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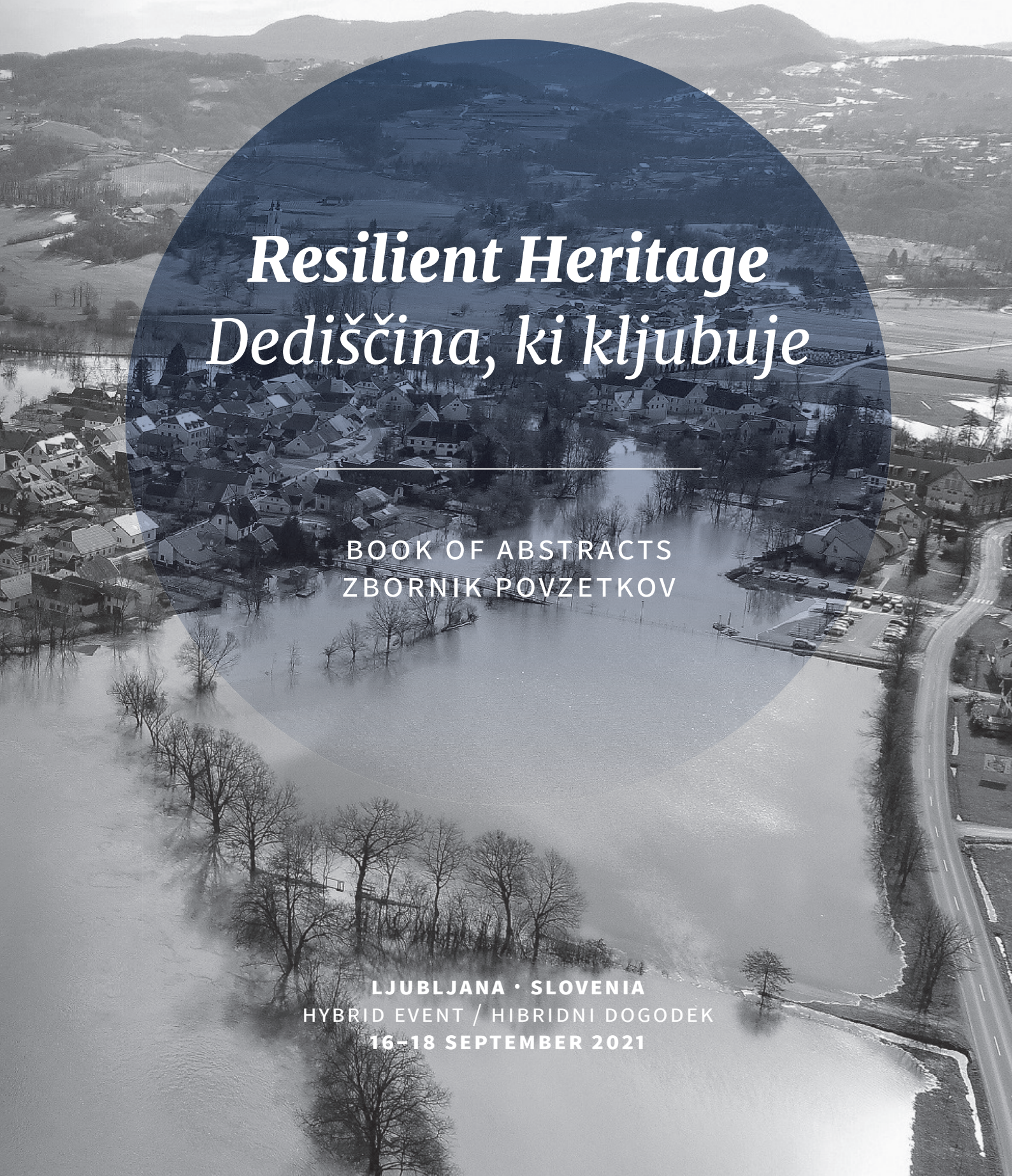

Resilient Heritage
Dediščina, ki kljubuje

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
ZBORNIK POVZETKOV

LJUBLJANA · SLOVENIA
HYBRID EVENT / HIBRIDNI DOGODEK
16–18 SEPTEMBER 2021

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How to Contribute to the Resilience of Cultural Heritage?

SONJA IFKO
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Intensive development, the related overexploitation of natural resources, and the uncontrolled greenhouse gas emissions have led to comprehensive and decreasingly manageable consequences of climate change. Nowadays, they represent one of the most serious threats to cultural heritage. In fact, at first sight, these consequences may not be felt as drastically as in the most affected regions. However, they are clearly present and growing in intensity. The Covid-19 pandemic crisis has additionally underscored the gravity of the situation. The necessity of committing to the principles of sustainable development and adopting the measures to mitigate the consequences is more relevant now than ever before.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 specified the goals and measures for the reduction of the consequences of severe global warming by 2030. However, these have not been implemented in the envisioned scope. Therefore, trying to find a way to successfully respond to climate change is one of the most crucial tasks of society as a whole. Cultural heritage with its sustainable orientation can play an essential role in this regard.

The traditional practices of spatial development and the coexistence between people and nature are important examples and approaches, which must guide our sustainable future. It is clear that cultural heritage is exposed to the consequences of increasingly frequent and intensive natural disasters and accelerated continuous deterioration caused by the impacts of climate change and, even more directly, by the reckless human interventions in cultural heritage.

At the symposium, we will attempt to cover a wide array of topics addressing the problem and thus pave the way to problem-solving. In particular, we will touch upon the insufficient inclusion of experts in cultural heritage into the discourse on solving climate change to encourage comprehensive and interdisciplinary problem-solving approaches.

The first topic is What is the State of the Art and How Prepared are We. It is vital to recognise the conditions and find the approaches to recording the endangerment of individual heritage units and sites, particularly world heritage sites. In the context of this topic, the experience in organising interdisciplinary collaboration will be presented.

The second topic covers the Key Challenges. It focuses on the questions of how to achieve the following: get organised within the heritage sector; increase the resistance to earthquakes and cultural heritage resilience to climate change; preserve traditional practices to build a sustainable future; and ensure that digitalisation contributes to the achievement of preservation goals. It will also examine the measures for increasing the resilience of cultural heritage in the light of climate change at archaeological sites, building and settlement heritage sites, cultural landscapes, and intangible cultural heritage.

The third topic, Cultural Heritage as an Example, will present the experience and examples of the successful promotion of the sustainable values of cultural heritage. We will seek answers to the following questions: how the successful implementation of interventions to increase cultural heritage resilience has been organised; how the cultural heritage sites deal with the Covid-19 pandemic; and that are the opportunities of cultural tourism as a promoter of a sustainable future.

Kako prispevati k odpornosti kulturne dediščine?

Intenziven razvoj in z njim čezmerno izkoriščanje naravnih virov ter nenadzorovani izpusti toplogrednih plinov so pripeljali do vseobsegajočih in vedno manj obvladljivih posledic podnebnih sprememb. Danes so te ena največjih groženj tudi za kulturno dediščino. Dejstvo je, da v Evropi posledic morda na prvi pogled ne občutimo tako drastično kot na najbolj prizadetih območjih, vendar so jasno prisotne in vse intenzivnejše. Pandemična kriza zaradi covid-19 je še dodatno izpostavila resnost razmer. Nujnost zavezanosti k načelom sonaravnega in vzdržnega razvoja je zato sedaj pomembna bolj kot kadarkoli doslej, prav tako nujnost sprejetja ukrepov za blažitev posledic.

