worked with perseverance during the last 6 years to succeed in doing a bilingual (French and English) document, in an informal and/or official manner shared, in its writing process, by CIVVIH and International ICOMOS members.

Perhaps it is opportune to add that the CIVVIH, besides having supported the debate during every annual meeting, in particular in May 2009 has organized a joint working meeting in Athens. Moreover to give a new relevance the work, during the annual meeting in Narni, a Sub-Committee on Charter was set up and I was nominated President.

The document published here was voted for and adopted in Paris on November 28th 2011 during the XVII General Assembly of ICOMOS.

There were moments of lively debate during the writing of this document. Indeed we also have to note that this debate has been very productive, not only for the liveliness of those who have taken part, but as there is no doubt that the new Document is the outcome of an ever so rich debate, not only for the liveliness of those who have taken part, but as much for their solid stock of experiences on the historic towns and their issues, with the objective to define criteria for their safeguarding and development.

A first hypothesis of revision was presented by Alvaro and I in Helsinki (April, 2007). This consisted of little changes and completions, in relation to the original Charter, discussed during the annual meeting of our Committee. The necessity emerged strongly, from this discussion, to opt for a more radical revision:
- giving a clearer structure to the new document;
- introducing new topics that were not dealt with in the Washington Charter (among which: intangible values, identity and spirit of places);
- revising some concepts and issues about tourism, mobility, new architectures, etc.;
- taking into account some issues that were well expressed by the Nairobi Recommendations.

Indeed, in the first moment the idea was to set up a sort of update and revision of the Washington Charter, also on the basis of a rich corpus of documents which during the years were produced. In a short time, on the contrary, we realize as every document is the child of its historic-cultural context and, if we don’t want to diminish its value, in relation to the current situation it is more opportune to work for the definition of “principles” for safeguarding and management of the historic cities, towns and urban areas.

Starting from these considerations, a first draft in July 2007 was drawn up following the instructions which emerged in Helsinki. Many people have sent me lots of general opinions and useful comments on the contents of the draft by e-mail which have been very meaningful.

The Document

There is no doubt that a connection with the previous Washington Charter has persisted in a strong way, also if the formulation and many of the topics faced are wholly new. However, the Charter of 1987 was an important starting and comparison point. For this reason it was chosen to extrapolate some issues, enriching them with new considerations.

If that could be considered as a starting point, I would also like to underline how the new Document has transformed progressively in a sort of bottom-up process. Indeed, as Jean Louis Luxen has said, a new document “... should be the final step of a long process of collective work and consultation ...”. That’s why it was very important to set on to an organization for sharing the set up of the document, according to the decisions made in the Executive Committee for the doctrinal text (ICOMOS ADCOM 2009/10).

The Document, “during its process of definition, has had different opportunities for debate: in many meetings of the CIVVIH and in its sub-Committees; in a devoted meeting during the XVI ICOMOS General Assembly which took place in Quebec in 2008; in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International ICOMOS. In particular it has been subject of the reiterate revision processes and the sharing by network.”

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ment, even if for choice it has formulations in general terms, hides a big concreteness of contents.

The first strongly discussed and shared idea was to set a document without references to a specific context. It was opportune to enounce general principles, valid in variegated physical and cultural contexts. The second aim, perhaps ambitious, was to create a document not addressed to a specific class of goods (for example those for which there is a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV)): the Document has to represent an indisputable universal reference point, useful for the definition of types of intervention types in historic centers of any size and value.

The matured experience in relation to the World Heritage List (WHL) and to all of its definition process - well expressed also in the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” - had to allow us to point out different issues and needs. This is not to say though, that we would argue and deal with in the same way contexts that aren’t expression of integrity or of exceptional values.

In fact sometimes we forget that what has matured according to the safeguarding and exploitation policies for the World Heritage (WH) finds justification in the exceptionality of the good and it isn’t always possible to use the same standard for all the so-called historic heritage.

Now, then, it is strong awareness of the great value of historic tangible or intangible so-called minor heritage, that man takes part in its making, by his slow and constant daily action. Every person agrees with its invaluability, prescinding from its exceptionality, as testimony of a gradual cultural process.

The conviction that this “process” doesn’t have to be interrupted and undergo extraneous transformations, today induces us to look at this heritage as a indisputable reference, to which we need to be reconnected. In particular, we are faced with the breaks and the confusions that the introduction of exogenous elements to the cultural heritage of a community induces on the life and relation systems of the whole community.

The imposition of not appropriate bonds could cause the interruption also of the natural development process of this heritage. These processes, when they are an expression of definite socio-cultural needs, form significative and valuable testimonies. It is not by chance that in the Document, in defining what we have to consider for “historic towns and urban areas”, it is specified that they “...are spatial structures that express the evolution of a society and of its cultural identity... form part of daily human life”.

Saying that, it is possible to say that during numerous meetings, drawings up and exchanges, the discussion has ended by getting to the heart of the matter, three issues that are considered fundamental:

a) changes and evolution which register the urban areas, in general, and the historic towns, in particular, in relation to the quick innovative processes that pervade culture, behaviors and economy today;

b) possible criteria to suggest for the intervention in historic towns and urban areas;

c) methodological matters and more opportune strategies to adopt.

Thus the Document, beyond the two parts which could be considered as an introduction (Preamble/Préambule e Definitions/Définitions), or rather considered important but like a frame, it is structured on a canonical formula: “analysis-diagnosis”, “definition of reference principles”, “definition of the possible interventions and actions”.

Probably it is also opportune to specify that the decision to set up a document like “principles”, besides being in reference to the decisions made for doctrinal texts, also depends on the goal: to write a text of guidelines not only for professionals, but also for local management bodies. Not by chance, the bottom goal was to allow a greater diffusion of the main matured issues during the years and of the different experiences on the field.

The Preamble, in primis, intends to pay attention to the current situation of change, at world level, which has repercussions in the economic, social, environmental and cultural context. The change, if on one hand comes nearly to lacerate the historic centers, on the other hand represents a characteristic and unavoidable feature of the present historic situation, which could admit possible governance forms. The globalisation of markets and the innovation of process and product, in general, induce substantial transformations in the political governance and in the way of life. They lead us to shape new social demands, as behaviours which could have the effect to alter in a irrevocable way the identity and also the historic-cultural heritage.

The numerous epochal transformations, which we are living, induce a general sense of bewilderment, especially if we try to think about our future. Now the present doesn’t appear as the outcome of the slow evolving of the past, but very often becomes a “fait accompli”: its appearance leads us to lose both the memory of the past and the imagination of the future. The extraordinary expansion of the space - became accessible for everybody by a system of transport and communication inconceivable until some decades ago - determines an unshakable contraction of the time, crushed by the immediateness.

The wide role given to the variable “time” leads us to emphasize the dimension of the present with precise effects, on one hand, on the ways to look to the past, on the other hand, on ways to build the future. It is also according to these considerations that it seems opportune to consider the problems and perspectives for the historic towns and urban areas, and to trace the outline of policies to adopt in relation to their right exploitation and sustainability.

During the course of the debate a problem comes out in a very strong way: it was the need to insert definitions which could be shared, as referential terms, in all the communities. The importance to have a clear and univocal terminology has immediately leads us to give space to the section Definitions/Définitions, trying after to make the text slimmer and unambiguous.
The numerous documents that have been produced until now - that often we can say are at a "regional" level, also if in a national or continental scale, for example - and the lexicon which was being structured (which often has caused many problems for the translation in the different idioms) have contributed to produce a large number of difficulties in the conceptual and operative field. Perhaps two terms are useful as a more meaningful example: "conservation" and "safeguarding". The Washington Charter has utilized unconditionally the word "conservation" which, especially in the Anglophone context, has had the upper hand nourishing an absence of clearness and precision. The Washington Charter, without offering a punctual definition of the word, has utilized it over and over again. The previous Recommendation of Nairobi (1976), instead, had re-conducted the "conservation inside "safeguarding" and in this sense introduced an exact definition of the latter. At this point, we can easily imagine the debate which, in fact, was beginning to develop about this issue, also because over time the positions are always enlarging. Therefore the definition given to the word "safeguarding" in 1976, recovered in this new document, is the fruit of what has already been expressed in previous official documents. Not by chance we have decided to recover the richness of this word, as regards to a reduction which had got the upper hand.

It is in my opinion that, in reading our Document, special attention has to be paid to the words, inserted in Part 1, because they are the result of shared approaches at a wide scale and of a precise adopted lexicon. Therefore in this section the choice of the explained "terms" isn't casual, but indeed in the viewpoint to appreciate what matured in the experience of the UNESCO WHL, and not only there. As it is possible to perceive by the title, having first of all tried to define the outstanding values of the contexts which the Document is focused, it seemed us the best way to allow the comprehension of their peculiar richness and their characteristics, and to emphasize the elements to consider primarily.

I am persuaded that all the Document and what is around the current, always stronger need, to have exact and stable points of reference are connected to the way in which our society lives today. This is almost swallowed up by the rapid processes of change in which it is involved. It is for this reason that the topic reflected on in Part 2 is the continuous and widespread process of change which we are living and which permeates not only our activity, but also our way of life, relationships and actions. Today man runs the risk to be absorbed by the events, to lose control of one's own actions, to wander without targets and aims, to become a "splinter" at the mercy of events or of dark minds.

Man cannot destroy his history and culture, the result of the thought and action of many generations. From being the craftsman and thinking subject he cannot begin to have a secondary role: he has to become the steersman again. "Change, when appropriately managed, can be an opportunity to improve ...."

It is in that meaning that the Document, in this important Part, introduces, in a certain way, punctual considerations on different Aspects of Change/Aspects du changement, with the aim to point out the wide range of the issues and the challenges that we have faced. The analysis, handled in a certain sense, as well as the diagnosis, which it is possible to deduce, have the aim to goad us into recovering positiveness and proactive behaviors.

To begin from these considerations it seemed a way to solicit and promote a wider awareness of the different issues on the table, as well as allowing to pave the way for the individuation and set up of “intervention criteria”. So, in a certain way, we had aimed to detail the different amits in which it is possible to register the impact of the actual process of change. The aim was not so much to understand the various effects, as to outline possible forms of response to spur and induce.

Without doubt “Part 3” (Intervention Criteria/ Critères d’intervention) represents the heart of the Document. The joint effort had addressed to define a system of elements and attributes that today couldn’t be ignored and unbroken. Values/Valeurs, Quality/Qualité, Quantity/Quantité, Coherence/cohérence, Balance and compatibility/Equilibre et compatibilité, Method and scientific discipline/Méthode et rigueur scientifique, Governance/Gouvernance). Time/Temps, Multidisciplinarity and Cooperation/Pluridisciplinarité et Coopération, Cultural diversity/Diversité culturelle form almost the focus which are assuming new appearances and nerve-centre meanings. Therefore it is important to pay particular attention to them, with the aim to consider in the best way the significance and value to give them. This has allowed us, later, to refer to them in writing the Proposals and Strategies/Proposition et Stratégies. These have the aim to point out the elements to which we have to pay a particular attention today, as well as on which we have to base our policy choices.

Some criteria pose the different issues in a very innovative way. Thus, highlighting the issue Time/Temps, for example, or “Cultural diversity/Diversité culturelle”, has become ineluctable, just having pointed out the previous positions. In the same way “Part 4” (Proposal and Strategies/ Proposition et Stratégies), dealing with a necessary clearing up of the "Elements to be preserved/Les éléments à préserver" - enlarging the concepts that were already expressed in the Washington Charter - works out possible “principles” to propose in relation to the issues often at the heart of the debate.

Without doubt the objective was to enlarge, as much as possible, the horizon on issues which could be delayed over time in a more or less punctual manner.

Facing to the necessity to define in a clean and clear way articulated guidelines, it was fundamental to guarantee an adequate generality of the propositions. It is for this reason that seemed opportune to pay attention to some topics in a specific way: from “New functions/Nouvelles fonctions”, to “Contemporary architecture/Architecture contemporaine”, “Public space/
Espace public”, “Facilities and modifications/ Equipements et aménagements”, “Mobility/Mobilité”, “Tourism/Tourisme”, “Risks/Risques”, “Energy saving/Economie d’énergie”, “Participation/Participation”, as far as considering the tools utilized at present (“Conservation Plan/Plan de conservation” and “Management Plan/Plan de gestion”).

The Document, as it is also specified in the “Follow Up/Suivi”, has to be considered as a work in progress and so it “...can be updated in the light of the evolution of the issue discussed”. However it is easy to understand as the matter is strongly susceptible to the definition of new cultural and scientific approaches, above all in virtue of the evolution of the life and relation systems.

The flexibility that we have to give to the possibilities of action cannot be considered, on the other hand, as a sign of weakness and instability. We have to consider it as a mark of capacity to visit again and replace the reading of the historic-cultural contexts, a research to look for a correct equilibrium between historic evidence and future assets. In fact, I believe this is the spirit in which we have to approach the Document.

In this way it will be possible to better understand the message transmitted to us by who was before us. Not by chance, the aphorism of Bernardo de Chartres is very effective: we are dwarfs who walk on the shoulders of giants. The giants are our past, our experiences, our memories. Staying “on their shoulders”, we can see further, catch sight of our future moments. It is positive to be men who look to the future, but it is also fundamental to have the awareness of our past and present. We will be better only when we understand completely “the memory and history of who was before us”. So we could build, stone after stone, a new society.

Special thanks goes to the arch. Marialuce Stanganelli that has given me her support during the drawing up of our Document.

