



La Biennial of Urban and Architectural Restoration

it is an international cultural event proposed by **CICOP – Italy**

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Aware Protection & Compatible Enhancement

Bosnian Theme C

Strategies for reclaiming disused buildings located in urban and extra-urban areas, industrial archaeology.

With reference to the growing edification demand and the demographic and infrastructural transformations of the cities, has become critical individualize a global strategy for the reuse of abandoned industrial buildings or representative ones (i.e. cinemas, theatres, buildings for the craft industry, barracks, incinerates, spinning mill, etc. ...), based on a careful and interdisciplinary analysis of processes which alter the built environment.

Only through a rich scenario of ideas and ties, like the one that will offer an International Biennial of Restoration, is believed that could emerge strategies of "recovery", based on interdisciplinary approaches and focusing the attention on Resources and Values.

Topics:

1. Sustainable Re-Use in disused buildings and abandoned sites

Responsible: Dr. Aida Idrizbegović (aida_ba@yahoo.com) and Dr. Maja Popovac (popovac@hotmail.com)

Sustainability is a multilayered process that involves social, economic and architectural issues that can come out of realistic needs of a certain community or can also have the potential to generate a certain need or demand. The most desired feature (of new structure) is the ability to transform and to resonate to its targeted context - a synthesis of particularities of place, time and situation. But context is also an ever expanding, changing determinant that evolves with the city and its functions.

All this leads us to a conclusion that there is a need for a new responsible architectural ethical design, that will surpass the ego, the pretentious and abstract architectural concepts, but will result in a "dynamic process" through design and buildings life cycle.

The proposed co-related subtopics are:

1.1. Responsibility: The Ability to Provoke or Provide Response.

1.2. Dynamics (processes and transformation) of Revival of Abandoned Sites

1.3. International cooperation – experience sharing

Invited Key Note Speakers (u.r.):

Invited Key Projects for Exhibition (u.r.):

Abandoned empty sites: Hotel Fouquet, Paris ;National library, Prague; Projects by Francois Roche, B. Schumi Museum in Athens, School in Bangladesh Anna Herringer..

Re-use: Mostar, GHS, by B. Podrecca, Coll Bareau Architects, Hedquarters in Bilbao, Dolce Gabbana showroom, Milan, Siobhan Davies Dance Studio in London, Slaughterhouse in Prague, Mostar Boulevard...

2. Urban Regeneration and gentrification

Responsible: Dr Murat Gül (mgul@ius.edu.ba), Alma Hudovic (ahudovic@ius.edu.ba).

Since the 1980s with changing technologies and social-economic structure of cities, urban regeneration and gentrification has gained new importance as a strategy for ecological sustainability. In many cities around the world disused urban quarters such waterfront establishments, ex-industrial plants and related residential districts are being transformed for new uses and social status. In the light of the burgeoning interests within the concept of sustainability and temporal nature of the power of increasing cultural awareness towards the 'local' versus 'global', 'regenerating the past' calls for a new stream of scholarly attention. In particular, words contained in the lingua franca of heritage such as 'sympathetic', 'harmony', 'retrospective' or 'contrast', mostly employed to validate or repulse the 'urban transformations by design professionals, decision makers and broad community groups require revisiting in this context.

2.1. Social impacts of urban regeneration/gentrification.

2.2. Policy making.

2.3. Environmental impacts of urban regeneration/gentrification.

Invited Key Note Speakers (u.r.):

Ms Susan Macdonald, Director, Field Studies Getty Conservation Institute, USA
Dr John Dee, University of Sydney, Australia
Dr Aylin Orbasli, Oxford Brookes University, UK
Dr Nuray Yildiz, Turkey
Representative from British Urban Regeneration Association
Representative from Historic Scotland
Ms Lucy Burke-Smith, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

Invited Key Projects for Exhibition (u.r.):