Pariški sporazum je leta 2015 jasno začrtal cilje in ukrepe, s katerimi bi do leta 2030 zmanjšali vplive čezmernega segrevanja ozračja, vendar se ti žal ne uresničujejo v zastavljenem obsegu. Iskanje poti za uspešno zoperstavljanje podnebnim spremembam je zato ena ključnih nalog celotne družbe. Kulturna dediščina s svojo trajnostno naravnanostjo lahko pri tem odigra pomembno vlogo.

Tradicionalne prakse poseganja v prostor in sožitje načina življenja ljudi z naravo so pomembni vzori ter pristopi, ki morajo postati vodilo trajnostne prihodnosti. Ob tem je očitno, da je tudi kulturna dediščina izpostavljena posledicam vedno pogostejših in intenzivnejših naravnih nesreč ter pospešenega kontinuiranega propadanja, ki ga povzročajo posledice podnebnih sprememb in človekovih nepremišljenih posegov v kulturno dediščino.

Na simpoziju bomo skušali zajeti čim širši razpon tem, ki naslavljajo problematiko in odpirajo poti za njeno reševanje. Še posebej se bomo dotaknili pomanjkljivega vključevanja strokovnjakov s področja kulturne dediščine v razpravo o reševanju podnebnih sprememb, da bi spodbudili pristope za celostno in interdisciplinarno reševanje problematike.

V prvem sklopu bomo preverjali, kakšno je stanje in kako smo pripravljeni. Osredotočili se bomo na prepoznavanje obstoječih razmer in evidentiranje ogroženosti posameznih dediščinskih enot ter območij in še posebej svetovne dediščine. Pomembne so predstavitve izkušenj pri organizaciji interdisciplinarnega sodelovanja.

V drugem sklopu ključni izzivi se bomo osredotočili na vprašanja: kako se organizirati znotraj dediščinskega sektorja, kako povečati potresno odpornost in prilagodljivost kulturne dediščine podnebnim spremembam, kako ohranjati tradicionalne prakse in z njimi graditi trajnostno prihodnost, kakšna je vloga digitalizacije, kakšni so ukrepi za povečanje odpornosti kulturne dediščine v luči podnebnih sprememb arheoloških območij, stavbne in naselbinske dediščine, kulturne krajine in nesnovne kulturne dediščine.

V tretjem sklopu z naslovom Kulturna dediščina kot zgled pa bodo predstavljeni izkušnje in primeri uspešnih promocij trajnostnih vrednot kulturne dediščine. Tu iščemo odgovore na vprašanja: kako so zasnovane uspešne izvedbe posegov za povečanje odpornosti kulturne dediščine, kako se območja kulturne dediščine spopadajo s pandemijo covid-19 in kje so priložnosti dediščinskega turizma kot zagovornika trajnostne prihodnosti.

Building Resilience: Cultural Heritage and the Planetary Emergency

INTRODUCTORY KEYNOTE LECTURE

ANDREW POTTS
President of ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group, USA

In recent years, ICOMOS has voted to declare a Climate and Ecological Emergency and the European Union has launched the European Green Deal. But what is the nature of this emergency and what is the role of cultural heritage in helping to addressing it?

"Planetary Emergency" refers to the twin threats of climate change and biodiversity loss. These threats share common causes including rapid urbanization, wealth inequality, globalization, insensitive development, and unsustainable consumption and production. Together, they are imperilling the well-being of human communities and of all life on earth. Mitigating them requires rapid, far-reaching, and sometimes disruptive green transition.

Cultural heritage can play a valuable role in responding to this emergency by helping communities to build resilience. Resilience in this sense can be understood as the capacity to transform, to persist, and to adapt. This includes transitioning to societies that live in harmony with nature in order to mitigate future climate change, while responding to the change we have already caused.

Cultural heritage can help (or hinder) people in these processes. It offers enormous potential, for example, when it promotes a diversity of social networks and knowledge systems, inter-cultural understanding balanced with local self-sufficiency, equitable and inclusive communities, and adaptive learning. These aims are already embedded in conventional heritage practice but must be urgently prioritised in order to safeguard the heritage of people and the planet in the face of Planetary Emergency.

Ustvarjanje odpornosti: kulturna dediščina in svetovna kriza

V zadnjih letih je ICOMOS izglasoval podnebno in ekološko krizo, Evropska unija pa predstavila Evropski zeleni dogovor. Kakšna pa je narava te krizo in kakšno vlogo ima kulturna dediščina v njenem naslavljanju?

Pojem »svetovna kriza« se nanaša na dvojno nevarnost, ki jo predstavljajo podnebne spremembe in izguba bioraznolikosti. Obe nevarnosti imata skupne vzroke, ki vključujejo hitro urbanizacijo, neenakomerno razporeditev bogastva, globalizacijo, nepremišljen razvoj in netrajnostno porabo in proizvodnjo. Skupaj ogrožajo dobrobit človeških skupnosti in življenje na Zemlji. Obvladovanje teh vzrokov zahteva hiter, obsežen in mestoma disruptiven zelen prehod.

Kulturna dediščina lahko ima pomembno vlogo v odzivu na krizo, saj lahko skupnostim pomaga razviti odpornost. Odpornost tu pomeni sposobnost preobrazbe, vztrajnosti in prilagajanja, kar vključuje prehod v družbe, ki živijo v sožitju z naravo in tako obvladajo prihajajoče podnebne spremembe, hkrati pa se odzivajo na spremembe, do katerih je že prišlo.

Kulturna dediščina lahko pomaga (ali ovira) ljudi v teh procesih. Ima neverjeten potencial, ko na primer spodbuja raznolikost družbenih omrežij in sistemov znanja, medkulturno razumevanje v sožitju z lokalno samozadostnostjo, enake in inkluzivne skupnosti ter adaptivno učenje. Čeprav so ti cilji že vključeni v običajne prakse kulturne dediščine, ji je treba prioritizirati, da lahko ohranimo dediščino in planet v luči svetovne krize.

TOPIC I · TEMA I

What is the State-of-the-art and How Prepared are We

Kakšno je stanje in kako smo pripravljeni

Chair:
ROHIT JIGYASU

Pregled konservatorskih in upravljalskih praks na področju kulturne dediščine v kontekstu podnebnih sprememb

Podnebne spremembe niso namišljene predstave o daljni prihodnosti, temveč resničnost, ki se kaže že danes z zviševanjem morske gladine, ekstremnimi temperaturami in čedalje bolj pogostimi in intenzivnimi hidrometeoroloških nevarnostmi, ki že vplivajo na kulturno dediščino. Na žalost nam podnebni znanstveniki predstavljajo precej pesimistične napovedi prihodnosti, v katerih bo obseg vpliva na kulturno dediščino najbrž eksponentno večji. Članek na podlagi več različnih primerov predstavlja, kako podnebne spremembe ustvarjajo okolijske pogoje, ki zvišujejo ranljivost kulturne dediščine glede na različne nevarnosti in jo izpostavljajo različnim tveganjem. Vsekakor je treba nadaljevati z raziskovanjem, ki vključuje zbiranje podatkov in dovršeno modeliranje mogočih scenarijev prihodnosti zaradi podnebnih sprememb, a hkrati je enako pomembno, da vse bolj poglobljeno razumevanje tveganj, ki jih ustvarjajo podnebne spremembe, prevedemo v preproste, izvedljive praktične rešitve za vsakodnevno upravljanje kulturne dediščine. Te vključujejo različne preventivne konservatorske tehnike, izboljšane sistema nadzora in prilagoditvene strategije. Prispevek bo predstavil različne primere z vsega sveta ter njihove prednosti in slabosti pri obravnavanju izzivov, ki jih porajajo podnebne spremembe.