New Policies and Intervention Criteria for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas
arch. Marialuce Stanganelli

New issues and new risks for HC

During the 25 years gone by from the Washington Charter, town and historic cities have undergone epoch-making changes. All over the world urbanization is going along at a speed never reached before, the problem of sustainability of transformations has arisen urgently: new phenomena such as climate change increase old problems such as natural risks and heighten the dyscrasia of the present city such as energy dissipation and traffic, considered as ones of the main causes of greenhouse gases. Towns, and in particular, historic cities, are increasingly subjected to new economic and social pressure produced by the growing globalization, the spreading of mass tourism and the intensive real estate exploitation. The historic cities, whose importance and value are acknowledged, have been greatly exploited causing a total devastation of the places due to tourism pressure, uncontrolled expansion of service industry and spreading of big holdings which put craft activities and small local businesses in a critical position.

The new problems and risks affecting the historic cities ask for a re-orientation of the practices on safeguard and conservation. From these issues the need for a new document has arisen. This would be capable of facing the big risks that the transformation of ancient space according to the current requirements entails.

Change as opportunity

The basic subject of the Valletta Principles is the Change that, in the present context, affects the whole society. For a long time in the theory of historic heritage conservation, change and subsequent transformations have been considered as a threat for conservation, since they produce irreversible alterations to the existing historic heritage. The Washington Charter had already pointed out that the transformations within the historic cities are necessary in order to adapt those contexts to the present ways of living and keep them alive. Then, the action for the safeguarding of Historic cities should not only entail protection and preservation, but also consider the need for supporting economic growth and actions capable of assuring an harmonious adaptation of the historic contexts to the present life. The Valletta Principles improve and strengthen those concepts stressing the importance of change and management of change in the new framework of principles, tools and actions for the safeguard of historic cities. As an active part of contemporary life, the historic cities are subjected to change, and this can have both negative and positive impacts. The effects of change depend on the way in which the transformation process is managed. In-
deed, if the process of transformation is managed in a bad way, it could lead to deterioration and loss of tangible and intangible values, as well as the absence of transformations could lead to desertion and decay of the historical cities.

At present, changes are increasingly influenced by external powers that seldom take inhabitants needs into account. In several historic centres placed in urban areas, the process of built heritage regeneration and improvement has produced bad effects due to the great increase in the cost of buildings that has made it difficult to buy a house not only for the economically weaker classes, but also for the middle classes. The recovery and improvement of built heritage have often taken place neglecting the social and cultural safeguarding of the places. Therefore the original inhabitants have been substituted by new social classes and shops and traditional craft activities have been replaced by financial services, franchising and big trade holdings, fostering a process of global homologation of historic cities that show the same activities, the same shops and the same products all over the world. Consequently the economic activities placed in a historic city are not linked to the local economy of the district, but are influenced by the global economy. Also the small historic cities, improved and developed, have faced risks produced by too fast and too drastic changes. Indeed, the excessive exploitation of historic cities as tourist resources can transform the small historic cities into empty boxes destined for the free time of tourists: the replacement of the local shops with tourist services, the loss of traditional activities (craft, agriculture, fishing and so on) and the crumbling of identity characteristics could make these historic cities unsuitable for the every day’s life of the inhabitants who have moved away.

On the contrary, the lack of change, the staying out of contemporary life has often caused the progressive abandonment of several minor historic cities that, in a situation of economic slackening, see their population ageing and their heritage starting to decay without maintenance. In big cities, the historic centres which have not been recovered and enhanced, become marginalized areas prone to building blight and social decay, where there are often problems of segregation of immigrants and lower classes.

Starting from the above-said assumptions, all the document aims at defining modalities and policies for managing change and turning it into an opportunity. “Change as opportunity” represents one of the key concepts of the document: in a turbulent age, such as the present one, change cannot be avoided, but it should be directed and oriented so that safeguard interventions in historic cities could become the opportunity to increase the citizens' quality of life, improve the quality of natural environment and reduce the vulnerability to the natural and man-made disasters. Therefore change must be managed to guarantee both sustainable development and conservation.

In defining the criteria of intervention to manage change in the best way, the document points out, among others (such as consistency, balance, quality, compactness and so on), two factors taking part to change vulnerability: quantity and time. The changes impact, in fact, disregards the scale and is influenced by time: many little changes could produce great transformations while the speed of change defines the strength of the impact. Changes carried out too fast can have negative effects on the integrity of tangible and intangible values which characterize the historic city.

**New dimensions for safeguarding actions**

In the Valletta principles change is considered from a multi-dimensional point of view: spatial, temporal, multi-scale and intangible. Accordingly, the document suggests a new and different approach to historic urban areas; an approach that extends its scope of investigation to the surrounding urban, natural and landscape context and adds new ways of understanding historical spaces based on the perception, identity and, in broad terms, on intangible values.

The intangible dimension is one of the most innovating elements of the new document, which promotes a cultural approach that acknowledges the existence and importance of intangible and symbolic values that characterize the historic city and territory. The preservation of intangible values is as important as the conservation of built environment, because they help to define a live and culturally prolific environment.

That typology of approach was already implied in the Quito Charter in 1977 where the historic centres were defined as “todos aquellos asentamientos humanos vivos, fuertemente condicionados por una estructura física proveniente del pasado, reconocibles como representativos de la evolución de un pueblo” (Carta de Quito, 1977). According to this statement, an historic centre is identified by the presence of a social and cultural living core and not only by an historic-architectural heritage. Also the Washington Charter quotes, among the quality to be preserved, the spiritual elements that express the historic features of a place. The Valletta Principles develop this concept further by investigating all its implications, because at present the elements mainly at risk are the intangible ones: the traditional activities, retail trade, craft, cultural traditions, all those things that define the spirit of places. It is not by chance that in the section “definitions” of the document there is the reference to the spirit of places, the concept worked out by Norberg-Shulz, here reported in the latest re-interpretation of the Quebec declaration (2008). In this definition the spirit of places is strictly connected with the concept of identity and with the production of spaces: “the spirit creates the space and at the same time the space constructs and structures this spirit” (Valletta Principles, 1g). So there is a strict correspondence among spaces, buildings and the culture and lifestyles that produced them. As a consequence, in the new document the spirit of places becomes the element to be referred to in order to build new spaces of contemporary

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1 “All that human settlements being alive, strongly affected by a physical structure coming from the past, recognizable as representative of the evolution of a population”
The loss of identity is one of the main threats that the historic cities have to face at present. Gentrification, replacement of traditional activities with new ones, too great an influx of tourists wear away the identity of places and transform historic cities in mono-functional areas oriented to satisfy leisure needs and not suitable to live. This situation would reduce the historic city to “a consumer product for mass tourism”. The essence of identity can be found in the relationship between space and community. City and its spaces are constituted both by buildings and people who live there everyday. The link between inhabitants and their space of life is developed through the memory of little and great events, related to daily needs or to exceptional events. The sense of identity is created when the relationship between space and time is consolidated inside the memory of the population, then urban spaces gain more meanings and can produce several forms of individual and collective identity. “The identities are built and consolidated by stratification of uses and meanings, which settle in the places according to the evolution of the community’s ways of living and cannot be artificially created by simply reproducing buildings, spaces or man-made elements.”

Accordingly, the permanence of individual and collective forms of identity makes spaces alive because population finds motivations for using and occupy them daily, then communities take care of these spaces since they are point of reference of their everyday life. The continuous maintenance is essential for the safeguard of historic cities.

The way in which identities are formed and change reveals two of the most frequent problems that can occur in breaking former balances: time and quantity. The speed with which a change takes place is crucial for defining the impact on the pre-existent structure “excessive speed of change can adversely affect the integrity of all the values of a historic town”. The excessive speed denies the sedimentation of usages and meanings which is the basis of the process of construction and transformation of identities, in so doing, there is the risk of destroying the existing identities without creating new ones. Identity is the product of a slow process of sedimentation and incorporation of external stresses and internal reactions that happens over a long space of time. So, identity of places has to be considered a dynamical entity: as time goes by it changes, enriching or impoverishing itself depending on the path taken, but, in any case, it needs a long time and gets lost in processes that are too fast. Identity is lost, by example, in areas where sudden gentrification occurs, or where land usage is switched fast. In these cases the physical space is left as a tangible reminder of a culture that has disappeared, and part of his appeal is wasted together with part of its intrinsic beauty. No identity can be created in a short time: identity is linked to the maturity of a city, i.e. to the quality that a urban environment gets through the passing of time, by subsequent modifications and imple-mentations.

The same consideration can be applied to the quantity of changes, not only big changes have shocking effects on existing balances, but often many little accumulated changes mark a decisive turning point. According to that, in the criteria of interventions of the Valletta Principles it is stressed the need for controlling those two parameters.

The elements that contribute to build the identity of places and their spirit should be identified and safeguarded as they help determine a live environment, giving sense to the existing building layout. Identity safeguarding requires participation as unavoidable strategy in the safeguarding of historic places. The essence of identity consists in the relationship between space and community, therefore it asks for an active behaviour of the social component. Indeed, any initiative is doomed to failure because only promoting the construction of “meaningful project”, it is possible to help determine forms of identity acknowledgement. Therefore “mutual understanding, based on public awareness, and the search for common objectives between local communities and professional groups, is the basis of the successful conservation, revitalization and development of historic towns”.

New scales for safeguard action

Change and its transformations have to be assessed according to the several dimensions of change: scalar, perceptive, temporal, functional. Historic cities are an integral part of a broader (territorial and landscape) context that should be considered as an indissoluble part of it. The safeguard of historic cities and other historic areas should be an integral part of a general territorial understanding, which cannot be divided from the overall urban structure.

It is essential to consider historical cities as a part of the surrounding landscape and ecosystem. The traditional approach to historic cities usually preferred the investigations on buildings and spaces that formed them, the new document suggests to widen investigations analyzing the relationships between historic space and the surrounding urban, natural and landscape context. The historical cities are not special or autonomous ambits but belong to a wider (urban too) environment and are subject to the quality of their context.

Nevertheless the enjoyment of a historic city is not focused on single elements, but it often refers to a global view, in which the main role is played by the relationships among the objects and by the role that each element has in defining the overall spatial layout. Then each object should be set

2 Valletta Principles, 2c
3 Petroncelli, E. Transformation process and Spirit of the Place: historic hambits, in 16th General Assembly ICOMOS “Ou se cache l’esprit du lieu?” Proceedings, Québec (Canada), 2008, pp. 1-10, CDRom
4 Valletta Principles 3f
5 (Decandia, L. (2000). Dell’identità. Saggio sui luoghi per una critica della razionalità urbanistica. Soveria Mannelli CZ, Italy: Rubbettino
6 Valletta Principles, 4j
inside the system of multi-dimensional relationships it has with the context, highlighting the role of visual perception as a reading tool for urban spaces and revealing the "other", symbolic and intangible, values which produce the spatial, material and formal characteristics. Topography, morphology, natural resources have always constituted primary relationship factors for the historical context. Localization and urban development planning of an area depend on topography of places. The relationship between urban layout and natural context has produced several variations through which an ideal pattern of city, due to a particular historic age or functional need, has been developed in order to better adapt to the site configuration. Besides, the relationship with the natural resources of the area helps define culture and sense of possession of a community. The material characterizing the architecture of places issues from the natural context, and the surrounding natural landscape represents the scenic context where the buildings develop. The historic urban space is often based on the visual use of surrounding natural scenario: views, sudden sights on panoramic areas, panoramic viewpoints and scenic roads belong to the daily vocabulary of historic city. For those reasons it is not only the historic cities that must be safeguarded but also the surrounding environment; this need is stated in the "Principles" by two concepts: setting and buffer zone. The first one defines the area surrounding an historic city that forms with it an indissoluble unity, since it is connected with the way in which historic city is perceived and lived. The buffer zone is an outside area aimed at protecting the historic city and its setting against the impacts of changes occurring in the surrounding areas, considering both physical and social impacts. The safeguarding of historic heritage should be therefore considered according to different scales: regional scale, urban scale and district ones.

A new way of perceiving historic space

The safeguard project must be related to the many different ways of perceiving historic context. The Valletta Principles consider the experience of the space, which take place at different perceptive levels, as the focus of the planning action. According to this new approach the perceptive experience of historic urban space seems complex and space is seen as part of a variegated sequence where different perceptive feelings follow each other (hot, cold, breezy, light, comfortable) producing an emotional space experience. Along urban corridors there is the alternation of historic references, contrasting experiences, a sudden passage from close to open spaces, from winding roads to straight ones, from light to dark.

Visual perception is a central experience for enjoying historic urban spaces and has to be analysed and safeguarded both in the global views (panoramas, skylines, view-lines) and in the single roads and views. The visual perception is often targeted to the possibility of understanding spaces and finding one’s way about. Historical cities are rich in reference elements such as towers, bell towers, domes and other peculiar building elements. These elements give direction, orientation and rhythm to urban space representing also stops along the path. Sometimes the orientation is originated by the relationship between layout and natural elements (like the sea, a river, a slope). In further cases the references are built through the light, driving the path from shaded inner spaces to large and sunny spaces that open onto unexpected scenic views.