Walsh Bay Urban Conservation Area, Sydney
Golden Horn, Istanbul
Redferrn Waterloo Area, Sydney
The Rocks Conservation Area, Sydney
Doclands, London
Barcelona Waterfront
Wynyard Point, Auckland
Galataport, Istanbul

3. Industrial archaeology

Responsible: Dr. sc Adnan Pašić (adnanp@af.unsa.ba), Dr.sc.Elma Durmišević (e.durmisevic@4darchitects.nl), Eng. Senaida Halilović (collaborator)

The study of the industrial archaeology is a phenomenon of the second half of the twentieth century, but the real valorization of industrial heritage is conducted over the last 20 years. Industrial archaeology is evolved as a discipline which take into consideration not only its significance in technological and economic terms but also of its cultural meaning as a symbol of changing. We find industrial archaeology as a systematic study of structures and artefacts who enlarge our understanding of the industrial past.

3.1. *The origins of industrial archaeology in the international context:*

- i. The location of industry;
- ii. Changes through the time;
- iii. Spatial relationships;
- iv. Essential role in creating a historic identity;.....

3.2. *Methodologies, Procedures and Techniques in Industrial Archaeology:*

- i. Development of industrial archaeology theory;
- ii. Practical techniques of the discipline, including documentary research;
- iii. Understanding the potential location;
- iv. Configuration and conversion options;
- v. Field techniques, site identification;
- vi. Industrial heritage in an cultural, economic and technological context;

3.3. *Transformations of industrial heritage:*

- i. Transformation of industrial sites, structure and landscape;
- ii. Transformation of industrial buildings, structures and machinery;
- iii. Evaluation techniques of functional, constructive, and formal values;
- iv. Main lines of the recovery of industrial aesthetics ...

3.4. *Perspectives of industrial heritage-Towards new strategies:*

- i. Preservation of industrial heritage;
- ii. Enterprise and historic industrial field experience;
- iii. The factory as material document;
- iv. Main lines for the recovery of industrial aesthetics;
- v. Managing the abandoned industrial patrimony as museum;
- vi. Industrial archaeology and business culture;
- vii. Green architecture principles applied to disused areas;
- viii. Conservation of the industrial patrimony;
- ix. Towards new unconventional strategies;...

Invited Key Note Speakers (u.r.):

President of SIA USA
President of AIA, UK
Internationally recognized architects in the field industrial heritage

Invited Key Projects for Exhibition (u.r.):

Regenerating the industrial landscape: case studies
Companies and Industrial patrimony: Case studies
International context _UK/USA/NEETHERLANDS_CASE STUDY
Sarajevo CASE STUDY...

4. Regeneration and structural interventions in disused buildings and abandoned sites

Responsible: Dr. Amir Čaušević and Mr. Milorad Skoko (milorad.skoko@af.unsa.ba)

- 4.1. *Physical techniques, Industrial Buildings Conservation and Regeneration, Reviving industrial buildings: an overview of conservation and commercial interests, new uses for old industrial buildings.*
- 4.2. *Structural aspects of Industrial Buildings Conservation through Heritage Database*
- 4.3. *Examples of Recovery of abandoned buildings located in urban and extra-urban*
- 4.4. *Structural aspects of Industrial Buildings Conservation and Philosophy of Structural Appraisal, the Applications, Scope and Process of Structural Appraisal*
- 4.5. *Interventions to structurally qualify the industrial patrimony*
- 4.6. *Conservation of the patrimony: towards new unconventional strategies.*
- 4.7. *Regenerating the industrial landscape: case studies (THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT)*
- 4.8. *SITE-SURVEYING METHODS of abandoned sites*
- 4.9. *Sustainable reuse of historic industrial sites*
- 4.10. *Maintenance in conservation*

Invited Key Note Speakers (u.r.):

Prof. dr. Gavrilovic Predrag, Professor Emeritus, Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, University St "Cyril and Methodius", Skopje

Invited Key Projects for Exhibition (u.r.):

Eveleigh Carriage Works Adaptive Reuse Project, Sydney
Gasometer, Vienna
Silahtaraga Power Station, Istanbul
Esma Sultan Mansion, Istanbul

Invited organizations (u.r.):

University Stuttgart

5. Technology of Interventions in the industrial archaeology areas and environmental impact

Responsibles:

Mr. Neriman Rustempašić (nermanr@af.unsa.ba) and Mr. Amira Salihbegović (amiras@af.unsa.ba), Eng. Vedad Islambegović (colaborator).