Revisiting Conservation and Management Practices for Cultural Heritage in Face of Climate Change

KEYNOTE LECTURE

ROHIT JIGYASU
Urban Heritage, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, ICCROM Vice President, ICOMOS-ICORP, India, Italy

Climate Change is not a figment of imagination of a distant future but is a reality that we face today with rising sea levels, extreme temperatures, and increased frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological hazards that are already taking their toll on cultural heritage. Unfortunately, the scenarios presented by climate scientists are rather gloomy and the extent of impact on cultural heritage is likely to further accelerate exponentially. Using various case examples, the paper will explain how climate change is creating environmental conditions that increase the vulnerability of cultural heritage to various hazards thereby exposing it to various risks. While there is definite need to continue undertaking further research by collecting highly calibrated data and sophisticated modelling for developing probable future scenarios induced by climate change induced, it is equally important to invest in translating our progressively enhanced understanding of climate change risks into simple achievable practices for day-to-day management of cultural heritage. These would include various preventive conservation techniques, enhanced monitoring systems and adaptation strategies. It is equally important to rediscover and adapt traditional knowledge that has evolved over time in response to changing constraints and opportunities. The presentation will showcase various practices from around the world to learn from their success and failure in dealing with the challenges posed by climate change.but must be urgently prioritised in order to safeguard the heritage of people and the planet in the face of Planetary Emergency.

Cartagena de Indias, Kolumbija. Mesto na seznamu svetovne dediščine se pripravlja na soočenje s podnebnimi spremembami

Odporna mesta so tista, ki so pripravljena na spremembe in so predvidela ustrezne ukrepe, s katerimi se lahko zoperstavijo krizam, kot so podnebne spremembe. Vpliv podnebnih sprememb bo gotovo velik in škodljiv tako za materialno kot nematerialno, naravno dediščino naše države in dobro počutje njenih prebivalcev.

Obalna mesta, ki že čutijo posledice tega globalnega problema, morajo najprej upoštevati škodo, ki jo povzročajo poplave in druge naravne nesreče, ki niso neposredna posledica podnebnih sprememb.

To velja tudi za Cartageno de Indias v Kolumbiji, ki je od leta 1984 na Unescovem seznamu kulturne dediščine. Znamenito turistično mesto pogosto prizadenejo obilna deževja, predvsem zaradi tropskih neviht na Karibih. Ob močnem deževju je poplavljenih 70 odstotkov mestnih sosesk in industrijska cona, kar zelo ogroža staro mestno jedro s trdnjavami in zgodovinskimi zgradbami.

Na podlagi zgodovinske dokumentacije, kot so potopisi, zemljevidi in druga stara dela, lahko sklepamo, da so poplave in onesnaženje vodnega sistema posledica zaprtja dotokov, ki so omogočali izmenjavo voda med Karibskim morjem in vodo v mestnih kanalih.

V Cartageni zastareli projekti, kot je valobran Bocagrande (1771–1778), delno preprečujejo izliv v morje več milijonom kubičnih metrov vode, ki teče proti nižjim delom mesta. Podoben učinek je imel tudi premik ustja Canal del Dique v kartagenski zaliv leta 1952.

Poleg razumevanja teh infrastrukturnih posledic je namen znanstvenega članka tudi seznanjanje javnosti in spodbujanje uvedbe primernih ukrepov, ki bodo prispevali k obvladovanju tveganj za naravne nesreče in podnebnih sprememb, kar bo vodilo k bolj trajnostni prihodnosti mesta.

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. A World Heritage City Preparing to Face Climate Change

RAMIRO PEREIRA BRIEVA, GERMÁN FONSECA CASTILLO
Columbian Academy of History of Engineering and Public Works – ACHIO, ICOMOS Columbia, Columbia

Resilient cities are those that prepare for change, and foresee adequate measures to face inevitable crises, such as climate change. The impact of climate change is bound to be significant and will be damaging to tangible as well as to the intangible, natural heritage of our country and the well-being of its inhabitants.

To face this global situation, coastal cities, which are already being affected, must first take into consideration the damages caused by floods and other natural disasters which are not yet a direct consequence of climate change.

This is the case of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, a UNESCO's 1984 World Heritage City. This iconic tourist city is frequently affected by very high levels of rainfall, mostly due to the tropical storm activity in the Caribbean. The rain causes flooding in 70% of the city's neighborhoods and its industrial park, and poses a great threat to the city's historic center with its fortresses and monumental structures.

Using historical documentation such as chroniclers' accounts, maps and other ancient works, we can now conclude that the floods and pollution of the aquatic system are a consequence of the closure of inlets that allowed for the exchange of waters from the Caribbean Sea with waters from the inner canals of the city.

In Cartagena, outdated projects such as the Bocagrande breakwater (1771–1778), partially block the exit to the sea of several million cubic meters of water that flow towards the lower part of the city. Similar impact can be observed due to the relocation of the mouth of the Canal del Dique to the bay of Cartagena in 1952.

The purpose of this scientific paper, besides understanding these infrastructural impacts, is to make this knowledge public and advocate implementing appropriate corrective measures that will contribute to disaster risk management and climate change mitigation, which in turn will lead the city to a more sustainable future.

Kulturna dediščina Alp in varstvo pred naravnimi nesrečami (mednarodni projekt Cheers: Cultural HEritagE. Risks and Securing activities.)

CHEERS (Cultural HEritagE. Risks and Securing activities) je bil evropski projekt, ki je obravnaval varstvo kulturne dediščine, izpostavljene različnim okoljskim tveganjem, kot so naravne nesreče, podnebne spremembe ipd.

Alpe so prostor, kjer se prepletajo različne oblike snovne in nesnovne dediščine, prostor, ki predstavlja osnovno identiteto svojih prebivalcev in močno prispeva k lokalnem in državnem gospodarstvu. Obseg naravnih nesreč, ki vplivajo na alpsko področje, se bo zaradi podnebnih sprememb najbrž še povečeval, kar ogroža kulturno dediščino. Medtem ko se različne ocene tveganj ter obvladovanje in upravljanje naravnih nesreč osredotočajo na varovanje ljudi in infrastrukture, varstvo kulturne dediščine še ni bilo dovolj obravnavano. Projekt CHEERS je poskušal premagati ta razkorak.