In the perception of the historic urban spaces one of the main characteristics is shape. The shape has not to be confused with the geometric form from which it is independent. In an historical urban space the shape is originated by the proportions of spaces and the relations with the surrounding buildings. Where the size of the open space is too large and the outlines slightly defined, the shape is no more recognizable and the space seems empty. The perceptive emptiness could be defined as the quality of an area whose spatial characteristics are not controlled by the surrounding objects. Where distances among buildings are too big and it becomes impossible to make out any relationship between them, then the middle space appears empty and shapeless as well as where relationships among the buildings surrounding an open space do not exist or are clashing among them, then the outlines are not able to impose a structural organization to the open space. The balance between open spaces and built-up areas should be then investigated in-depth and checked when new interventions and new uses are expected. New interventions must “respect for historical values, patterns and layer” and “consistent with the spatial organization of the historic area and respectful of its traditional morphology”. In the whole document there is the concern for safeguarding not only spaces but also the ways of perceiving them. “Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral parts of the perception of historic spaces”. Public spaces have to be considered not only as a resource for circulation, but also as places “for contemplation, learning and enjoyment of the town”.

The new that goes on

The question of new architecture and activities is argued in this context. The transformation of the historic space according to the modern requirements implies the need for functional and, where necessary, spatial renewal. In the present debate on historical centres, a crucial topic is represented by the ways and tools of intervention and transformation. Historical centres, apart from giving witness to past ages and artistic events, are the physical representation of a defined cultural tradition of a community. They are the

1 Arnheim, Rudolph, The dynamics of architectural form, University of California Press, USA, 1977
2 Valletta Principles, 2b
3 Valletta Principles 4c
4 Valletta Principles 4d
result of long cumulative historical processes belonging to a peculiar place and a particular community. Hence, they are unrepeatable and irreplaceable. At the same time, like any other urban area, they express social, economic and environmental needs that must be satisfied through urban changes.

In these contexts, the accomplishment of each new building inspired to contemporary architecture often raises controversy and disagreements. Starting from the opinion that historical centres are live environments, it is impossible to pursue a total preservation without denying to this same urban areas the possibility of an evolution. The set up of guidelines to steer the planning and the insertion of these new buildings is a complex task. Even because contemporary society has not an aesthetic criterion shared or another principle able to address choices.

As it is well known, aesthetic criterions change depending on time and cultural pattern. It is likely that every aesthetic concept is originated by an intelligibility need. Everything that is possible to read, understand and decode following its own way to perceive reality and contemporary life is considered beautiful. Then the obstacles in understanding contemporary transformation of historic environments could be due to the objective difficulty that the contemporary man feels facing a reality interpreted more and more as extremely complex. In this context contemporary life and contemporary city seems a chaotic assembly of things having all the same value. It becomes difficult to distinguish from the whole, to separate, to create hierarchies since we have not a code to understand reality and its entities. Without a rule, an analytical paradigm, every element seems to have the same weight, the observation becomes a fortuitous activity and assessment and evaluation become extremely subjective. Within a pluralist culture, like the contemporary one, there are no paradigmatic knowledge systems: the decline of the technical, systematic and elitist knowledge and the contextual recognizing of pluralist, non-specific, non-technical cognitive processes has brought to the refusal of privileged point of view and the denial of hierarchies in the description of the elements. This creates a situation where it is difficult to set up concrete design guidelines.

The last decade has seen the rise of the phenomenon of the iconic architectures created by the so called “star architects”. These works sometimes are created regardless of the city’s existing character and inherited values and have generated an opposition critical movement: “[These archiects] threaten to contaminate the existing historic townscape in a search for architectural novelty for its own sake. …this kind of design works towards confrontation, or dissociation instead of harmonization, in order to attract attention.”

Different attempts have been made to find rules, key concepts, standard parameters to address new buildings in historical context. Until now the main solution has been the call for “continuity” with the past for the designers. Different formulas have been proposed as “innovation in continuity”, “innovation by preserving”. But history of architecture has shown us many times the importance of the moments of breaks and cuts with the past, when there is a full innovative interpretation of the context conditions. Many methodologies proposed for new building impact assessment consist of identifying a list of positive categories and a list of negative ones to assess undesired effect. Nevertheless, as showed by Cullen, the wise use of discordances, intrusions, discontinuities can create intense emotional and dramatic effects. Ackerman examining the Laurenziana Library of Michelangelo noticed the dramatic effectiveness of the staircase which breaks into the entrance hall as an intrusion.

As a result, it could be said that it is impossible to classify what is always positive and what is absolutely negative, to exclude or forbid anything without forcing attitudes and falling into ordinary pattern. Anyway it has to be possible to find a right way between formal camouflage and the self-referencing of many buildings of contemporary architecture.

The document finds this way calling the designers to establish a dialectic, better than continuity, relationship with the existing context: contemporary architecture should “have a clear relation with existing architecture and the development patterns of its context”. Dialectic relationship must be based on coherence with the existing spatial layout and other intervention criteria quoted:

- respect of tangible and intangible values;
- preservation of fundamental spatial, environmental, social, cultural and economic balance.

New architectures should be coherent with spatial organization of historical settlements in order to avoid, on the one hand, homologation of shapes and forms and, on the other hand, the negative effects of an architecture unrelated to existing context such as disfigurement, break of continuity, fragmentation, bewilderment, extraneously. Coherence must regard both spatial, visual and functional asset of the historic city.

Within this kind of framework every position could be possible, provided that it is aware. This awareness must be acquired through the knowledge of rules and basic principles which have lead to the transformation and change of places, through the knowledge of what are the tangible and intangible elements which represent and describe the spirit of the places.

The study of shapes, relationships among spaces, visual and perceptive balances, materials, colours and connections among particular and general, the analysis of symbols and meanings, of intangible elements, must be used to identify ways of intervention consistent with the values of historical centres.

The same attention must be paid to the introduction of new activities, these must be compatible with the character of historic towns and should not
compromise traditional activities. Then number of users, length of utilization, compatibility with other activities and traditional practices must be considered, before introducing a new one.

Conclusions

To sum up change as opportunity means:
- to get the best of change
- to take the chance of reducing old problems
- to take the advantage from global dynamics for improving local situation

The transformation of ancient space according to the present needs entails big risks that are often produced by a bad management of change, which otherwise could have positive impacts. The whole Valletta document stresses the twofold role that some phenomena, such as tourism, can play. The latter is positive, on the one hand, because it promotes economic development and keeps a historic city alive, on the other hand it can become a devastating event in causing the loss of identity and depriving the historic cities of meanings transforming them into mere attractions. The needs of a tourist market can be actually incompatible with those of people living permanently in the historic cities and, generally, ungoverned economic development can have as a result the disappearance of traditional economic activities and the increase in land revenues, which underlie the processes of gentrification. That is the reason why the Valletta Principles point out that tourist activity should be based on the respect for local cultures and traditional activities, and the tourism impact should be assessed and governed within the management plans. An excessive tourist flow can be dangerous for the safeguarding of historic areas.

Change cannot be avoided, but has to be addressed to sustainability targets, so it can become the cue for improving the pre-existent dyscrasias such as the existence of practices and uses of spaces being incompatible with the safeguard of historic values. The question of traffic and its scarce compatibility with the structural characteristics of historic cities has been already faced by the Washington Charter, which asked for an adequate control, for planning parking areas and for forbidding the penetration of main motorways inside the city. Over the years the problem of urban traffic has increased and the ways and strategies to face it have changed. The invasion of cars in spaces previously destined for pedestrians has caused decay and decrease in the quality of life in our cities. Rather than actions based only on planning transport infrastructure, the document suggests working out an integrated system of urban mobility where the priority is given to pedestrians and cyclists by means of a network of public transport at low environmental impact. To achieve that, the use of car has to be drastically discouraged also by reducing parking areas.

Finally the document encourages to take advantage of global changes in order to address better the transformations on local scale, like in the case of climate change. The historic cities are more vulnerable to climate change than the modern urban centres, since the obsolescence of buildings is added to the fragility of urban tissue. The high level of world attention to this problem leads to in-depth investigative strategies including actions to improve energy efficiency and to reduce pollutants. Then "the aim should be to take advantage of strategies arising from growing global awareness of climate change and to apply them appropriately to the challenges of safeguarding historic towns".

To protect intangible values as well as the tangible ones, to give more importance to the way the historic spaces are enjoyed and perceived, to widen the scale of safeguard action, to accept new elements without compromising the existing values, these could be synthetized as the main objectives of the safeguard strategy "change as opportunity" identified by the Valletta Principles to face the many threats attacking historic cities in the contemporary age.

13 Valletta Principles, 2a
Document history

The Valetta Principles for the safeguarding and management of historical cities, towns and urban areas.

Adopted by CIVVIH, April 10, 2010

Background

May 2005: During the annual meeting of the CIVVIH (Istanbul - Turkey) and the scientific conference on «The preservation of historic centers in large metropolitan areas» the problems affecting historic centers and the possibility for preservation and promotion guidelines was examined. CIVVIH decided to reconsider the Washington Charter

March 2006: During the Annual Meeting and the first reunion of the Mediterranean sub-committee of the CIVVIH (Patras-Greece), the discussion focused on the first considerations basis.
  a) change and evolution in historic cities and urban zones
  b) intervention criteria
  c) methodological aspects

April 2007: The debate moved outside the borders of CIVVIH – like for instance the considerations on the Vienna Memorandum and HUL. The Annual Meeting at Helsinki decided a new version of a Charter for historic cities. The great evolution noted on an urban scale and the newly found sensitivity on themes regarding the quality of landscape brought to light the necessity for urban planning instruments and for management and control plans in order to hinder interventions liable to alter the areas’ identity.

July 2007: A first draft of the new document. This kind of update of the previous Washington Charter stresses the meaning of certain strategic words, reminds the basic questions and gives the principles and intervention methods.

April 2008: During the second reunion of the Mediterranean sub-committee of CIVVIH (Corfu), the new version of the document was largely debated. The proposed and approved structure was that of a «Charter for the protection of historic cities and urban zones in a changing world».
**September 2008:** The document was presented and revised at the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly (Québec) during a special workshop.

**May 2009:** The document was reorganized in the form of guidelines, in view of a more universal document for the CIVVIH. A work meeting of CIVVIH-ICOMOS took place at Athens-Greece, aiming at updating the Charter of Historic Cities, 22 years after its voting, and to formulate guidelines addressed to experts concerning the protection of Historic Cities. It was unanimously decided to keep the initial form of the Charter of Historic Cities – as it constitutes a "historic text" – and to write a text of guidelines to complete and take into consideration all preceding theoretical texts, not only for professionals, but also for local management bodies. Starting from general principles, it would offer proposals and strategies for managing the inevitable changes in the development of historic cities (new environmental technologies, new infrastructure, new developments, etc.).

The directives text formulated by Elvira Petroncelli and Alvaro Gómez-Ferrer was reformulated. A committee was formed for the elaboration of the final text (in alphabetical order): S. Avgerinou-Kolonia, R. Bondin, M. Bonnette, A. Gómez-Ferrer, M. Firestone, E. Maïstrou, E. Petroncelli and M. Van Der Meerschen.

**June 2009:** On the occasion of the Annual CIVVIH Meeting at Narni, a first version of the document was presented. The new Bureau elected assigned Elvira Petroncelli with the Presidency of the Sub-Committee on Charters.

**July-August 2009:** ICOMOS-Hellenic grouped all observations and incorporated them in the French and English version of the text.

**November 2009:** During the Mediterranean Sub-Committee meeting at Edirne (Turkey), the document was revised, in reference to the decisions made for the doctrinal texts (ICOMOS ADCOM 2009/10) in the Executive Committee meeting at Malta.

**December 2009:** A new version of the document was sent to the Committee charged with drafting the observations and the text was then sent (February 2010) to all CIVVIH members for commentaries and observations.

**April 2010:** During the Annual CIVVIH Meeting at Valetta, one day was dedicated to the systematic discussion and common formulating of the CIVVIH proposal. The document was adopted (in English and French version) by the majority of members, as was the title. Versions in Spanish and in Italian will also be drafted.

**September 2008:** Le document a été présenté et révisé à la 16ème Assemblée Générale d’ICOMOS (Québec) lors d’un atelier spécifique.

**Mai 2009:** Le document a été réorganisé sous la forme de lignes directrices, en vue d’un document plus universel pour le CIVVIH. Une réunion de travail du CIVVIH-ICOMOS a eu lieu à Athènes, Grèce, ayant pour but de réviser le texte de l’année précédente et de formuler des lignes directrices adressées aux experts de la protection des Villes historiques. Il a été unanimement décidé de garder la forme initiale de la Charte – comme « texte historique » – et d’écrire un texte de lignes directrices afin de compléter et prendre en considération tous les textes théoriques précédents, non seulement pour les professionnels, mais aussi pour les organismes locaux de gestion. Commençant par des principes généraux, des propositions et des stratégies seraient offertes pour la gestion des changements inévitables dans le développement des villes historiques (nouvelles technologies environnementales, nouvelles infrastructures, nouveaux développements, etc.). Les textes directifs rédigés par Elvira Petroncelli et Alvaro Gómez-Ferrer ont été reformulés. Un comité a été formé pour l’élaboration du texte final (par ordre alphabétique) : S. Avgerinou-Kolonia, R. Bondin, M. Bonnette, A. Gomez-Ferrer, M. Firestone, E. Maïstrou, E. Petroncelli et M. Van Der Meerschen.

**Juin 2009:** À l’occasion de la réunion annuelle du CIVVIH à Narni, une première version du document a été présentée. Le nouveau Bureau élu a désigné Elvira Petroncelli en collaboration avec la présidence du Sous-comité des Chartes.

**Juillet-août 2009:** ICOMOS-Hellenic a regroupé toutes les observations et les a incorporées dans les versions française et anglaise du texte.

**Novembre 2009:** Pendant la réunion du Sous-comité Méditerranéen à Edirne (Turquie), le document a été révisé tenant compte des décisions prises pour les textes doctrinaux (ICOMOS QDCOM 2009/10) par le Comité Exécutif à Malte.