5.1 TECHNOLOGY OF INTERVENTIONS - INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AREAS

Left to the tide of time, devastated industrial complexes, zones, warehouses and other objects of our industrial past are neglected and replaced by new „industries“(shopping malls, entertainment centers, parking lots etc.). This causes the cities to lose their landmarks, elements of city morphology and memory of a place and manufacture.

It will take an interdisciplinary engagement and clear tendencies about its future use and valorization, from urban, architectural and economic aspect.

This approach could result in adequate and acceptable transformations of industrial heritage, and at the same time respecting some of the basic principles of revitalization:

- i. New approaches in dealing with building waste (after demolition)
- ii. New ways to reuse and recycle old materials in order to build new
- iii. Common deterioration and pathology of building materials
- iv. Life cycle assessment for industrial heritage
- v. Industrial tourism management
- vi. Sustainable management of industrial sites
- vii. Investigation, identification and evaluation of technological processes, traditional materials and structures
- viii. Reversible technologies concerning industrial heritage

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The use of materials and energy that was necessary for these objects to be built, their maintenance and construction waste are main aspects of environmental influence. Ecological efficiency can be defined as a relation between useful contribution of the building to the costs and its impact in the environment.

This can only be fully evaluated if the life cycle of a building and materials are considered. Life cycle of buildings is usually very long, and this increases the significance of minimizing the impact. Usually the optimum life span of these objects is 80 to 100 years, but by having transformation and new technologies there is a potential to reduce the buildings footprint on the environment through:

- i. Establishing guidelines for good practice including legislation and branding energy efficiency
- ii. Environmental and energy management practices to be enforced
- iii. Innovative environmental technologies concerning industrial heritage
- iv. Economical stimulus for energy efficient practices and services
- v. Diagnosing and improving the pollution damaged sites
- vi. Ecological and economical dimension of industrial heritage preservation

5.3. Potential subtopics for the conference:

- vii. New approaches in dealing with building waste (after demolition)
- viii. New ways to reuse and recycle old materials in order to build new
- ix. Common deterioration and pathology of building materials
- x. Innovative environmental technologies concerning industrial heritage

- xi. Economical stimulus for energy efficient practices and services
- xii. Diagnosing and improving the pollution damaged sites

Potential Key Note Speakers (to be defined):

Potential Key Projects for Exhibition (to be defined):

6. Virtual handling: Emerging computer technologies for heritage conservation

Responsible people: Dr Figen Gül (fgul@ius.edu.ba), Narcisa Hadzic (nhadzic@ius.edu.ba)

Improvements and new developments in the fields of information technology and digital imaging sensors technology make a fully digital system for heritage conservation. The emerging technology does not only facilitate services for archiving heritage items and monuments, but also provides new ways of visualization of new design proposals in heritage conservation areas. In addition, adapting emerging technologies into heritage conservation has potential to enable community-decision makers to access the design and technical resources that will help them visualize strategies for revitalization, make better-informed decisions.

The contribution in this area could have two folds: demonstrations from technology vendors and research paper presentations.

6. 1 The sub-topic might include the followings (but not limited to):

- xiii. methods for visualizing design in heritage conservation
- xiv. promoting technology transfer as an essential component in developing new heritage conservation methods and decision support systems
- xv. Promoting heritage education through the development of electronic systems that facilitate media integration, simulation, interactivity, and distance learning.
- xvi. digital visualization of heritage items, monuments
- xvii. electronic documentation techniques (photogrammetry etc.) and data archiving
- xviii. photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
- xix.