Projekt CHEERS je združil strokovno znanje o analizi tveganj in ranljivosti, bolj podroben pristop k varstvu kulturne dediščine in oceno razvoja akcijskih načrtov, podporo lokalnim skupnostim v Alpah z ozaveščanjem in širjenjem znanja o posledicah naravnih groženj za kulturno dediščino ter iskanje možnih rešitev, ki bi zmanjšale ranljivost kulturnih dobrin.

Projekt CHEERS je sofinancirala Evropska komisija v okviru programa Interreg Alpine Space 2014–2020, v katerem je bil vodilni partner italijanska Okolijska agencija Lombardije. Uspešno zaključen projekt, ki je združil 12 partnerjev iz šestih držav in več kot trideset evropskih opazovalcev iz različnih strokovnih ustanov, je trajal od aprila 2018 do avgusta 2021. Slovenska partnerja sta bila Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije in Center za upravljanje z dediščino živega srebra Idrija.

The Cultural Heritage of the Alps and Protection Against Natural Disasters (The International CHEERS Project: Cultural HEritagE. Risks and Securing Activities)

TATJANA DIZDAREVIČ, JASMINA REJEC, DAVOR VODOPIJA, TOMAŽ BIZJAK, KRISTINA SELJAK
Idrija Mercury Heritage Management Centre, Slovenia

ANŽE JAPELJ, ANŽE MARTIN PINTAR, ŠPELA PLANINŠEK, ANDREJA FERREIRA
Slovenian Forestry Institute, Slovenia

MATEJA BIZJAK
Development Agency of Idrija and Cerkno, Slovenia

CHEERS (Cultural HEritagE. Risks and Securing activities) was a European project examining the protection of cultural heritage exposed to various environmental risks, such as natural disasters, climate change, etc.

The Alps are a place where multiple strands of tangible and intangible cultural heritage are intertwined, a space that represents the fundamental identity of its inhabitants and makes a strong contribution to the local and national economy. Natural disasters affecting the Alpine region are likely to be exacerbated by climate change in the future, which poses a threat to cultural heritage. While risk assessments, mitigation and disaster management focus on the protection of people and infrastructure, the protection of cultural heritage has not been sufficiently addressed so far. The CHEERS project sought to address this gap.

The CHEERS project combined expertise in risk and vulnerability analysis, a more detailed approach to cultural heritage protection and assessment in the development of action plans, support for local communities in the Alps in raising awareness and disseminating knowledge about the impact of natural risks on cultural heritage, and the search for possible solutions to reduce the vulnerability of cultural assets.

The CHEERS project was co-funded by European Commission under the Interreg Alpine Space 2014–2020, with the Italian Environment Foundation of Lombardy as the lead partner. The successful project, which brought together twelve partners from six countries and over thirty European observers from various professional institutions, lasted from April 2018 to August 2021. Slovenian project partners included the Forestry Institute of Slovenia and the Idrija Mercury Heritage Management Centre.

Od uničenja do trajnostnosti v kontekstu urbanih prelomov med zgodovinskimi in socialističnimi zgradbami v Bukarešti

Leto 1981, Bukarešta. 272074 kvadratnih metrov zgodovinskih stavb porušenih in 2955 družin (7278 oseb) izseljenih. Številke predstavljajo samo en statističen podatek o fenomenu, ki je ustvaril globoko zarezo med zgodovinskih urbanim tkivom in socialističnimi urbanističnimi načrti.

Politični namen je bila marginalizacija, ki je ustvarila konflikten urbanistični odnos, ki ga ni mogoče premagati z obstoječimi orodji prostorskega načrtovanja. Socialno urbano tkivo je bilo načrtovano kot popolna nadomestitev zgodovinske arhitekture. Tako so bile zgodovinske zgradbe odrezane od preostalega mesta in omejene z zidovi socialistične arhitekture.

Ali so se skozi leta in bistvene politične in gospodarske spremembe odnosi med obema vrstama urbanega tkiva prilagodili in delujejo kot celota ali jih obvladuje vzajemno zavračanje? Članek bo poskušal poiskati odgovore upoštevajoč tri vidike:

a) odnose med kulturnimi vrednotami in vrednostmi nepremičnin v trajnostnem kontekstu,
b) marginalni status, ki se pripisuje zgodovinskemu tkivu glede na njegovo zgodovinsko vrednost in predstavljivost lokalne identitete,
c) kulturne učinke zaradi nekdanje marginalizacije v javnem dojemanju: kako naklonjeni so vlagatelji zamisli o prenovi?

Da bi bolje razumeli neusklajenost med urbanimi razpokami, smo preučili odnose med obema urbanima tkivoma z razčlenitvijo na osnovne elemente, prek katerih smo poskušali določiti kulturne spremembe in zgodovinske trenutke vse od opustošenja in marginalizacije do obnove in trajnostnosti.

From Destruction to Sustainability in the Context of Urban Fractures Between the Historical and the Socialist Buildings in Bucharest

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Year 1981, Bucharest. 272074 square meters of historic buildings demolished and 2955 families (7278 persons) resettled. These numbers represent only one statistical figure of a phenomenon that has generated deep fractures between the historical urban texture and the socialist urban planning of the city.

Its political purpose was marginalization, which generated a conflicted urban relation that cannot be exceeded using existing planning tools. Socialist texture was designed assuming total replacement of historical architecture. Thus, historical buildings were disconnected from the rest of the city, and bordered by screens of socialist architecture.

Over the years and amid major political and economic changes, have the relations between the two types of urban tissues adapted and are functioning as a whole, or are they dominated by mutual rejection? This article will seek answers considering three aspects:

a) the correlations between the cultural values and the real estate values in the context of sustainability,
b) the marginal status assigned to historical texture in relation to its intrinsic historical value and its representation of llocal identity,
c) the cultural effects due to former marginalization in public perception – how open are investors to the idea of restoration?

In order to understand the dysfunctions of these urban fractures, the relations between the two urban textures are discussed through basic elements as we try to establish the cultural changes along historical moments which went from destruction and marginalization to restoration and sustainability.

Sodelovanje Slovenije na področju kulturne dediščine in podnebnih sprememb

V Sloveniji je pravica do kulturne dediščine zapisana v 5. členu Ustave. Tako so oblikovalci politik na različnih ravneh zavezani zagotavljati pogoje za ohranjanje narave in kulturne dediščine ter ustvarjati možnosti za skladen civilizacijski in kulturni razvoj države.

Leta 2019 je bila sprejeta Strategija kulturne dediščine do leta 2023, ki temelji na načelu celostnega ohranjanja dediščine. Splošni cilji so s pomočjo kulturne dediščine prispevati h kakovosti življenja in k bolj povezani družbi, pospešiti trajnostni razvoj in izboljšati družbeni odnos do kulturne dediščine.