**Décembre 2009:** Une nouvelle version du document a été envoiée au Comité chargé de la rédaction des observations et le texte a ensuite été envoyé (Février 2010) à tous les membres du CIVVIH pour commentaires et observations.

**Avril 2010:** Pendant la réunion annuelle du CIVVIH à Valetta, une journée a été dédiée à la discussion systématique la formulation en commun de la proposition du CIVVIH. Le document a été adopté (en anglais et en français) par la majorité des membres

Des versions en espagnol et italien seront également rédigées.
October 2010: The document was presented and discussed during the Advisory Committee’s meeting at Dublin. Following the Committee’s proposal and the corresponding decisions of the Executive Committee, all observations that had reached the CIVVIH until the 22/10/2010 were incorporated in the text.

January 2011: The updated document was passed through the ICOMOS International Secretariat for linguistic editing for French and English towards the relevant committees of the French and English ICOMOS. Through this Secretariat, the CIVVIH sent the updated and edited text to all International Scientific Committees and National Committees of ICOMOS so as to receive their observations.

February 2011: By the set date of 21/02/2011, the committee had received the observations of the International Scientific Committees and the ICOMOS National Committees; these observations were finally incorporated in the text submitted to the Executive Committee for examination in view of its meeting on the 12th and 13th March 2011, which will determine whether this final draft should go forward for adoption by the 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS in November of 2011.

In accordance with the procedure for the adoption of an ICOMOS doctrinal text, the final draft has to be approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Dublin if it is to go forward for adoption by the next General Assembly.

The Executive Committee finally opined that this final draft should go forward for adoption by the 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS in November of 2011.

Many thanks to: ICOMOS Secretariat for its support on the communication level, ICOMOS France and UK Committees for their linguistic support, all colleagues who had the good will to participate and intervene in our scientific dialogue and particularly the Editing Committee of our colleague Prof. Elvira Petroncelli for the coordination.

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Janvier 2011: Mis au jour, le document a été envoyé pour contrôle linguistique pour le français et de l’anglais aux Comités respectives d’ICOMOS France et ICOMOS Royaume Uni, à travers le Secrétariat International d’ICOMOS.

Le CIVVIH, à travers ce Secrétariat, a envoyé le texte mis au jour et linguistiquement soigné à tous les Comités Internationaux Scientifiques d’ICOMOS afin de regrouper leurs observations.

Février 2011: Le Comité a reçu jusqu’à la date convenue, le 21/02/2011, les observations des Comités Internationaux Scientifiques d’ICOMOS, qui furent finalement incorporées dans le texte soumis auprès du Comité Exécutif pour examen lors de sa réunion les 12 et 13 mars 2011, afin de déterminer si cette dernière version devrait être envoyée pour adoption par la 17ème Assemblée d’ICOMOS en Novembre 2011.

En accord avec la procédure d’adoption d’un texte doctrinal ICOMOS, la version finale doit être approuvée par le Comité Exécutif à sa réunion à Dublin, si elle est à être envoyée pour adoption par l’Assemblée Générale.

Le Comité Exécutif a finalement décidé que cette dernière version pourra être envoyée pour adoption par la 17ème Assemblée d’ICOMOS en novembre 2011.

Remerciements aux : Secrétariat ICOMOS pour son support au niveau de communication, Comités ICOMOS France et Royaume Uni pour leur support linguistique, Collègues qui ont bien voulu de participer et intervenir a notre dialogue scientifique, et spécialement au Comité de Rédaction et notre collègue Prof. Elvira Petroncelli qui l’a coordonné.
The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

Adopted by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011

Preamble

Humanity today must confront a number of changes. These changes concern human settlements, in general, and historic towns and urban areas in particular. The globalization of markets and methods of production cause shifts in population between regions and towards towns, especially large cities. Changes in political governance and in business practices require new structures and new conditions in towns and urban areas. These are also necessary to counteract segregation and social rootlessness as part of attempts to reinforce identity.

Within what is now an international framework of reflection on urban conservation, there is an ever-increasing awareness of these new demands. The organizations charged with the conservation of heritage and the enhancement of its value need to develop their skills, their tools, their attitudes and, in many cases, their role in the planning process.

Principes de la Valette pour la sauvegarde et la gestion des villes et ensembles urbains historiques

Adoptées par la 17e Assemblée générale de l’ICOMOS le 28 novembre 2011

Préambule

L’humanité se trouve aujourd’hui confrontée à une série de changements. Ces changements concernent les habitats humains, en général, les villes et ensembles urbains, en particulier. La mondialisation des marchés et des modes de production provoque des mouvements de populations entre les régions et vers les villes, principalement les grandes villes. Ces changements dans la gouvernance politique et les pratiques entrepreneuriales entraînent de nouvelles constructions et conditions de travail dans les zones urbaines. Ceux-ci sont aussi indispensables pour lutter contre la ségrégation et le déracinement social, et contribuent aux efforts renforçant cette lutte.

Dans le contexte, aujourd’hui international, de la réflexion sur la conservation urbaine, on note une prise de conscience croissante de ces nouvelles exigences. Les organisations chargées de la conservation et la valorisation du patrimoine ont besoin de développer leurs compétences, leurs outils, leurs attitudes et, dans de nombreux cas, leur rôle dans le processus de planification.

Principios de la Valeta para la salvaguardia y gestión de las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas

Adoptado por la XVII Asamblea General de ICOMOS el 28 de noviembre de 2011

Preámbulo

La humanidad se enfrenta hoy en día a una serie de cambios que afecta a los hábitat humanos, en general, y a las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas, en particular. La globalización de los mercados y de los modos de producción provoca transvases de población entre regiones y hacia las ciudades, sobre todo hacia las grandes ciudades. Los cambios en la gobernanza política y en las prácticas empresariales entranhan nuevas condiciones y condiciones de trabajo en las poblaciones y áreas urbanas. Todas ellas son indispensables para luchar contra la segregación y el desarraigo social, y contribuyen a reforzar la identidad.

En el actual contexto internacional de reflexión sobre la conservación urbana, se advierte una creciente toma de conciencia respecto a estas nuevas demandas. Las organizaciones comprometidas con la conservación y la promoción del patrimonio precisan desarrollar sus competencias, sus instrumentos, sus parámetros y, en muchos casos, su papel en el proceso de planificación.

Принципы Валлетты по сохранению и управлению историческими городами и урбанизированными территориями

Приняты 17-й Генеральной Ассамблеей ИКОМОС 28 ноября 2011 г.

Преамбула

Человечество сегодня должно противостоять множеству перемен. Эти перемены касаются как его поселений в целом, так и исторических городов и урбанизированных территорий, в частности. Глобализация рынков и методов производства стала причиной перемещений населения между регионами и миграции в города, особенно крупные. Изменения в политике управления и бизнес требуют создания новых структур и условий в городах и на урбанизированных территориях. Это также необходимо в борьбе против сегрегации и потери обществом своих корней, в качестве части усилий по укреплению идентичности.

В рамках современной международной системы взглядов на сохранение городов существует все большее понимание этих новых требований. Организации, отвечающие за сохранение культурного наследия и повышение его ценности, необходимо совершенствовать свои навыки и инструменты, улучшать позиции, а во многих случаях повышать собственную роль в процессе планирования.
The modifications reflect a greater awareness of the issue of historic heritage on a regional scale rather than just confined to urban areas; of intangible values such as continuity and identity; of traditional land use, the role of public space in communal interactions, and of other socioeconomic factors such as integration and environmental factors. Questions around the role of landscape as common ground, or conceptualizing the townscape, including its topography and skyline, as a whole, seem more important than before. Another important modification, particularly in fast-growing cities, takes into account the problems of large-scale developments, which alter the traditional lot sizes that help to define historic urban morphology.


Ces modifications reflètent une meilleure prise en compte de la question du patrimoine historique au niveau territorial, et non plus seulement à l’échelle de l’ensemble urbain; des valeurs immatérielles, comme la continuité et l’identité des usages du territoire urbain traditionnel et du rôle de l’espace public dans les échanges collectifs et d’autres facteurs socio-économiques comme l’intégration; des facteurs environnementaux. Des questions telles que le paysage considéré comme un socle commun ou conceptualisant le paysage urbain comme un tout, avec sa topographie historique et sa silhouette physique, semblent plus importantes qu’avant. Autre modification importante, dans le cas particulier des villes à croissance rapide où les aménagements urbains sont susceptibles de détruire le parcellaire traditionnel : on prendra en compte la question du développement à l’échelle large en s’aidant de la définition historique de la morphologie urbaine.
In this sense, it is fundamental to consider heritage as an essential resource, as part of the urban ecosystem. This concept must be strictly respected in order to ensure harmonious development of historic towns and their settings.

The notion of sustainable development has gained such importance that many directives on architectural planning and interventions are now based on policies designed to limit urban expansion and to preserve urban heritage.

The main objective of this document is to propose principles and strategies applicable to every intervention in historic towns and urban areas. These principles and strategies are meant to safeguard the values of historic towns and their settings, as well as their integration into the social, cultural and economic life of our times.

These interventions must ensure respect for tangible and intangible heritage values, as well as for the quality of life of inhabitants.

This present document for the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas and their settings, is divided into four parts:

1 - Definitions
2 - Aspects of change (Challenges)
3 - Intervention criteria
4 - Proposals and strategies

En ce sens, il est fondamental de considérer le patrimoine comme une ressource constitutive de l’écosystème urbain. Ce concept doit être strictement respecté pour assurer un développement harmonieux aux villes historiques et à leur environnement.

La notion de développement durable a pris une importance telle que les directives d’urbanisme réglementaire se fondent sur une politique orientée vers la limitation de l’expansion urbaine plutôt que vers la préservation du patrimoine urbain.

Les interventions devront garantir le respect du patrimoine historique matériel et immatériel ainsi que la qualité de vie des habitants.

Le présent document pour la sauvegarde des villes et ensembles historiques et de leurs abords est divisé en quatre parties:

1 - Définitions
2 - Aspects du changement (Décis)
3 - Critères d’intervention
4 - Propositions et stratégies

1 - Определения
2 - Аспекты перемен (Возможности)
3 - Критерии вмешательства
4 - Предложения и стратегии
### 1 - Definitions

**a - Historic towns and urban areas**

Historic towns and urban areas are made up of tangible and intangible elements. The tangible elements include, in addition to the urban structure, architectural elements, the landscapes within and around the town, archaeological remains, panoramas, skylines, view-lines and landmark sites. Intangible elements include activities, symbolic and historic functions, cultural practices, traditions, memories, and cultural references that constitute the substance of their historic value.

Historic towns and urban areas are spatial structures that express the evolution of a society and of its cultural identity. They are an integral part of a broader natural or man-made context and the two must be considered inseparable.

Historic towns and urban areas are living evidence of the past that formed them.

Historical or traditional areas form part of daily human life. Their protection and integration into contemporary society are the basis for town-planning and land development.

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<td><strong>1 - Определения</strong></td>
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<td><strong>a - Historic towns and urban areas</strong></td>
<td><strong>Les villes et ensembles historiques sont constitués d’éléments matériels et immatériels. Les éléments matériels comprennent, en plus de la structure urbaine, des éléments architecturaux, des paysages dans et hors la ville, des vestiges archéologiques, des panoramas, profils, échappées visuelles et des sites remarquables. Les éléments immatériels comprennent des activités, des fonctions symboliques et historiques, des pratiques culturelles, des traditions, des souvenirs et des références culturelles qui constituent la substance de leur valeur historique.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Οι ιστορικές πόλεις και οι αστικές περιοχές είναι χαρακτηριστικές κατακειμένες που εκφράζουν την εξέλιξη της κοινωνίας και της καθημερινής ταυτότητάς της. Είναι μέρος ενός ευρύτερου φυσικού ή ανθρωπογενούς περιβάλλοντος του οποίου πρέπει να θεωρούνται αναπόσπαστα τμήμα. Οι ιστορικές πόλεις, οικισμοί και αστικές περιοχές αποτελούν ζωτικής απόδειξη του παρελθόντος που τα διαμόρφωσε.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas se componen de elementos materiales e inmateriales. Los materiales comprenden, además de la propia estructura urbana: los elementos arquitectónicos, los paisajes interior y exterior de la ciudad, los vestigios arqueológicos, las vistas, los perfiles, las perspectivas y los hitos urbanos. Los elementos inmateriales comprenden: las actividades, los usos simbólicos e históricos, las prácticas culturales, las tradiciones, los testigos de la memoria y las referencias culturales que constituyen la substancia del valor histórico de las poblaciones o áreas urbanas históricas.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Исторические города и урбанизированные территории состоят из материальных и нематериальных элементов. Материальные элементы включают в себя, в дополнение к городской структуре, элементы архитектуры, ландшафтов внутри и вокруг города, археологические остатки, панорамы, небесные линии (силуэты), видовые секторы и местные достопримечательности. Нематериальные элементы включают виды деятельности, символические и исторические функции, культурные обычаи, традиции, воспоминания и культурные ориентиры, которые составляют сущность их исторической ценности.</strong></td>
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b - Setting
Setting means the natural and/or man-made contexts (in which the historic urban heritage is located) that influence the static or dynamic way these areas are perceived, experienced and/or enjoyed, or which are directly linked to them socially, economically or culturally.

c - Safeguarding
The safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, and their surroundings, includes the necessary procedures for their protection, conservation, enhancement and management as well as for their coherent development and their harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

d - Protected urban area
A protected urban area is any part of a town that represents a historical period or stage of development of the town. It includes monuments and authentic urban fabric, in which buildings express the cultural values for which the place is protected.

