

4th Hazards and Heritage Conference

IMPORTANCE OF PLACE

BH CICOP FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING CICOP ITALY

KEY NOTE SPEAKERS AND TOPICS

13.06.2011 OPENING, BOSNIAK INSTITUTE

09:45 - 10:30 **Francesco Bandarin** General Director for Culture, UNESCO

10:30 - 11:15 **Amir Pašić** Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Head of Architectural Department at IRCICA Istanbul

Topic: Need For New Architectural Education

In our present-day culture, architectural education is in a state of crisis. We have today a better knowledge in most fields than ever before and better technological / internet means at our disposal, but still, in most places, the built environment is decaying because of meaningless construction. Thus, we may talk about a general environmental crisis, and accordingly, a crisis of architectural education.

We have forgotten the language of architecture: To experience architecture as a meaningful expression of human life in a certain place. We have been missing a great chance to make architecture an essential part of the general discourse, a public concern like food and politics, because we insist on looking at architecture schools exclusively as the training centers for young professionals.

Our main aim should be to recover the language of architecture through new architectural education, and to describe the architect's role in: appreciating the past; understanding the present; and anticipating and preparing for the future.

11:30 - 12:15 **Mounir Bouchenaki** Director General (ICCROM)

Topic : The Interdependency Of The Tangible And Intangible Cultural Heritage And "The Spirit Of The Place"

Over the past forty years, the concept of cultural heritage has been continually broadened. The Venice Charter (1964) made reference to "monuments and sites" and dealt with architectural heritage, but it also mentioned in its preamble that "Imbued with a spiritual message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions".

Forty years later, in 2004, the Yamato Declaration on integrated approaches for Safeguarding Tangible and Intangible Heritage took "into account "the interdependence, as well as the differences between tangible and intangible heritage, and between the approaches for their safeguarding..."

12:15 - 12:45 **Amra Hadžimuhamedović** Commission to Preserve National Monuments
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Topic : Importance Of Place In The Process Of Survival Of Bosnian Cultural Memory

The factors that make up identity cannot be divorced from their geographical setting, making a place the space that shapes cultural identity. This is most vividly evident in the state of physical destruction of either forcibly altered features associated with place, or when an individual or community is violently torn from its own place.

The systematic destruction of the heritage with the aim of constructing pure superior identities, invariably going hand-in-hand with the persecution, killing or expulsion of the people from their homeland, with which Europe is once again faced since the end of the 20th century, raises a number of inter-related questions, each of which presents its own particular scientific or academic challenge – the destruction of cultural memory, “ethnic cleansing,” forced migrations, changes to the cultural landscape, placelessness and, in response, awareness of the importance of cultural heritage for the survival of the community, patriotism, one’s bond with one’s homeland, topophilia.

13:00 - 13:30 **Theodosius Tassios** National Technical University of Athens

Topic: Optimal decision making for structural interventions on Monuments

14.06.2011 BURENCE, ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING FACULTY

09:00 - 09:30 **Zeynep Ahunbay** Istanbul Technical University

Topic: Reviving The Urban Image: Mardin A Stone City In Southeast Turkey

Mardin is a historic city, perched on a steep slope overlooking the Mesopotamian plane. It has a rich repertoire of religious and educational monuments from the medieval period. The city is crowned by a castle; the upright, inaccessible character of the cliff and the citadel is striking. The rocky landscape makes this spectacular city look as if its houses and monuments are carved from the bedrock. The castle was deserted long time ago; today, the gate to the castle, two mosques, some reservoirs, the ruin of a residential complex, the enclosing walls and towers of the castle stand above ground. In the second half of the 20 th century, a military base was stationed at the top of the hill; hopefully, it will be transferred to another position soon and the remains from the medieval settlement will be researched and consolidated.”

09:45 - 10:15 **Nina Avramidou** Vice-President of CICOP-Federation for Europe, President of CICOP-Italy, University of Florence

Topic: History, Quality, Sustainability In The Restoration Of Built Heritage

The optimization of the intervention in monumental buildings always address complex problems related to History and the conflicts arising between the “Existing Values”, “Changed Values” and “Added Values” before and after restoration. The introduction of quality controls during the various stages of intervention, rather than at the end of each single stage (knowledge, diagnosis, execution), according to european standards of Quality Assurance Systems, has led to upgrading of optimization process, but not has modified the restoration process in itself, except the phase of recognition of the “residual values” of the monument. On the contrary, the introduction of Sustainability concepts, has created some confusion and has added further conflicts in the assessment of the Values of such a restored building, before and after its restoration.