V letu 2021 je Slovenija sprejela dolgoročno podnebno strategijo do leta 2050, s katero se med drugim zavezuje, da bo družba temeljila na ohranjeni naravi, krožnem gospodarstvu, obnovljivih in nizko ogljičnih virih energije, trajnostni mobilnosti, lokalno pridelani zdravi hrani. Ob togemu sledenju Pariškemu sporazumu je kulturna dediščina ostala le v obstoječih zakonskih okvirih, čeprav je v vseh segmentih tako ali drugače vključena. Zato je Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine v sodelovanju z Ministrstvom za kulturo pripravil poglavje o ukrepih za področje kulturne dediščine, ki ga je Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor v postopku medresorskega usklajevanja, čeprav v skrajšani obliki, s pogajanji vendarle vključilo v resolucijo. Slovenija je tako ena redkih evropskih držav, ki ima v nacionalni strateški dokument o podnebnih spremembah vključeno tudi kulturno dediščino.

Predstavnika ZVKDS in Ministrstva za kulturo sodelujeta v tako imenovani skupini odprte metode koordinacije (OMC), ki deluje pri Evropske skupnosti od leta 2020. Pri pripravi skupnega poročila in izsledkov skupina odgovarja na vprašanja dediščinskih politik in pripravlja primere dobre prakse za povečanje odpornosti kulturne dediščine v okviru podnebnih sprememb. Slovenija se predstavlja s tremi raznolikimi in uspešnimi primeri: obnovo Partizanske bolnice Franja po uničujočem neurju in poplavi leta 2007, sanacijo zgodovinskih parkov, vrtov in drevoredov po žledu leta 2014 in obnovo Hotela Tivoli leta 2016 z minimalnimi ukrepi, ki so bili potrebni za dosego energetske učinkovitosti.

Participation of Slovenia in the Field of Cultural Heritage and Climate Change

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In Slovenia, Article 5 of the Constitution refers to the right to cultural heritage values. Policy-makers at different levels must provide the conditions for the preservation of nature and cultural heritage, as well as create opportunities for the harmonious civilisation and cultural development of the state.

In 2019, the Heritage Strategy until 2023, based on the principle of integrated heritage conservation, was adopted. The general objectives are the contribution to the quality of life and more integrated society through cultural heritage, the promotion of sustainable development, and the improvement of social attitudes towards cultural heritage.

In 2021, Slovenia adopted a long-term climate strategy until 2050, which commits, inter alia, to nature preservation, a circular economy, renewable and low-carbon energy sources, sustainable mobility, and locally produced healthy food. In the context of the blind follow-up to the Paris Agreement, cultural heritage remained only within existing legal frameworks, although it is included in all segments one way or another. Therefore, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (IPCHS), in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, has prepared a chapter on measures of cultural heritage. The chapter was confirmed by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, albeit in an abbreviated form, in a negotiated procedure. Slovenia is thus one of the few European countries that have already implemented a cultural heritage in its national strategy document on climate change.

The representatives of the IPCHS and the Ministry of Culture are participating in the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) group of Member States' experts on Strengthening Cultural Heritage Resilience for Climate Change. In preparing the joint report and results, the Group follows heritage policy principles and prepares examples of good practices to increase the resilience of cultural heritage in the context of climate change. Slovenia has presented three diverse and successful examples: the restoration of the Franja Partisan Hospital after the devastating storm and flood in 2007, the rehabilitation of historic parks, gardens and tree-lined lanes after the 2014 glaze ice, and the restoration of Hotel Tivoli in 2016 with the minimum measures needed to achieve energy efficiency.

Dediščina in izredne podnebne razmere: kaj je treba storiti

Podnebna kriza je rezultat zgodovine. Njen glavni vzrok je kapitalistični model proizvodnje, v katerem majhna skupina ljudi izkorišča druge in z uporabo fosilnih goriv usmerja produkcijske cikle ter kopičenje kapitala. Nastala je zaradi netrajnostne rabe zemeljske površine, ki spodkopava odpornost okolja in veča družbene neenakosti ter nepravičnost.

Toda podnebna kriza ni nujen izzid zgodovine. Arheološki viri dokumentirajo številne različne načine obravnave okolja, različne rabe zemeljske površine in različne odzive na spremembe in stres. Arheologija beleži dolgo zgodovino odnosov med človeškimi skupnostmi in spreminjajočim se okoljem ter kaže, da se družbe na splošno na spremembe v okolju ne znajo dobro odzivati. Podnebne spremembe pogosto povzročajo tudi globoke družbene spremembe. Kot zgodovinski fenomen je podnebna kriza vključena v dediščino; je dediščina.

Dediščina ni snovna substanca, temveč razpon navad in dejavnosti, ki osmišljajo snovno substanco in jo vključujejo v vsakdan. Snovna substanca se je ohranila iz preteklosti, zaradi vztrajnosti ali postopkov za ohranitev dediščina osmišlja sedanjost in oblikuje prihodnost. Dediščina zato ni (samo) stvar preteklosti, temveč praksa, ki vpliva na prihodnost. Kaj naj se ohrani za prihodnost? Kako naj se oblikuje? Kakšno vrednost, vlogo in funkcijo naj ima v družbi?

Podnebna kriza radikalno omejuje možne prihodnosti. Posledice podnebne krize bomo čutili povsod, če ne kot nevzdržno vročino, nevihte ali požar pa kot ekonomske konflikte zaradi najpomembnejših virov ter podnebnih in gospodarskih migrantov. Če se želimo izogniti podnebni katastrofi, si moramo zamisliti in zgraditi drugačno prihodnost.

Podnebna strategija Slovenije je dokument, ki predvideva, da bo Slovenija dosegla raven brez izpustov toplogrednih plinov in postala ogljično nevtralna do leta 2050. Pred nami je izjemen izziv, da dosežemo "razogljičenje", kar pomeni, da moramo radikalno spremeniti družbo. V vsakem primeru brezogljična prihodnost ne pomeni preprosto sedanjosti brez izpustov.

Popolnoma bomo morali prestrukturirati način življenja in organizacije prostora, pripisati nove vrednosti in uporabiti stvari, ki sestavljajo sedanjost. Ne moremo začeti iz nič, temveč lahko samo gradimo na tem, kar je tu in zdaj - na praksi dediščine.

Heritage and Climate Emergency: What Is To Be Done

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The climate emergency is a result of history. Its main cause is the capitalist mode of production, in which a small group of people exploit others and use fossil fuels to drive production cycles and capital accumulation. It results from unsustainable use of the Earth's surface, which undermines the resilience of the environment and increases social inequalities and injustices.

Yet climate emergency is not a necessary outcome of history. Archaeological sources document many different ways of dealing with the environment in the past, many different uses of the earth's surface, different responses to change and stress. The archaeological record provides a long history of human communities' relationships with the changing environment. The archaeological record also shows that societies, in general, do not know how to respond well to changes in the environment; climate change often causes profound social changes.

Heritage, then, is not (only) a matter of the past; it is a future-shaping practice. What is to be preserved for the future? How should it be shaped? What value, role and function should it have in society?

The climate emergency radically limits possible futures. The consequences of the climate crisis will be felt everywhere, if not in unbearable heat, storms or fires, then in economic conflicts over critical resources and climate and economic refugees. If we are to avoid a complete climate catastrophe, we must imagine and build a different future.

Slovenia's Climate Strategy is a document that envisions Slovenia achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions and becoming "climate neutral" by 2050. We are facing an extremely challenging task of "decarbonisation", which means a radical transformation of society. In any case, the "carbon-free" future will not simply be the present, only without emissions.