The protection may also include the historical development of the town and support its characteristic civic, religious and social functions.

e - Buffer zone
A buffer zone is a well-defined zone outside the protected area whose

La zone tampon est une zone précise située hors de la zone proté-
f - Management Plan
A Management Plan is a document specifying in detail all the strategies and tools to be used for heritage protection and which at the same time responds to the needs of contemporary life. It contains legislative, financial, administrative and conservation documents, as well as Conservation and Monitoring Plans.

2 - Aspects of Change
2 - Aspects du changement

Les villes et ensembles urbains historiques, en tant qu'organismes vivants, sont soumis à des changements continus. Ces changements concernent tous les éléments constitutifs de la ville, (naturels et humains, matériels et immatériels).

2 - Parámetros de los alloguos

Они исторические полья, ойкоскей и астически периксей, ως ζωντανοι οργανισμοι, υπόκεινται σε συνεχεις αλλαγες. Αυτές οι αλλαγες αφορούν όλα τα στοιχεια (φυσικα, ανθρωπιστικα, υλικα, άμαξα) που συγκροτουν την πόλη.
Change, when appropriately managed, can be an opportunity to improve the quality of historic towns and urban areas on the basis of their historical characteristics.

a - Change and the natural environment

The Washington Charter has already focused on the problems linked to changes in the natural environment: “Historic towns (and their settings) 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” (Washington Charter).

In historic towns and urban areas, change should be based on respect for natural balance, avoiding the destruction of natural resources, waste of energy and disruption in the balance of natural cycles.

In historic towns and urban areas, change should be based on respect for natural balance, avoiding the destruction of natural resources, waste of energy and disruption in the balance of natural cycles.

Change must be used to: improve the environmental context in historic towns and urban areas; improve the quality of air, water and soil; foster the spread and accessibility of green spaces; and to avoid undue pressure on natural resources.

Historic towns and their settings must be protected from the effects...
Climate change can have devastating consequences for historic towns and urban areas because, in addition to the fragility of the urban fabric, many buildings are becoming obsolete, requiring high levels of expenditure to tackle problems arising from climate change.

The aim should be to take advantage of strategies arising from growing global awareness of climate change and to apply them appropriately to the challenges of safeguarding historic towns.

On the subject of modern architecture, the Washington Charter states: “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”.

Respect to the architecture contemporáneo debe respetar los valores del sitio y sus abords. Elle contribue à enrichir la ville, en maintenant vivante la continuité de son histoire esthétique.

The basis of appropriate architectur-
tural interventions in spatial, visual, intangible and functional terms should be respect for historical values, patterns and layers.

New architecture must be consis-
tent with the spatial organisation of the historic area and respectful of its traditional morphology while at the same time being a valid ex-
pression of the architectural trends of its time and place. Regardless of style and expression, all new ar-
chitecture should avoid the nega-
tive effects of drastic or excessive contrasts and of fragmentation and interruptions in the continuity of the urban fabric and space.

Priority must be given to a continu-
ity of composition that does not ad-
versely affect the existing architec-
ture but at the same time allows a discerning creativity that embraces the spirit of the place.

Architects and urban planners must be encouraged to acquire a deep understanding of the historic urban context.

**c - Change in use and social en-
vironment**

The loss and/or substitution of tra-
ditional uses and functions, such as the specific way of life of a local community, can have major nega-
tive impacts on historic towns and urban areas. If the nature of these changes is not recognised, it can lead to the displacement of com-
et strates historiques doit inspirer des interventions architecturales appropriées à leurs conditions spatiales, visuelles, immatérielles, fonctionnelles.

L’architecture nouvelle doit être cohérente avec l’organisation spa-
tiale de l’ensemble historique et respectueuse de sa morphologie traditionnelle, tout en exprimant les modes architecturales de son temps. Indépendamment de ses style et moyens d’expression, toute nouvelle architecture devra éviter les effets négatifs de contrastes drastiques ou excessifs, les frag-
mentations et interruptions de la continuité du tissu urbain.

La priorité doit être donnée à une continuité de composition qui ne doit pas nuire à l’architecture exis-
tante et doit permettre en même temps une créativité mesurée à l’aune de l’esprit du lieu.

On encouragera une forte implica-
tion des architectes et urbanistes dans la compréhension du contexte urbain historique.

La perte et/ou la substitution de fonctions et usages traditionnels, de façons de vivre spécifiques à certaines communautés locales, peut aussi avoir un impact négatif majeur sur les villes et ensembles urbains historiques. Si la nature de ces changements n’est pas re-
ta istoriká prótop etai a izistori-
áké fóaseis trpeptai na emptnei archi-
tetkonthikés pamebásies análóges
me tis xwirikés, mpikés, úleis kai
leitourgikés svnthshes (to káthe
tópou).

Η νέα αρχιτεκτονική δημιουργία πρέ-
πει να είναι συμβατή με τη χωρική
οργάνωση του ιστορικού συνόλου
και να σέβεται την παραδοσιακή
μορφολογία, εκφράζοντας τις αρ-
χιτεκτονικές τάσεις της εποχής της.
Ανεξαρτήτως από το ύφος και τα μέτα
έκραφα, κάθε νέα αρχιτεκτονική
dημιουργία σκέφτεται να αποφεύγει τις
αρνητικές επιπτώσεις των δραστι-
κών ή υπερβολικών αντιθέσεων, τον
κατακερματισμό και τη διακοπή της
συνέχειας του πολεοδομικού ιστού.

Prépeta na diýneta protoríazítta
se mia svnyetikí svnyhēs pou de
katastrófie tis uphmatitikís archi-
tektonikís kai parálallh epiptpré-
tai diámyourghkítta pou prospai-
rmídaeta sto pínouma tou tópou.

Se debe dar prioridad a la contin-
nuidad en la composición, siem-
pre que no cause la arquitectura exis-
tente y, a su vez, permitir una
creatividad respetuosa y que com-
prenda el espíritu del lugar.

Se requerirá una fuerte implicación de los arquitectos y urbanistas en la comprensión del contexto histórico urbano.

**c - Αλλαγή χρήσης και
cοινωνικοποιημένον περιβάλλον**

Η απώλεια ή/και αντικατάσταση pa-
ραδοσιακών χρήσεων και λειτουρ-
γών, όπως είναι ο παραδοσιακός
tρόπος κατοίκησης και οι
ζωικές κανόνες, μπορεί να έχει
eπίσης πολύ αρνητικό αντίκτυπο σε
ιστορικές πόλεις, οικισμούς και αστι-
kéς περιοχές. Οι αλλαγές αυτές ενδέ-
y estratos históricos debe inspi-
rar intervenciones arquitectónicas apropiadas a las condiciones es-
paciales, visuales, inmatériales y funcionales de las ciudades y áreas urbanas históricas.

La nueva arquitectura debe ser co-
herent con la organización espa-
acial del área histórica y respetu-
osa con su morfología tradicional; todo ello no renunciar a expresar
los modos arquitectónicos de su
tiempo. Independientemente de su
estilo y medios de expresión, toda
nueva arquitectura deberá evitar
tos efectos negativos de contrastes drásticos o excesivos, las frag-
mentaciones y las interrupciones en la
continuidad del entramado urbano.

Se debe dar prioridad a la conti-
nuidad en la composición, siem-
pre que no cause la arquitectura exis-
tente y, a su vez, permitir una
creatividad respetuosa y que com-
prenda el espíritu del lugar.

Se requerirá una fuerte implicación de los arquitectos y urbanistas en la comprensión del contexto histórico urbano.

**c - Cambio de uso y medio social**

La pérdida y/o la substitución de funciones, usos tradicionales y de formas de Vivir específicas de de-
terminadas comunidades locales pueden tener un impacto negativo mayor en las poblaciones y áreas
urbanas históricas. Si no se reco-
noce la naturaleza de estos cam-
-
- Изменения в использовании и социальная среда

Утраты и/или изменения традици-
онных форм использования и фун-
кций, как например специфического
образа жизни местного сообщества,
может иметь серьезные негативные
последствия для исторических го-
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образа жизни местного сообщества,
munities and the disappearance of cultural practices, and subsequent loss of identity and character for these abandoned places. It can result in the transformation of historic towns and urban areas into areas with a single function devoted to tourism and leisure and not suitable for day-to-day living.

Conserving a historic town requires efforts to maintain traditional practices and to protect the indigenous population.

It is also important to control the gentrification process arising from rent increases and the deterioration of the town or area’s housing and public space.

It is important to recognise that the process of gentrification can affect communities and lead to the loss of a place’s liveability and, ultimately, its character.

Retention of the traditional cultural and economic diversity of each place is essential, especially when it is characteristic of the place.

Historic towns and urban areas run the risk of becoming a consumer product for mass tourism, which may result in the loss of their authenticity and heritage value.

It heats to the public who in the metakini of the plouths in the and in the exafraxis of the polisaktikos practikous toun me apostelima the aimelia of the taupotoyin and the charaktiropo of auton the ekathalaleimenvon perioros. Mporoi na katalhzei ston metasiympatiwmatoi sthn diasterei tou monon leitourgies perioros afimeromeves sthn touromi kai sthn axiotolh thn eluvedhrh krounh, akatallhes gia katoiki.

La salvaguardia de una ciudad histórica precisa esfuerzos para mantener los usos tradicionales y proteger a los residentes y usarios tradicionales.

Es necesario reconocer que este proceso de gentrificación puede afectar a las poblaciones y conducir a la pérdida de habitabilidad de un lugar y, en último término, de su carácter.

El mantenimiento de la diversidad cultural y económica tradicional de cada lugar es esencial, especialmente cuando esta diversidad se base en aspectos característicos singulares de un determinado lugar.
New activities must therefore be carefully managed to avoid secondary negative effects such as transport conflicts or traffic congestion.

**d - Change and intangible heritage**

The preservation of intangible heritage is as important as the conservation and protection of the built environment.

The intangible elements that contribute to the identity and spirit of places need to be established and preserved, since they help in determining the character of an area and its spirit.

3 - Intervention Criteria

**a - Values**

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas must respect and refer to their tangible and intangible cultural values.

**b - Quality**

Every intervention in historic towns and urban areas must aim to improve the quality of life of the local residents and the quality of the environment.

**c - Quantity**

An accumulation of changes could have a negative effect on a historic environment.

*a - Valeurs*

Toute intervention dans les villes et ensembles urbains historiques se doit de respecter et faire référence aux valeurs culturelles matérielles et immatérielles.

*b - Qualité*

Chaque intervention dans les villes et ensembles historiques doit avoir pour objectif d’améliorer la qualité de vie des habitants et la qualité de l'environnement.

*c - Quantité*

Une accumulation de changements peut avoir un effet négatif sur la vil-

**Les activités nouvelles doivent être gérées prudemment, afin d'éviter les effets négatifs des conflits de transport ou embouteillages.**

**d - Changement et patrimoine immatériel**

La préservation du patrimoine immatériel est aussi importante que la conservation et la protection du contexte bâti.

Les valeurs immatérielles qui contribuent à l'identité et à l'esprit des lieux doivent être préservées et enseignées dès lors qu’elles aident à la détermination du caractère d’un territoire et de son esprit.

**3 - Critères d'intervention**

**a - Aixès**

Càhè parémbasa se istorike pò-leis, oikiamous kai astikès periochès prètòtta na sebètis tis òlakes kai òlles aixès kai na purapòméti se au-

**b - Poïòtita**

Káthè parèmbasa se istorike pò-leis kai astikà sònulà prètòtta na èchi wos-stò ych bëlëvsis thèi poïòtias òzis thèn katoikhèn kai thèi poïòtias thèn peribàllontos.

**c - Poasòtita**

Mia susúfrêsis polèwn allagôn mporei na èchi arnìkhi aníktupò

**Las nuevas actividades deben estar gestionadas prudentemente con el fin de evitar los efectos negativos de los problemas de transporte y de la congestión del tráfico.**

**d - Cambio y patrimonio inmaterial**

La preservación del patrimonio inmaterial es tan importante como la conservación y protección del patrimonio construido.

Los valores inmateriales que contribuyen a la identidad y al espíritu de los lugares deben ser definidos y preservados puesto que ayudan a la determinación del carácter de un territorio y de su espíritu.

**3 - Criterios de intervención**

**a - Valores**

Toda intervención en las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas debe respetar y hacer referencia a sus valores culturales materiales e inmateriales.

**b - Calidad**

Cada intervención en las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas debe tener como objetivo la mejora de la calidad de vida de los habitantes y del medio ambiente.

**c - Cantidad**

La acumulación de cambios puede tener un efecto negativo en la ciu-

3 - Критерии воздействия

**a - Ценностный**

Все воздействия на исторические города и урбанизированные тер-
роры должны производиться с уважением к ним и сверяться с их материальными и нематериальными культурными ценностями.

**b - Качественный**

Каждое вмешательство в исторических городах и урбанизированные тер-
роры должно быть направлено на улучшение качества жизни местного населения и окружающей среды.

**c - Количественный**

Накопление изменений может ока-
зать негативное влияние на истор-
Their balance and nature depend on their constituent parts.

However, the safeguarding of historic and its values.

Les changements majeurs, quantitatifs et qualitatifs doivent être évités, à moins que leur objectif ne soit clairement l’amélioration de l’environnement urbain et de ses valeurs culturelles.

Les changements inhérents à la croissance urbaine doivent être maîtrisés et soigneusement gérés, de façon à ce que leurs effets visuels et physiques sur le tissu urbain et architectural soient minimisés.

On ‘coherence’ article 3 of the Nairobi Recommendation states: “Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organisation and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded”.