10:45 - 11:15 **Ahmet Hadrović** Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo

Topic: Architectural Heritage – Material Culture Of Bosnia And Herzegovina

Understanding of the cultural and architectural heritage of BiH is possible only by fully understanding its geopolitical position and geographic characteristics on one side, and sufficient knowledge of its social history on the other side.

Geographically and socially, Bosnia and Herzegovina is placed between the east and west, and north and south, that is, between the worlds whose identities have long been established. Throughout the history of BiH, the aforementioned identities were often confronted in these territories. Remains of the culture testify on the turbulent social history. Those who were coming were destroying what those before them had built, either because they were not up to their purpose, or because they wanted by destroying the traces of other cultures to delete from history their existence and to impose themselves as ever-lasting owners of Bosnia (this was also quite evident in the last war in BiH).

11:30 - 12:00 **Mustafa Hrasnica** Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Sarajevo

Topic: Damage Assessment And Seismic Vulnerability Of Historical Buildings In Bosnia And Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is situated in seismic active region of South-East Europe, divided in seismic zones with PGA of 0.1–0.2 g, even 0.30-0.35 g in some parts, assuming 500 years return period. Traditionally, historical buildings were made of stone-masonry. They exhibit stiff behavior when exposed to the seismic loading. In the case of stronger earthquake motion such buildings could suffer substantial or heavy damages. Some structural elements, as domes and arches, crack already by moderate earthquake but without the loss of stability. Such buildings can be classified in vulnerability classes B and C according to European Macroseismic Scale, where A stands for the weakest seismic structures and F for those expected to have best seismic performance. Damage assessment, retrofit and strengthening of these buildings are complex tasks for structural engineers, because special attention has to be paid to conservator's requests and conditions.

12:15 – 12:45 **Claudio Modena** University of Padova, Italy

Topic: Emergency Actions For The Preservation Of Cultural Heritage Buildings After The L'Aquila Earthquake

The earthquake occurred on the 6th of April 2009 in the Abruzzo Region of Italy seriously hit the Cultural Heritage (C.H.) patrimony with major destructive effects on L'Aquila, a city of 70,000 inhabitants with the size and the historical and strategic importance of the region's capital. The toll in terms of structural damages was enormous, also considered that a vast amount of buildings were made of poorly arranged masonry composed by round pebbles, with mortar of scarce mechanical characteristics.

15.06.2011 BURENCE, ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING FACULTY

09:00 - 09:30 **Randolph Langebach** Principal at Conservationtech Consulting, Oakland, USA

Topic: Ancient Construction Technologies That Can Protect Modern Buildings From Collapse In Earthquakes

This paper explores the specifics of what can be learned from simple, unsophisticated, non-engineered, timber and masonry historical construction that resists earthquakes, by describing the author's concept for "Armature Crosswalls," a concept based on Turkish and Kashmiri traditional construction adapted for reinforced concrete infill-wall construction. The value of this approach for Heritage Conservation is that when people understand historic structures not only as archaic and obsolete building systems, but also as repositories of generations of thought and knowledge of how to live well on local resources, societies can begin to rediscover the value of these traditions once again by seeing them in a new light – one that, at its most fundamental level, can save lives.

09:45 - 10:15 **Ferran Sagarra** Dean of ETS Arquitectura, Barcelona, Spain

10:30 - 11:00 **Şahin Güçhan Neriman** Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Topic: Conservation Of Relationship Between "Place" And "Context": Mount Nemrut Tumulus

This paper aims to define the material entity value and contextual meaning of the Mount Nemrut Tumulus (MNT) in the Commagenian Kingdom Period, with particular focus on their conservation. The paper begins by defining the material and immaterial features of the MNT; the second part then introduces the Commagene Nemrut Conservation Development Programme; and the third part discusses the conceptual framework of a holistic approach to the conservation of MNT with a presentation of the complementary tracks defined in the scope of the Conservation Management Plan. Finally, the fourth part introduces the vision of the Commagene Nemrut Conservation Management Plan derived from the dialectic relations between the place and context of the Nemrut Tumulus.

Student Key Notes, Burence

11:30 - 12:00 **Amir Vuk Zec** Architect

12:15 - 12:45 **Nihad Babović** Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo

13:00 - 13:30 **Nihad Čengić** Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo

16.06.2011 CLOSING, BOSNIAK INSTITUTE

Student Key Notes

10:00 – 10:30 **Robert Mull** London Metropolitan University

10:45 – 11:15 **Perparim Rama** Centre for Evolutionary Computing in Architecture at University of East London