We will have to completely restructure the way we live and organize space, assigning new value and use to the things that make up our present. We cannot start from scratch; we only build on what is here and now. This is the practice of heritage.

Kulturna dediščina, covid-19 in družbene spremembe

Leto 2022 bo označevalo tudi 50 let od sprejetja Konvencije za varstvo kulturne in naravne dediščine UNESCO. Konvencija, sprejeta novembra leta 1972, je bila ustanovljena z namenom zaščite kulturne in naravne dediščine vsega sveta. Njena ustanovitev v zgodovinskem kontekstu pomeni veliko več, kot le zaščito pred oboroženimi spopadi, ekonomskimi samovoljami, ignoranco, pomankanjem lokalne ozaveščenosti in propadanjem.

»Sprejetje Konvencije za varstvo svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine, se je zgodilo v času, ko se je na področjih znanstveno-tehnološkega in ekonomskega razvoja pričela širiti globalizacija.« (Alberth, M-T, 2002, p. 23, op. prev. M. Oven).

S podpisi različnih, zlasti ekonomsko – trgovinskih meddržavnih sporazumov, se je svet globaliziral. S pojavom svetovnega trga, se je znotraj posameznih narodov pojavilo tudi zavedanje o raznolikostih njihovih kultur ter značilnosti in potrebi po njihovi zaščiti. Zaščito na etični in strokovni ravni omogoča navedena Konvencija, praktično pa se izvaja z uporabo Operativnih smernic za implementacijo Konvencije svetovne dediščine.

Poleg ostalih groženj je območja v letu 2020 globalno prizadel še pojav virusa covid-19. Kljub iznajdbi cepiva, se ob pomanjkanju strategij in pojavljanju novih sevov grožnja še ni ustavila. Zaprtja proizvodenj in prometa so nakazala hipno izboljšanje okolijske situacije, vendar se je takoj po ponovnem zagonu stanje v okolju še poslabšalo.

V svojem članku želim umestiti pojav novega virusa v širši družbeni kontekst. Situacija je povzročila razmislek o ogroženosti zemlje zaradi onesnaževanja pa tudi o družbenem stanju v svetu nasploh, zato podajam pregled in nekaj usmeritev skozi cilje Agende 2030. S pojavom podnebnih sprememb, virusa in naravnih katastrof je ogrožena tudi kulturna, naravna in nesnovna dediščina. V članku skušam poudariti pred vsem njene potenciale in pomen v družbi sedanjosti in prihodnosti.

Cultural Heritage, COVID-19 and Social Change

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In 2022 we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The World Heritage Convention, adopted in November 1972, was established with the aim to protect the cultural and natural heritage of the whole world. In the historical context, its adoption means much more than just protection from armed conflict, economic arbitrariness, ignorance, lack of local awareness and decay.

‘’The adoption of the convention on the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage thus come at a time in which globalisation was spreading on the back of scientific-technological and economic developments.’’ (Alberth, M-T, 2002, p. 23).

As the world has globalized with the signing of economic-trade interstate agreements and the emergence of the world market, the need to protect cultural diversity and special characteristics has emerged within nations. This protection is partly provided by the Convention and its implementation through the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the WH Convention.

In addition to other threats, the area was globally affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus in 2020. Despite the invention of the vaccine, the threat has not stopped due to the lack of strategies and the emergence of new strains of the virus. The closures of industrial production and global transport indicated an immediate improvement of the environmental situation, but on the other hand, the situation in the environment worsened immediately after the restart of previous activities.

In my article, I want to place the emergence of a new virus in a broader social context. The situation has led to a reflection on the threat of land pollution and the social situation in the world in general, so I provide an overview and some guidance through the goals of the 2030 Agenda. With the advent of climate change, viruses and natural disasters, cultural, natural and intangible heritage is also threatened. In the article, I try to emphasize above all its potentials and importance in the society of the present and the future.

Podnebne spremembe in zbirke

Smernice za okoljsko ravnanje z zbirkami se od oblikovanja nenehno problematizirajo in izboljšujejo. Zadnja energetska kriza in, še pomembneje, napori za povečanje odpornosti zbirk kulturne dediščine v povezavi s podnebnimi spremembami so pomembno prispevali k poskusom zmanjšanja ogljičnega odtisa v ravnanju z okoljem pri preventivnemu ohranjanju zbirk. Vendar obstajajo pomembni izzivi, saj je treba modele podnebnih sprememb združiti z modeli za spremembo materialov, ki bi lahko povzročali škodo (npr. škodne funkcije). Sinoptično odločevanje, kot se uporablja pri okoljskem upravljanju, lahko omogočimo, če razumemo primeren razpon dolgoročnega načrtovanja in obseg škode, ki bi se zdela sprejemljiva deležnikom.

Pri upravljanju arhivskih in knjižničnih zbirk je to mogoče z večstopenjskim modeliranjem, ki vključuje:

(i) zmanjšane podnebne modele;
(ii) izgradnjo okolijskih modelov;
(iii) škodne funkcije.

Študije s temi tremi vidiki so pokazale, da je mogoče porabo energije zmanjšati za do 40 odstotkov, hkrati pa nadomestiti povpraševanje po energiji, povezano s podnebnimi spremembami, in izboljšati dolgoročne rezultate pri ohranjanju zbirk.

Climate Change and Collections

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Ever since the emergence of the first guidelines for environmental management of collections, these continued to be questioned and optimised. The last energy crisis, and, even more importantly, the drive to increase climate change resilience of heritage collections, have led to significant efforts to reduce the energy and the CO2 footprint of environmental management for the purpose of preventive conservation of collections. However, the challenges are significant, as climate change models need to be coupled with models of change of materials that could lead to future damage (i.e. damage functions). To enable synoptic decision making, as applied in environmental management, we also need to understand acceptable long-term planning horizons as well as the extent of damage that stakeholders would find acceptable in the future.

Synoptic decision making is not widespread in heritage management and requires extensive scenario modelling. In the management of archival and library collections, this can be made possible through multiscale modelling the includes:

(i) downscaled climate models;
(ii) building environmental models;
(iii) damage functions.

Using these three elements, case studies have shown that energy consumption could be reduced by up to 40 per cent, while simultaneously offsetting climate change-related energy demands and improving long-term outcomes of collection preservation.