Historic towns and urban areas as well as their settings must be considered in their totality.

Their balance and nature depend on their constituent parts.

However, the safeguarding of historic and its values.

Les changements inhérents à la croissance urbaine doivent être maîtrisés et soigneusement gérés, de façon à ce que leurs effets visuels et physiques sur le tissu urbain et architectural soient minimisés.

d - Сохранность

d - Coherence

Sur la cohérence nous nous référons à l’article 3 de la Recommandation de Nairobi: « Chaque ensemble historique et ses abords devraient être considéré dans sa globalité, comme un tout cohérent, dont l’équilibre et la nature spécifique dépendent de la synthèse des éléments qui le composent, et qui comprennent autant les activités humaines que les bâtiments, l’organisation de l’espace et les environnements. Tous les éléments inventoriés, incluant des activités humaines, même modestes, ont, par rapport à l’ensemble, une signification qu’il importe de ne pas négliger. »

Les villes et ensembles urbains historiques, comme leur milieu, doivent être considérés dans leur totalité.

Leur équilibre et nature dépendent des parties qui les composent.

Quoiqu’il en soit, la sauvegarde

А - Соизвестная связь

d - Coherence

Respect à la cohérence, cet document asume l’article 3 de la Recommandation de Nairobi: “Cada conjunto histórico y su medio deberían considerarse globalmente como un todo coherente cuyo equilibrio y carácter específico dependen de la síntesis de los elementos que lo componen y que comprenden tanto las actividades humanas como los edificios, la estructura espacial y el paisaje circundante. Así pues, todos los elementos válidos, incluidas las actividades humanas (por modestas que sean), tienen en relación con el conjunto, un significado que procede respetar.”

Las poblaciones, áreas urbanas históricas y su medio deben ser considerados en su totalidad.

Su equilibrio y naturaleza dependen de las partes que los componen.

En todo caso, la salvaguardia de
Historic towns and urban areas must be an integral part of a general understanding of the urban structure and its surroundings. This requires coherent economic and social development policies that take historic towns into account at all planning levels, whilst always respecting their social fabric and cultural diversity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>e - Balance and compatibility</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The safeguarding of historic towns must include, as a mandatory condition, the preservation of fundamental spatial, environmental, social, cultural and economic balances. This requires actions that allow the urban structure to retain the original residents and to welcome new arrivals (either as residents or as users of the historic town), as well as to aid development, without causing congestion.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>f - Time</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The speed of change is a parameter to be controlled. Excessive speed of change can adversely affect the integrity of all the values of a historic town.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>g - Τρόχος</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Η ταχύτητα των αλλαγών είναι μια παράμετρος που πρέπει να ελέγχεται. Η υπερβολική ταχύτητα των αλλαγών μπορεί να βλάψει την σκεπτικότητα των αξιών μιας ιστορικής πόλης.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>h - Tiempo</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>La rapidez del cambio es un parámetro que debe ser controlado. La velocidad excesiva de este cambio puede afectar la integridad del conjunto de valores de una ciudad histórica.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>i - Συμβατότητα</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Η προστασία των ιστορικών πόλεων αφορά υποχρεωτικά να περιλαμβάνει τη διατήρηση των μεγάλων ιστορικών στοιχείων (χωρικών, περιβαλλοντικών, κοινωνικών, πολιτιστικών και οικονομικών). Αυτό απαιτεί δράσεις που θα επιτρέπουν στο πολεοδομικό σύστημα να διατηρήσει τους μόνιμους κατοίκους, να υποδεχθεί τους νεοεισάγοντες (ως κατοίκους ή ως χρήστες) και να αναπτύξει δραστηριότητες χωρίς να προκληθεί συμφόρηση.</td>
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<th><strong>j - Tiempos</strong></th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>k - Equilibrio y compatibilidad</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La salvaguarda de las poblaciones históricas debe, como condición prioritaria, preservar los grandes equilibrios (espaciales, ambientales, sociales, culturales y económicos). Esto implica acciones que permitan a la estructura urbana mantener sus habitantes originales y acoger a aquellos otros que lleguen (como residentes o como usuarios de la ciudad histórica). También deben posibilitar el desarrollo urbano sin causar la congestión.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>l - Выравнивающее и совместимость</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Сохранение исторических городов должно включать, как обязательное условие, сохранение фундаментальных пространственных, экологических, социальных, культурных и экономических балансов. Это требует действий, которые позволяют городской структуре сохранить когерентных жителей и привлекать вновь прибывающих (как резидентов или в качестве пользователей исторического центра города), а также оказывать помощь развитию, не создавая перенаселения.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>m - Доверительность и совместимость</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Быстрая перемен является параметром, который подлежит контролю. Чрезмерная быстрая может негативно воздействовать на сохранность всех ценностей исторического города.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>n - Эффективность и совместимость</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Размеры и частота воздействий должны быть включены и совмещены с документацией по выполнению существующих планов, дальнейшего планирования и исследований; также должны соблюдаться</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The safeguarding and management of a historic town or urban area must be guided by prudence, a systematic approach and discipline, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Safeguarding and management must be based on preliminary multidisciplinary studies, in order to determine the urban heritage elements and values to be conserved. It is imperative to have a profound knowledge of the site and its setting to inform any safeguarding action.

Continuous monitoring and maintenance is essential to safeguard a historic town or urban area effectively.

Proper planning requires up-to-date precise documentation and recording (context analysis, study at different scales, inventory of component parts and of impact).
Direct consultation and continuous dialogue with the residents and other stakeholders is indispensable because the safeguarding of their historic town or area concerns them first and foremost.

**h - Governance**

Good governance makes provision for organizing broad orchestration amongst all stakeholders: elected authorities, municipal services, public administrations, experts, professional organizations, voluntary bodies, universities, residents, etc. This is essential for the successful safeguarding, rehabilitation and sustainable development of historic towns and urban areas.

Participation by the residents can be facilitated through distributing information, awareness raising and training. The traditional systems of urban governance should examine all aspects of cultural and social diversity, so as to establish new democratic institutions to suit the new reality.

Procedures for urban planning and safeguarding historic cities must provide sufficient information and time for residents to give fully informed responses.
Safeguarding needs to be encouraged and financial measures put in place, in order to facilitate partnerships with players from the private sector in the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

**i - Multidisciplinarity and cooperation**

"Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.” (Washington Charter)

From the beginning of preliminary studies, the safeguarding of historic towns should be based on an effective collaboration between specialists of many different disciplines, and undertaken with the cooperation of researchers, public services, private enterprises and the broader public.

These studies should lead to concrete proposals that can be taken up by political decision-makers, social and economic agents and residents.

**j - Cultural diversity**

Within the context of urban conservation planning, the cultural diversity of the different communities that have inhabited historic towns over the course of time must be re-

---

**FR**

réagir en toute connaissance de cause.

Les actions de sauvegarde doivent être favorisées et des mesures financières prises pour faciliter des partenariats avec le secteur privé, dans le domaine de la conservation et la restauration du bâti.

**FR**

i - Pluridisciplinarité et coopération

« La planification de la sauvegarde des villes et quartiers historiques doit être précédée d'études pluridisciplinaires ». (Charte de Washington)

La sauvegarde des villes historiques doit être fondée sur une collaboration effective entre des spécialistes de nombreuses disciplines différentes, toujours à partir d'études préalables et avec la coopération des chercheurs, des services publics, des entreprises privées et du grand public.

Ces études doivent aboutir à des propositions concrètes qui puissent être assumées par les responsables politiques, les agents économiques et sociaux et les habitants.

**FR**

j - Diversité culturelle

Dans un contexte de planification urbaine en conservation, il faut respecter et mettre en valeur la diversité culturelle des différentes communautés qui ont habité au fil de l'histoire.
It is essential to establish a sensitive and shared balance in order to maintain their historical heritage in the fullness of its cultural diversity.

4 - Proposals and Strategies

a - Elements to be preserved

1 - The authenticity and integrity of historic towns, whose essential character is expressed by the nature and coherence of all their tangible and intangible elements, notably:

| a | - Urban patterns as defined by the street grid, the lots, the green spaces and the relationships between buildings and green and open spaces; |
| b | - The form and appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by their structure, volume, style, scale, materials, colour and decoration; |
| c | - The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made; | (Washington Charter) |
| d | - The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time; |
| e | - Cultural traditions, traditional techniques, spirit of place and everything that contributes to the identity of a place; |

| a | - La autenticidad e integridad de las poblaciones y áreas históricas, cuyo carácter y su coherencia entre elementos materiales e inmateriales expresan su especificidad, y, en particular: |
| b | - Las formas y el aspecto de los edificios (interior y exterior), tales como son definidos por su estructura, volumen, estilo, escala, materiales, colores e decoración; |
| c | - Las relaciones de la ciudad con su entorno natural o creado por el hombre, (Charte de Washington); |
| d | - Las diferentes funciones que la ciudad ha adquirido a lo largo del tiempo; |
| e | - Las tradiciones culturales, técnicas tradicionales, el espíritu de lugares y todo aquello que contribuye a la identidad de un lugar; |

| a | - La forma urbana definida por el trazado, el parcelario, los espacios verdes, las relaciones entre los diferentes espacios urbanos: espacios públicos, espacios libres, espacios plantados; |
| b | - La forma y el aspecto de los edificios (interiores y exteriores), tal como son definidos por su estructura, volumen, estilo, escala, materiales, colores y decoraciones; |
| c | - Las relaciones de la ciudad con su entorno natural o creado por el hombre, (Carta de Washington); |
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| e | - Las tradiciones culturales, técnicas tradicionales, el espíritu de lugares y todo aquello que contribuye a la identidad de un lugar; |
2 - The relationships between the site in its totality, its constituent parts, the context of the site, and the parts that make up this context;

3 - Social fabric, cultural diversity;

4 - Non-renewable resources, minimising their consumption and encouraging their reuse and recycling.

**b - New functions**

"New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic towns or urban area." (Washington Charter)

The introduction of new activities must not compromise the survival of traditional activities or anything that supports the daily life of the local inhabitants. This could help to preserve the historical cultural diversity and plurality, some of the most valuable elements in this context.

Before introducing a new activity, it is necessary to consider the number of users involved, the length of use, and the impact on traditional local practices.

Such new functions must also satisfy the need for sustainable development, in line with the concept of

**b - Nouvelles fonctions**

«Les fonctions et activités nouvelles doivent être compatibles avec le caractère des villes historiques. » (Charte de Washington).

L'introduction de nouvelles fonctions ne doit pas compromettre le maintien des activités traditionnelles et de tout ce qui est utile pour la vie quotidienne des habitants. Cela permet de préserver la diversité et pluralité culturelle historique, facteurs constitutants primordiaux dans un tel contexte.

Avant d'introduire une nouvelle activité, il faut considérer le nombre d'utilisateurs concernés, la durée d'utilisation, la compatibilité avec les autres activités existantes et l'impact sur les pratiques traditionnelles locales.

Ces nouvelles fonctions doivent aussi satisfaire les besoins du développement durable, dans une

**b - Новые функции**

“Новые функции и виды деятельности должны быть совместимы с характером исторических городов и урбанизированных территорий» (Вашингтонская хартия, ст. 8).

Внедрение новых видов деятельности не должно ставить под угрозу существование их традиционных видов и всего того, что поддерживает повседневную жизнь местного населения. Это может помочь сохранить историко-культурное разнообразие и плераризм — факто́ры, являющиеся первостепенными в этом контексте.

Прежде чем вводить новый вид деятельности, необходимо учитывать количество потребителей, ее длительность, совместимость с другими существующими видами и влияние на местные традиционные практические методы.

2 - Las relaciones existentes entre el sitio, concebido en su totalidad, las partes que lo constituyen, su contexto y las partes que forman este contexto.

3 - El entramado social, la diversidad cultural.

4 - Los materiales no renovables minimizan el consumo y estimulan su reutilización y reciclaje.

**b - Nuevas funciones**

“Las nuevas funciones deben ser compatibles con el carácter, vocación y estructura de las poblaciones o áreas urbanas históricas” (Carta de Washington, art. 8).

La introducción de nuevas funciones no debe comprometer el mantenimiento de los usos tradicionales ni todo aquello que sea útil para la vida cotidiana de los habitantes. Esto permite preservar la diversidad y pluralidad cultural históricas, factores considerados primordiales en estos contextos históricos urbanos.

Antes de introducir una actividad nueva, hay que considerar el número de usuarios interesados, la duración del uso, la compatibilidad con el resto de las actividades existentes y el impacto sobre las prácticas tradicionales locales.

Estas nuevas funciones deben satisfacer también las necesidades de desarrollo sostenible; y todo ello
When it is necessary to construct new buildings or to adapt existing ones, contemporary architecture must be coherent with the existing urban environment. Contemporary architecture should find its expression while respecting the scale of the site, and have a clear rapport with existing architecture and the development patterns of its context.

"Analysis of the urban context should precede any new construction not only so as to define the general character of the group of buildings but also to analyse its dominant features, e.g. the harmony of heights, colours, materials and forms, constants in the way the façades and roofs are built, the relationship between the volume of buildings and the spatial volume, as well as their average proportions and their position. Particular attention should be given to the size of the lots since there is a danger that any reorganization of the lots may cause a change of mass which could be deleterious to the harmony of the whole..." (Nairobi Recommendation art 28).

Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral conception de la ville historique en tant qu'écosystème unique et irremplaçable.