Invited organisations (u.r.):

The International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
the American Society for Photogrammetry & Remote Sensing

Potential key-note speaker

Dr. Manolya Kavakli, Macquere University

7. communication sites

Responisbles: **Mr. sc Mevludin Zečević** (mevludinz@af.unsa.ba), Eng. Nasiha Pozder (nasihap@af.unsa.ba), Eng. Senaida Halilović (collaborator), Eng. Iskra Leko (collaborator)

Spatial interaction is the key in the urban system and includes various types of flows, movements, transactions and communications. In such a complex system it assumed spatial organization, making changes and reorganization of spatial relationships within the urban system.

In today's society, due to the current political and geographic settings, systems of transport and communications create a special zone of impact, "contact points" between different local and culturally conditioned space.

7.1 ports

- **values of the coastal zone**

7.2 railway stations

- **The redevelopment of railway station areas**
- **Impacts on Urban Dynamics**
- **Station areas as nodes and places in urban networks**
- **A multidisciplinary approach of railway station development**
- **Relationship between urban fabric and railways, and possible transformation of urban spaces**

7.3 airports

- **Airports from peacetime prosperity to terror insecurity**
- **Environmental impacts of airports**
- **Airport planning - Design alternatives**
- **Product of supermodernity**

7.4 border places

- **Communication Reduction for Continuous Extreme Values Monitoring**

7.5 others

Potential Key Note Speakers (to be defined):

Potential Key Projects for Exhibition (to be defined):

Sarajevo airport

Bistrik railway station

8. urban competitiveness Vs(and) urban memory – urban restructuring of brownfield sites and ex-„red-belt“ neighborhoods

Responsible: Mr. Sc. Mejrema Zatrić (mejremaz@af.unsa.ba)

Due to the continuous trend of transition of cities' economic basis from production to services, brown-field sites /declining industrial zones/ and ex-„red-belt“/blue-collar workers'/ neighborhoods are on the front-line of transformation, the initiatives for which range from ambitious mega-projects to generic investor-led interventions in urban tissue. The ever-stronger imperative of positioning of cities on the „global market of cities“ as desirable for investment and living, places protagonists of city governance, planning and urban design under significant pressure when it comes to creation of the consistent system of values related to „management“ of urban transformation. While the potentials of city-branding that lie in marketing and presentation of cities' cultural capital are recognized, the impact of this awareness tends to be limited to cultural heritage preservation of more representative historic centers, CBDs and inner city neighborhoods. The transformation of less central and less representative areas of declining industrial and workers' residential zones, on the other hand, can range from gentle policies and more sensible approaches of adaptive reuse to severe erasure of place's genius loci through „start-from-scratch“ policies of urban renewal. The objective of this topic is to raise a debate about the competences, responsibilities and governmental and urban design mechanisms that determine future of brownfield sites and working-class neighborhoods while also pinpointing those schemes of urban governance, urban policies and urban projects which balance successfully between the imperatives of transformation imposed by market forces and preservation of urban memory.

Subtopics

8.1 determinants and perspectives of urban memory in changing geography of working-class neighborhoods

8.2 urban palimpsest concept in the large projects of brownfield-transformation

8.3 branding cities by industrial past

8.4 urban planning policies and entrepreneurial appeal of brownfield sites

8.5 taking stock of investor-led development patterns in brownfield sites and ex-red-belt neighborhoods

Potential Key Note Speakers:

22@ project representative, Municipality of Barcelona

Manuel Delgado, art historian and anthropologist, University of Barcelona

Milan Turba, Director for Strategic Planning City Development Authority Prague

Eva Kiss, Geographical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

Breda Mihelic, Urban Planning Institute, Ljubljana

Potential Key Projects for Exhibition:

22@ - Barcelona

Holešovice, Karlin, Žižkov – Prague /case study

13th district – Budapest /case study

Tobacco factory complex - Ljubljana