Digitizacija, ohranitev, varstvo in predstavljanje srednjeveške kulturne dediščine na Cipru

Članek opisuje implementacijo parametrične dokumentacije o osmih srednjeveških spomenikih na Cipru, ki vključuje 3D digitalizacijo, ustrezno implementacijo informacijskih modelov grajene dediščine (H-BIM) in izmenjavo vseh snovnih in nesnovnih podatkov v okviru multidisciplinarne skupnosti strokovnjakov in nestrokovnjakov za njihovo uporabo in ponovno uporabo. Parametrični pristop zajema načrtovanje in oceno tveganja kot pripravo na zajem podatkov in obogatitev metapodatkov in parapodatkov vezanih na potrebe različnih interdisciplinarnih strokovnjakov na področjih inženirstva, izobraževanja, turizma in ustvarjalne industrije. Posebno pozornost smo namenili metodologiji zbiranja podatkov s pomočjo laserskega 3D skeniranja (LIDAR), brezpilotnih letal in termalne fotogrametrije ter zbiranjem zgodovinskih podatkov iz arhivov in s pomočjo crowdsourcinga; te smo nadalje procesirali ter tako pripravili ustrezni H-BIM. Parametrični proces vključuje arhitekturne, zgodovinske in gradbene materiale, ki smo jih integrirali v skupno relacijsko bazo podatkov. S tem smo bili prvi na Cipru, ki nam je uspelo ustvariti zelo podrobne in natančne 3D modele srednjeveških gradov, ti pa nam nudijo nove priložnosti za celostno uporabo in ponovno uporabo 2D in 3D podatkov. To strokovnjakom omogoča nadaljnje študije, multidisciplinarni skupnosti pa opazovanje na dolgi rok. Vse razpoložljive podatke je mogoče izvoziti in deliti v različnih formatih v skladu s potrebami interdisciplinarnih strokovnjakov na področjih arheologije, konservatorstva, gradbeništva in ustvarjalne industrije. Tako celostno orientirana dokumentacija srednjeveških spomenikov promovira trajnostne vrednote kulturne dediščine med in po covidu-19; poleg tega nudi konservatorjem popolno podporo pri delu, saj naslavlja vprašanja uspešnega načrtovanja in implementacije posegov in tako zvišuje odpornost kulturne dediščine. Uporaba naših 3D modelov v igralnih pogonih pa kaže tudi njihov potencial za virtualni kulturni turizem v službi trajnostne promocije Cipra v prihodnosti.

The Digitization, Preservation, Protection and Promotion of Medieval Cultural Heritage in Cyprus

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The paper presents the implementation of a parametric documentation on eight medieval monuments in Cyprus, which includes the 3D digitisation, the corresponding heritage building information model (HBIM) implementation and the sharing of all tangible and intangible data with the multidisciplinary community of experts and non-experts for use and reuse. The parametric approach contains the planning and risk management assessment in preparation of data capture and the enrichment of the metadata and paradata associated with the needs of different interdisciplinary experts in engineering, education, tourism and creative industry. Special attention is given to our methodology for data acquisition by using terrestrial 3D laser scanners, UAV and thermal photogrammetry along with the collection of historical data from archives and crowdsourcing, which are further processed for creating the corresponding H-BIM. The parametric process includes architectural, historical and construction materials, which are integrated in a common relational database. In this way, it was possible for the first time in Cyprus to create highly detailed and accurate 3D models of medieval castles, which offer new opportunities for comprehensive 2D and 3D data use and reuse, allowing future studies by experts and long-term monitoring from the multidisciplinary community. All the available data can be exported and shared in various formats according to the needs of the interdisciplinary experts in the area of architecture, conservation, civil engineering and creative industry. In this way, the holistically oriented documentation of the medieval monuments is promoting the sustainable values of cultural heritage during and after the COVID-19 time period and fully support conservators by giving answers to questions related to successful planning and implementation of interventions to increase cultural heritage resilience; Finally, through the use of our 3D models in real game engines, the opportunities of virtual cultural tourism as a sustainable future promoter in Cyprus will be demonstrated.

TOPIC II · TEMA II

Key Challenges
Ključni izzivi

Chair:
ROKO ŽARNIĆ

O odpornosti objektov kulturne dediščine

Dokazi o tisočletnem človeškem ustvarjanju okolja so ohranjeni v kulturni dediščini oziroma objektih kulturnih dediščine, ki je lahko premična ali nepremična. Na neviden način vsebuje tudi različna nematerialna sporočila, ki jih je sicer težko brati in razumeti, a jih je treba ohraniti za prihodnje generacije. Vsak objekt je izpostavljen dolgotrajnim in nenadnim škodljivim vplivom, ki poškodujejo ali razjejo materiale in sestavne dele, kar lahko vodi do zmanjšanja nematerialne sporočilnosti. Izpostavljenost objektov vsem vrstam tveganj povečuje tudi pomanjkljivo znanje in napačne odločitve upravljalcev gradbišč, zato je treba povečati odpornost objektov. Odporen objekt je lahko manj podvržen škodljivim vplivom, z manj škode, in ima boljši potencial za obnovo po škodljivem dogodku zaradi vpliva okolja ali človeka. Prispevek predstavlja gledišče avtorjev o konceptu odpornosti dediščine na podlagi protokolov o zbiranju podatkov in pomena objektov kulturne dediščine. Na kratko je predstavljen model odpornosti kulturne dediščine, podani pa so tudi komentarji o nadaljnjem razvoju in pomenu razvoja ustreznih standardov in protokolov. Poglavje temelji na lastnih raziskavah in izkušnjah avtorjev ter študiju ustrezne literature.

On the Resilience of Cultural Heritage Assets

KEYNOTE LECTURE

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The evidence of human creation of environment through the millennia has been preserved in what is today recognized as a cultural heritage asset, either movable or immovable. In invisible way, it also contains a variety of intangible messages, which are difficult to read and understand but should be preserved for the next generations. Each asset is exposed to long-term and sudden environmental and man-made harmful impacts, which either damage or erode the asset's materials and components and dimish incorporated intangible messages. Exposure of assets to all kinds of risks increases significantly due to lacking knowledge and incorrect decisions made by site managers. Therefore, assets' resilience should be increased. Resilient asset can respond to harmful impact with less damage and has better potential for recovery after environmental or man-made disastrous event. This paper presents the authors' view on the heritage resilience concept based on the protocols of data collection and significances of cultural heritage assets. The cultural heritage resilience model is outlined and presented with regard to its further development and importance for developing related standards and protocols. The chapter is based on the authors' own research, practice and relevant literature.

»Lagniappe for the Working Coast«: Zmanjševanje tveganja poplav in zaščita svetih mest in odpornosti plemenskih skupnosti z utrjevanjem louisianskih močvirij

V zadnjih sto letih so naftne in plinske družbe na obali Louisiane izkopale več kot 35000 prekopov, čeprav jih kar 27000 ni več v uporabi, ki niso bili nikoli zasuti. To je privedlo do težav, kot so izguba kopnega in vdori slane vode. Z izgubljanjem močvirnate pokrajine skupnosti Louisiane izgubljajo tudi zaščito pred neurji, tveganje poplav pa raste. Ogroženo je preživetje mnogih skupnosti, katerih velik del je bodisi domoroden ali kako drugače kulturno pomemben.