"Une analyse du contexte urbain devrait précéder toute construction nouvelle non seulement pour définir le caractère général de l'ensemble, mais aussi pour en analyser les dominantes: harmonie des hauteurs, couleurs, matériaux et formes, constantes dans l'agencement des façades et des toitures, rapports des volumes bâtis et des espaces ainsi que leurs proportions moyennes et l'implantation des édifices. Une attention particulière devrait être accordée à la dimension des parcelles, tout remaniement risquant d'avoir un effet de masse nuisible à l'ordonnance de l'ensemble. » (Recommandation de Nairobi art 28).

Perspectives, vues, points focaux, coulours visuels font partie intégrante de la ville historique et son unité et son irremplaçabilité.

"...un análisis del contexto urbano debería preceder a toda nueva construcción, no sólo para definir el carácter general del conjunto, sino también para analizar sus dominantes: armonía de las alturas, colores, materiales y formas, constantes de ordenación de las fachadas y los tejados, relaciones de los volúmenes construidos y de los espacios, así como sus proporciones media y la implantación de los. Se debería prestar especial atención a la dimensión de las parcelas, por cuanto toda modificación de ellas podría tener un efecto de masa perjudicial para la disposición del conjunto" (Recomendación de Nairobi, art 28).

Las perspectivas, vistas, puntos focales y pasillos visuales son par-}

- Contemporary architecture

When it is necessary to construct new buildings or to adapt existing ones, contemporary architecture must be coherent with the existing urban environment. Contemporary architecture should find its expression while respecting the scale of the site, and have a clear rapport with existing architecture and the development patterns of its context.

"Analysis of the urban context should precede any new construction not only so as to define the general character of the group of buildings but also to analyse its dominant features, e.g. the harmony of heights, colours, materials and forms, constants in the way the façades and roofs are built, the relationship between the volume of buildings and the spatial volume, as well as their average proportions and their position. Particular attention should be given to the size of the lots since there is a danger that any reorganization of the lots may cause a change of mass which could be deleterious to the harmony of the whole..." (Nairobi Recommendation art 28).

Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral conception de la ville historique en tant qu’écosystème unique et irremplaçable.

"Une analyse du contexte urbain devrait précéder toute construction nouvelle non seulement pour définir le caractère général de l’ensemble, mais aussi pour en analyser les dominantes: harmonie des hauteurs, couleurs, matériaux et formes, constantes dans l’agencement des façades et des toitures, rapports des volumes bâtis et des espaces ainsi que leurs proportions moyennes et l’implantation des édifices. Une attention particulière devrait être accordée à la dimension des parcelles, tout remaniement risquant d’avoir un effet de masse nuisible à l’ordonnance de l’ensemble. » (Recommandation de Nairobi art 28).

Perspectives, vues, points focaux, couleurs visuels font partie intégrante de la ville historique et son unité et son irremplaçabilité.

"...un análisis del contexto urbano debería preceder a toda nueva construcción, no sólo para definir el carácter general del conjunto, sino también para analizar sus dominantes: armonía de las alturas, colores, materiales y formas, constantes de ordenación de las fachadas y los tejados, relaciones de los volúmenes construidos y de los espacios, así como sus proporciones media y la implantación de los. Se debería prestar especial atención a la dimensión de las parcelas, por cuanto toda modificación de ellas podría tener un efecto de masa perjudicial para la disposición del conjunto" (Recomendación de Nairobi, art 28).

Las perspectivas, vistas, puntos focales y pasillos visuales son par-
The introduction of a new building into a historical context or landscape must be evaluated from a formal and functional point of view, especially when it is designated for new activities.

d - Public space

Public space in historic towns is not just an essential resource for circulation, but is also a place for contemplation, learning and enjoyment of the town. Its design and layout, including the choice of street furniture, as well as its management, must protect its character and beauty, and promote its use as a public place dedicated to social communication.

The balance between public open space and the dense built environment must be carefully analyzed and controlled in the event of new interventions and new uses.

d - Espace public

L’espace public n’est pas seulement un espace réservé à la circulation dans les villes historiques, mais aussi un lieu d’où l’on peut contempler, découvrir et jouer de la ville. Son tracé, son aménagement, y compris le mobilier urbain, ainsi que sa gestion, doivent protéger son caractère et sa beauté et promouvoir son usage comme lieu consacré aux relations sociales.

d - Espacio público

El espacio público no es sólo un espacio reservado a la circulación en las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas, sino también un lugar desde el que se permite contemplar, descubrir y disfrutar la ciudad. Su diseño, acondicionamiento, incluido el mobiliario urbano, así como su gestión, deben proteger su carácter y belleza, al tiempo que promover su uso como lugar consagrado a las relaciones sociales.

d - Ημισέλιος χώρος

Ο δημόσιος χώρος στις ιστορικές πόλεις δεν είναι μόνο ένας χώρος προορισμένος για κυκλοφορία αλλά και ένας χώρος στοχασμού, ανακάλυψης και απόλαυσης της πόλης. Ο αξιοθαυμασμός και η διαρροήβιθμη του, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του αστικού εξοπλισμού, όπως της επίσης και της διαχείρισης του, πρέπει να προστατεύουν τον χαρακτήρα και την ομορφιά του και να προωθούν τη λειτουργία του ως (δημόσιος) χώρο προορισμένο για κοινωνικές συναναστροφές.

h - ιστοριοποίηση ανάμεσα στον αναχώρητο δημόσιο χώρο και στο πυκνοδομημένο περιβάλλον πρέπει να αναλύεται προσεκτικά και να ελέγχεται αυστηρά στην περίπτωση νέων επεμβάσεων ή χρήσεων.

d - Единицеско пространство

Общественото пространство в историческите градове не само ресурс за движение, но и място за създаване, постигане и наслаждение. Его план и композиция, включва уличните аксесоари, а така и управление им, следва да способствуват зачувването му, красотата и способствувате го в качеството общественото място, предназначено за социалните комуникации.

Равновесие между обществените открытия пространствами и плотной застройкой должны тщательно анализироваться и контролироваться в случае новых вмешательств и новых использований.
Urban planning to safeguard historic towns must take into consideration the residents’ need for facilities.

The integration of new facilities into historic buildings is a challenge that local authorities must not ignore.

Most historic towns and urban areas were designed for pedestrians and slow forms of transport. Gradually these places were invaded by the car, causing their degradation. At the same time, quality of life has reduced.

Traffic infrastructure (car parks, subway stations, etc.) must be planned in ways that will not dam-

Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be strictly controlled by regulations.” (Washington Charter)

“When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate a historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them.” (Washington Charter)

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Les infrastructures de mobilité (parking, stations de métro, etc.) doivent être planifiées de manière

La plupart des villes et ensembles urbains historiques ont été conçus pour des piétons et un transport à petite vitesse. Progressivement ces espaces ont été envahis par l’automobile, provoquant leur dégradation. Dans le même temps, la qualité de vie y a baissé.

Les infrastructures de mobilité (car parks, subway stations, etc.) must be planned in ways that will not dam-

Les infrastructures de mobilité (parking, stations de métro, etc.) doivent être planifiées de manière
It is important to encourage pedestrian circulation. To achieve this, traffic should be drastically limited and parking facilities reduced. At the same time, sustainable, non-polluting public transport systems need to be introduced, and soft mobility promoted.

Roadways should be studied and planned to give priority to pedestrians. Parking facilities should preferably be located outside protected zones and, if possible, outside buffer zones.

Underground infrastructure, such as subways, must be planned so as not to damage historic or archaeological fabric or its environment.

Major high networks must avoid protected areas and buffer zones.

g - Tourism

Tourism can play a positive role in the development and revitalisation of historic towns and urban areas. The development of tourism in historic towns should be based on the enhancement of monuments and open spaces; on respect and support for local community identity and its culture and traditional activities; and on the creation of voids of circulation legible.

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Major high networks must avoid protected areas and buffer zones.

Es importante favorecer el tráfico peatonal y para esto hace falta limitar drásticamente la circulación motorizada y reducir el estacionamiento. Deben establecerse sistemas de transporte público adecuados, sostenibles y no contaminantes, y, al mismo tiempo, promover los sistemas de transporte ligeros.

Debería estudiarse y planificarse la red viaria dando prioridad a los peatones. Las áreas de estacionamiento se implantarán preferentemente fuera de las zonas protegidas y, si es posible, también de sus entornos o zonas de amortiguamiento.

Las infraestructuras subterráneas, como el metro, deben planificarse de forma que no dañen el entramado histórico y arqueológico, ni sus entornos.

Las redes viarias principales deben eludir las zonas protegidas y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

g - Turismo

El turismo puede tener un papel positivo en el desarrollo y revitalización de las poblaciones históricas. El desarrollo de ellas debe estar basado en la promoción y disfrute de los monumentos y espacios libres, en el respeto y el mantenimiento de la identidad de las poblaciones locales, sus cultura y tradiciones.

Es importante favorecer el tráfico peatonal y para esto hace falta limitar drásticamente la circulación motorizada y reducir el estacionamiento. Deben establecerse sistemas de transporte público adecuados, sostenibles y no contaminantes, y, al mismo tiempo, promover los sistemas de transporte ligeros.

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Too great an influx of tourists is a danger for the preservation of monuments and historic areas.

Conservation and management plans must take into account the expected impact of tourism, and regulate the process, for the benefit of the heritage and of local residents.

**h - Risks**

“Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting a historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned.” (Washington Charter)

Conservation plans offer an opportunity to improve risk preparedness and to promote environmental management and the principles of sustainability.

**i - Energy saving**

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas, while respecting historic heritage characteristics, should aim to improve energy efficiency and to reduce pollutants.

**tivities; and on the safeguarding of regional and environmental character.** Tourism activity must respect and not interfere with the daily life of residents.

Conservation and management plans must take into account the expected impact of tourism, and regulate the process, for the benefit of the heritage and of local residents.

**h - Risques**

“Les moyens mis en œuvre pour prévenir ou réparer les effets de toutes calamités doivent être adaptés au caractère spécifique des biens à sauvegarder. » (Charte de Washington).

Les plans de sauvegarde offrent l’opportunité de renforcer les capacités de prévention du risque et de promouvoir la gestion environnementale et les principes du développement durable.

**i - Economies d’énergie**

Toute intervention dans les villes et ensembles historiques doit être orientée vers l’amélioration de l’efficacité énergétique et la réduction des pollutions, tout en respectant
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<td>The use of renewable energy resources should be enhanced.</td>
<td>L'utilisation de sources d'énergie renouvelables doit être renforcée.</td>
<td>Η συμμετοχή και η εμπλοκή των κατοίκων όλης της πόλης –καθώς και όλων των τοπικών ενδιαφερόμενων ομάδων– είναι απαραίτητη για την επιτυχία του προγράμματος προστασίας.</td>
<td>La participación y el compromiso de los habitantes son imprescindibles para conseguir la conservación de la población o área urbana histórica y deben ser estimulados.</td>
<td>Использование возобновляемых источников энергии должна быть расширено.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any new construction in historic areas must be energy efficient. Urban green spaces, green corridors and other measures should be adopted to avoid urban heat islands.</td>
<td>Toute nouvelle construction dans les quartiers historiques doit être économie sur le plan énergétique. La planification d'espaces verts urbains, trames verte et autres mesures devrait être adoptée, afin d'éviter les îlots de chaleur urbaine.</td>
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<td>La planificación en las zonas urbanas históricas debe ser un proceso participativo en el que se impliquen todas las partes interesadas.</td>
<td>Любое новое строительство в исторических районах должно быть энергетически эффективным.</td>
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### J - Participation

"The participation and the involvement of the residents - and all local interest groups - 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." (Washington Charter, art 3).

**J - Participation**

"La participación y el compromiso de los habitantes son imprescindibles para conseguir la conservación de la población o área urbana histórica y deben ser estimulados. No se debe olvidar que dicha conservación concierne en primer lugar a sus habitantes." (Carta de Washington, art 3).}

Planning in historic urban areas must be a participatory process, involving all stakeholders.

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. The actions of conservation associations must be encouraged, and financial

### J - Сыямою</li></ul>

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<td>le patrimoine historique.</td>
<td>L'utilisation de sources d'énergie renouvelables doit être renforcée.</td>
<td>Πρέπει να ενθαρρυνθεί η χρήση ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας.</td>
<td>Debe reforzarse la utilización de fuentes de energía renovables.</td>
<td>Использование возобновляемых источников энергии должна быть расширено.</td>
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| Any new construction in historic areas must be energy efficient. Urban green spaces, green corridors and other measures should be adopted to avoid urban heat islands. | Toute nouvelle construction dans les quartiers historiques doit être économie sur le plan énergétique. La planification d'espaces verts urbains, trames verte et autres mesures devrait être adoptée, afin d'éviter les îlots de chaleur urbaine. | Κάθε νέο κτίριο σε ιστορικές περιοχές πρέπει να έχει ενεργειακή επιτρέπουσα προστασία. Για να αποφεύγεται το φαινόμενο της δημιουργίας αστικών θερμών νησίδων, θα πρέπει να υιοθετηθεί ο σχεδιασμός αστικού προανά και άλλα μέτρα. | Στην προστασία των ιστορικών πόλων πρέπει να παραβλέπεται την ιστορική κληρονομική. | В целях уважения и вовлечения, общие сведения о программе должны быть подготовлены для всех жителей, начиная с детей школьного возраста. Действия ассоциаций по сохранению должны поощряться, и приниматься финанс
measures put in place, to facilitate the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

Mutual understanding, based on public awareness, and the search for common objectives between local communities and professional groups, is the basis of the successful conservation, revitalization and development of historic towns.

Information technology enables direct and immediate communication. This allows for active and responsible participation by local groups.

Authorities must be encouraged to take an interest in the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, in order to establish financial measures which will enable management and improvement plans to succeed.

**k - Conservation Plan**

“The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between historic urban areas …” (Washington Charter art. 5).

It covers both tangible and intangible elements, in order to protect a place’s identity without impeding its evolution.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as the legal, admin-

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<td><strong>measures put in place, to facilitate the conservation and restoration of the built environment.</strong></td>
<td>financieres destines a faciliter la conservation et la restauration du bâti mises en place.</td>
<td>говену прорастась виа эфармодиза-</td>
<td>de las asociaciones de defensa del patrimonio y activarse las medidas financieras destinadas a facilitar la conservation y restauración del medio construido.</td>
<td><strong>современные меры для содействия сохранению и восстановлению архитектурной среды.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mutual understanding, based on public awareness, and the search for common objectives between local communities and professional groups, is the basis of the successful conservation, revitalization and development of historic towns.</strong></td>
<td>Une compréhension mutuelle, fondée sur la sensibilisation du public et la recherche d’objectifs communs entre habitants et professionnels, est un gage de réussite de la conservation, revitalisation et développement des villes historiques.</td>
<td>Η συμπεριφορά τετελεσμένη στην ευαισθητοποίηση του κοινού, και η αναζήτηση κοινών στόχων μεταξύ κατοίκων και επαγγελματιών, αποτελούν τη βάση της επιτυχίας συντήρησης, αναζωογόνησης και ανάπτυξης των ιστορικών πόλεων.</td>
<td>La comprensión mutua, fundada en la sensibilización pública y en la búsqueda de objetivos comunes entre habitantes y profesionales, es la base del éxito de la conservación, revitalización y desarrollo de las poblaciones históricas.</td>
<td><strong>Взаимопонимание, основанное на осведомленности общественности, и поиск общих целей между местными и профессиональными группами являются основой успешного сохранения, возрождения и развития исторических городов.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Information technology enables direct and immediate communication. This allows for active and responsible participation by local groups.</strong></td>
<td>Les technologies d’information permettent une communication directe et immédiate. Cela facilite la participation active et responsable des groupes locaux.</td>
<td>Οι τεχνολογίες της πληροφορίας επιτρέπουν την άμεση και έγκαιρη επικοινωνία. Αυτό διευκολύνει την ενέργη και υπεύθυνη συμμετοχή των τοπικών ομάδων.</td>
<td>Las tecnologías de la información permiten una comunicación directa e inmediata. Esto facilita la participación activa y responsable de los grupos locales.</td>
<td><strong>Информационные технологии могут обеспечить прямую и непосредственную связь. Это дает возможность активного и ответственного участия местных групп.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Authorities must be encouraged to take an interest in the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, in order to establish financial measures which will enable management and improvement plans to succeed.</strong></td>
<td>L’intérêt des autorités pour la sauvegarde des villes et des ensembles historiques doit être encouragé afin d’établir les mesures financières adéquates à la réussite des plans de mise en valeur et de gestion.</td>
<td>Αυτό πρέπει να ενδιαφέρεται το ενδιαφέρον των αρχών για την προστασία των ιστορικών πόλεων και αστικών περιοχών, ώστε να εφαρμόσουν ακόμη μέτρα που θα διευκόλυνουν την επιτυχία των σχεδίων αξιοποίησης της διαχείρισης.</td>
<td>Debe promoverse el interés de las autoridades por la salvaguardia de las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas, de forma que establezcan medidas financieras adecuadas para alcanzar planes de promoción y gestión.</td>
<td><strong>Следует поощрять интерес властей к сохранению исторических городов и урбанизированных территорий, чтобы, при принятии соответствующих финансовых мер, позволить достичь успехов в управлении и реализации планов развития.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>k - Conservation Plan</strong></td>
<td><strong>k - Plan de sauvegarde</strong></td>
<td><strong>k - Σχέδιο προστασίας</strong></td>
<td><strong>k - Plan de salvaguardia</strong></td>
<td><strong>k - План сохранения</strong></td>
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<td>“The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between historic urban areas …” (Washington Charter art. 5).</td>
<td>« Le plan de sauvegarde devra s’attacher à définir une articulation harmonieuse des quartiers historiques… » (Charte de Washington art. 5).</td>
<td>Το σχέδιο προστασίας θα πρέπει να διασφαλίζει την αρμονική σχέση των ιστορικών συνοικιών». (Χάρτα της Ουάσινγκτον).</td>
<td>“El plan de conservación tratará de lograr una relación armónica entre el área urbana histórica y el conjunto de la población” (Carta de Washington, art. 5).</td>
<td>«План сохранения должен быть направлен на обеспечение гармоничных отношений между историческими урбанизированными территориями… » (Вашингтонская хартия, ст. 5).</td>
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<td><strong>It covers both tangible and intangible elements, in order to protect a place’s identity without impeding its evolution.</strong></td>
<td>Il concerne à la fois des éléments matériels et immatériels, afin de protéger l’identité des lieux, sans entraver leur évolution.</td>
<td>Αφορά τα υλικά και άνωλη στοιχεία προκειμένου να προστατεύει την ταυτότητα ενός τόπου χωρίς να εμποδίζει την εξέλιξή του.</td>
<td>Este plan atiña, a la vez, a los elementos materiales e inmateriales, con el fin de proteger la identidad de los lugares sin impedir su evolución.</td>
<td><strong>Он охватывает как материальные, так и нематериальные элементы, для того, чтобы защитить идентичность места без препятствий к его эволюции.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as the legal, admin-</strong></td>
<td><strong>Les principaux objectifs du Plan de Sauvegarde doivent être de « … définir les orientations et modalités… »</strong></td>
<td><strong>Οι κυριάρχης στοιχεία του σχεδίου προστασίας οφείλουν να είναι «η σφαξια διατύπωση των κατευθυ-</strong></td>
<td><strong>Los objetivos principales del plan de salvaguardia deben “…definir la principal orientación y modalidad…”</strong></td>
<td><strong>Основные цели плана сохранения должны быть ясно обозначены, равно как и правовые, администра</strong></td>
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A conservation plan must be based on urban planning for the whole town, including analysis of archaeological, historical, architectural, technical, sociological and economic values. It should define a conservation project, and be combined with a management plan and followed by permanent monitoring.

The conservation plan must determine the terms, rules, objectives and outcomes of any changes. It "should determine which buildings - and spaces - must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable." (Washington Charter).

Before any intervention, existing conditions should be rigourously documented.

The conservation plan must identify and protect the elements contributing to the values and character of the town, as well as the components that enrich and/or demonstrate the character of the historic town and urban area.

The proposals in the conservation plan must be articulated in a realistic fashion, from the legislative, financial and economic point necessary to attain them." (Washington Charter art. 5)

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<td>Un plan de sauvegarde doit être un document d’urbanisme comprenant une analyse des facteurs archéologiques, historiques, architecturaux, techniques, sociologiques et économiques. Il doit définir un projet de conservation et le combiner avec un plan de gestion et un dispositif de suivi permanent.</td>
<td>Ένας σχεδιάστης προστασίας θα πρέπει να βασίζεται στον πολεοδομικό σχεδιασμό όλης της πόλης και να περιλαμβάνει ανάλυση των αρχαιολογικών, ιστορικών, αρχιτεκτονικών, τεχνικών, κοινωνικών και οικονομικών αξιών. Ως προς την προστασία και τη διαχείριση, και με μια πρόταση διαχείρισης, και να εφαρμόζεται διάρκειας παρακολούθησης.</td>
<td>Un plan de salvaguardia debe estar basado en un plan urbanístico que considere el conjunto de la ciudad y que incluya un análisis de los valores arqueológicos, históricos, arquitectónicos, técnicos, sociológicos y económicos. Debe definir un proyecto de conservación y combinarlo con un plan de gestión y de seguimiento continuo.</td>
<td>План сохранения должен быть основан на концепции градостроительного развития всего города, включающей анализ археологических, исторических, архитектурных, технических, социологических и экономических ценностей, что должно служить основанием для программ сохранения, в сочетании с планированием и последующим постоянным мониторингом.</td>
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of view, as well as with regard to the required standards and restrictions.

“The Conservation Plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.” (Washington Charter art.5).

When there is no conservation plan, all necessary conservation and development activities in a historic town must be carried out in accordance with the principles and objectives of conservation and enhancement.

I - Management Plan

An effective management system should be devised according to the type and characteristics of each historic town and urban area, and their cultural and natural context. It should integrate traditional practices, and be co-ordinated with other urban and regional planning tools in force.

A management plan is based on the knowledge, conservation and enhancement of tangible and intangible resources.

Therefore it must:
• determine the cultural values;
• identify stakeholders and their values;
• identify potential conflicts;
• determine conservation targets;
• determine legal, financial, administrative and technical

que par rapport aux normes et restrictions imposées.

« Le plan de sauvegarde doit bénéficier de l’adhésion des habitants. » (Charte de Washington art. 5).

En l’absence d’un plan de sauvegarde, toutes les opérations de conservation et de transformation de la ville historique doivent être effectuées conformément aux principes et objectifs de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur.

I - Plan de gestion

Un système de gestion efficace doit être conçu selon le type et les caractéristiques des villes et ensembles historiques et selon leur contexte culturel et naturel. Il doitintégrer les activités traditionnelles et être coordonné avec les autres instruments de planification urbaine et territoriale en vigueur.

Un plan de gestion s’appuie sur la connaissance, la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur des ressources matérielles et immatérielles.

Par conséquent, il doit:
• déterminer les valeurs culturelles;
• identifier les parties prenantes et leurs valeurs;
• identifier les conflits-potentiels;
• définir des objectifs de sauvegarde,

I - Σχέδιο διαχείρισης

Ένα αποτελεσματικό σύστημα διαχείρισης πρέπει να διαμορφώνεται ανάλογα με τα χαρακτηριστικά των ιστορικών πόλεων, οικισμών και αστικών περιοχών και ανάλογα με το πολιτιστικό και φυσικό περιβάλλον τους. Πρέπει να ενσωματώνει παραδοσιακές δραστηριότητες και να συντονίζεται με τα λοιπά εργαλεία πολεοδομικού και χωρωτακτικού σχεδιασμού που βρίσκονται σε ισχύ.

Το πρόγραμμα διαχείρισης στηρίζεται στη γνώση, στην προστασία και την αξιοποίηση των υλικών και άνων πόρων.

Γι’ αυτό οφείλει:
• να προσδιορίσει τις πολιτιστικές αξίες;
• να αναγνωρίσει τους αναμετέχοντες και τις αξίες τους;
• να αναγνωρίσει τις πιθανές συγκρούσεις;
• να ορίσει τους στόχους

punto de vista de las normas y restricciones que imponen.

"El plan debe contar con la adhesión de los habitantes." (Carta de Washington, art. 5).

En ausencia de un plan de salvaguardia, todas las intervenciones para conservar y transformar la ciudad histórica deben ser llevadas a cabo conforme a los principios y objetivos de salvaguardia y valorización.

I - Plan de gestión

Debe elaborarse un sistema de gestión eficaz según el tipo y características de las poblaciones y áreas urbanas históricas y según su contexto cultural y natural. Este sistema debe integrar las actividades tradicionales y estar coordinado con el resto de los instrumentos de planificación urbana y territorial vigentes.

Un plan de gestión se apoya en el conocimiento, la salvaguardia y valorización de los recursos materiales e inmateriales.

En consecuencia, el sistema debe:
• determinar los valores culturales;
• identificar a las poblaciones y agentes y concernidos y sus valores;
• identificar conflictos potenciales,

只得елить точки зрения, а также с учетом необходимых стандартов и ограничений.

«План сохранения должен быть поддержан жителями исторического района» (Вашингтонская хартия, ст. 5).

При отсутствии плана сохранения все необходимые мероприятия по сохранению и развитию исторического центра города должны осуществляться в соответствии с принципами и целями его сохранения и использования.

I - План управления (менеджмент план)

Эффективная система управления должна быть разработана в зависимости от типа и особенностей каждого исторического города и урбанизированной территории, их культурного и природного окружения. Она должна объединять традиционные практики и быть согласованной с другими инструментами городского и регионального планирования, с территориальным законодательством.

План управления базируется на знаниях, сохранении и использовании материальных и нематериальных ресурсов.

Потому необходимо:
• Определить культурные ценности;
• Определить заинтересованные стороны и их значимость;
• Выявить потенциальные конфликты;
• Определить цели сохранения;
methods and tools;  
• understand strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;  
• define suitable strategies, deadlines for the work, and specific actions.

The production of such a management plan should be a participatory process.

In addition to the information provided by local authorities, officials, field survey and detailed documentation, the Plan should include, as an appendix, the conclusions from stakeholder discussions and an analysis of the conflicts arising in these inherently contradictory debates.

### Follow Up

These recommendations are the outcome of collaborative work by CIVVIH, which intends them as a contribution to the wider discussions being led by ICOMOS. This is an open source document that can be updated in the light of the evolution of the issues discussed.

### Suivi

Ces recommandations sont le résultat d’une démarche collaborati-ve conçue par le CIVVIH qui contribue ainsi à la réflexion universelle menée par l’ICOMOS. Il s’agit d’un document ouvert qui pourra être actualisé à la lumière de l’évolution des questions débat-""
CIVVIH
The International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) was established in 1982. The Committee deals with questions relevant to the planning and management of historic towns and villages. Its membership is made of experts who have different professional backgrounds related to historic town preservation. We come from ICOMOS member countries all over the world to share their knowledge and experience with colleagues practicing in the field.

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