Tri plemena z obalnega predela Louisiane – Grand Bayou, Grand Caillou/Dulac in Pointe-au-Chien – vodijo gibanje za ohranitev svoje kulturne dediščine in domov. Navdih za projekt »Lagniappe for the Working Coast« so črpali iz lokalne besede »Lagniappe – ponuditi nekaj več«. V praksi to pomeni sočasno obnovo močvirij, zmanjševanje izgube kopnega in zaščito svetih prostorov, kar želijo doseči z zasutjem prekopov, ki prepredajo mokrišča louisianske obale. Skupina prepoznava zapuščene prekope, ki ogrožajo svete prostore ter ugotavlja, katere je mogoče obnoviti ali ohraniti in katerim ni več pomoči. Imajo strokovna znanja, vključno z znanji domorodnih in lokalnih prebivalcev, s katerimi želijo z modeliranjem pripraviti model odločanja za določanje najboljših mest za obnovo prekopov. Z zaščito nenadomestljivih kulturnih krajin in svetih prostorov projekt preizkuša inovativne in ponovljive strategije za povečevanje odpornosti kulturne dediščine in skupnosti ter poskuša razviti prototip odpornega varnega zatočišča za kulturno dediščino. Projekt ima odločilno vlogo pri vključevanju najboljših praks, osredotočenih na krepitev odpornosti obale in kulturne dediščine po vsej Louisiani in v mnogih drugih najbolj ogroženih skupnostih sveta, ki so močno vezane na lokacije in tradicionalne prakse.

Lagniappe for the Working Coast: Reducing Flood Risk and Protecting Sacred Sites and Tribal Communities' Resilience by Strengthening Louisiana's Marshes

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Over the past one hundred years, more than 35,000 canals were dug by oil and gas companies in coastal Louisiana, of which 27,000 are not used any more and have never been filled back in. This has led to issues, such as land loss and salt water intrusion. The loss of Louisiana of marshland communities also dimishes protection from storms and increases proneness to flooding. This is a life-and-death issue for many Louisiana communities, many of whom are indigenous or otherwise culturally significant.

Three Tribes in coastal Louisiana are leading a movement to preserve their cultural heritage and home – Grand Bayou, Grand Caillou/Dulac, and Pointe-au-Chien. The project, Lagniappe for the Working Coast, gathers inspiration from a local word, "lagniappe: to provide a little extra." In practice, this looks like simultaneous marsh restoration, land loss reduction, and sacred site protection. This will be done by filling the canals dredged in coastal Louisiana's wetlands. The team is identifying the many abandoned canals threatening sacred places, discerning places that can be restored or conserved, and recognizing those that have passed their survival tipping points. The team is using expert knowledge, inclusive of indigenous knowledge and local knowledge, and modeling to co-produce a decision matrix to determine the optimal places for canal restoration, and then restore them. The project tests innovative and replicable strategies to increase cultural heritage and community resilience and develop a resilient cultural heritage safe-haven prototype by protecting irreplaceable cultural landscapes and sacred sites. It fills a critical role in shaping cumulative best practices for integrating coastal resilience activities and cultural heritage across Louisiana and many other global at-risk frontline communities with strong cultural connections to place and traditional practices.

Ustvarjanje vrednosti vodne dediščine za trajnostni razvoj med pristaniščem in mestom

Pristaniška mesta so bila vedno pomembna stičišča trgovskih tokov blaga in ljudi ter igrala pomembno vlogo v regionalnih in nacionalnih gospodarstvih. A obalna mesta po vsem svetu, ki se nahajajo na meji med morjem in kopnim, se spopadajo s širokim razponom prostorskih, okolijskih, družbenih in gospodarskih izzivov, kot so onesnaževanje vode, poseganje v morske in obalne ekosisteme, naraščanje gladine morja in migracije, spremembe v globalni trgovini ter spori o vodenju in digitalizaciji.

Da se lahko odzovemo na te urgentne problem, je nujno, da razvijemo trajnostno razmerje med pristanišči in mesti. Reševanje teh izzivov in razvoj trajnostih rešitev zahteva več kot samo tehničen pristop, zahteva, da na novo premislimo razmerje med pristanišči in mesti v smislu prostorske, družbene in kulturne integracije.

Ta prispevek jemlje za središče kakršne koli evolucije v odnosu med pristaniščem in mestom kulturno dediščino in poskuša osvetliti vlogo dediščine v trajnostnem razvoju zgodovinskih obalnih nabrežij ter oceniti, do katere stopnje lahko vzpostavitev vrednot dediščine, povezanih z vodo, in razvojne strategije, ki temelji na kulturi, zgradi odziven in prožnosten odnos med pristaniščem in mestom ter, še naprej, trajnostni razvoj.

V tem pogledu se predlaga nov pristop k trajnostnem ohranjanju in vrednotenju dediščine, povezane z vodo, ki temelji na Unescovem konceptu zgodovinskih urbanih krajin. Metoda zgodovinske urbane krajine je integriran model za trajnostno upravljanje vodne dediščine, ki povezuje cilje ohranjanja dediščine z družbenogospodarskim razvojem. Novi model je odmik od pristopa, osredotočenega na objekte, k pristopu, osredotočenem na krajino, ki razume zaščitene stavbe več kot samo prostorsko in jih vključuje v širši zgodovinski in kulturni urbani kontekst.

Za razumevanje integriranega pristopa k trajnostnem razvoju pristaniških mest bodo predstavljeni primeri večjih urbanih preobrazb v nekaterih evropskih pristaniških mestih v čezkulturni perspektivi, ki je ukoreninjena v lokalnem kontekstu.

Activating Water Related Heritage Values for a Sustainable Port-City Relationship

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Port cities have always been important nodes of trade flows for goods and people and played considerable roles in regional and national economies. Yet port cities around the world, located at the border of the sea and land, have to deal with a broad range of spatial, environmental, social and economic challenges such as: water pollution, disruption of marine and coastal ecosystems, sea-level rise, but also migration, shifts in global trade, conflicts of governance and digitalization.

In order to respond to these urgent contemporary issues, having a sustainable port-city relationship is vital. Adressing these challenges and developing sustainable solutions requires more than technical-based vision, it requires rethinking relationships between port and cities for a spatial, social and cultural integration.

Taking cultural heritage as a focal point of any port-city evolution, the aim of this paper is to highlight the role of heritage in the sustainable development of the historic waterfronts and assess the extent to which activating the water-related heritage values and a culture-led development strategy builds a responsive and resilient port-city relationship and by extension, a sustainable development.

In this perspective, a new approach, based on the UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscapes concept, is proposed for a sustainable preservation and valorization of water related heritage. The Historic Urban Landscape method is an integrated cultural-based model for a sustainable management of water heritage, connecting the objectives of conservation of heritage with the socio-economic development. The new model illustrates a shift from an object-based to a landscape approach which understands the heritage buildings as being more than only spatial, integrating them into a wider historical and cultural urban context.

In order to understand the integrated approach on sustainable port-city development, examples of significant urban transformation of some European port-cities will be illustrated, from a cross-cultural perspective which is anchored to the local context. The case studies selected identify critical success factors of the integrated conservation of port heritage based on the historic urban landscape model, that can be used for a sustainable development of port cities.

Sodelovalno kartiranje za spodbujanje odpornosti v zgodovinskem središču Amatrica

»Prožnostno razmišljanje« je postalo vodilni pristop na številnih področjih. A na področju konservatorstva oziroma ohranjanja dediščine koncept ni dovolj prenesen v prakso, saj ni metod, s katerimi bi ga vključili v upravljanje kulturne dediščine, izpostavljene nevarnostim v naravi.

Prispevek predstavlja možnosti, ki jih ima sodelovalno kartiranje s sistemom Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS), ki smo ga uporabili, da bi opisali in razumeli odpornost zgodovinskega jedra mesta Amatrice v Italiji, ki je bil leta 2016 močno poškodovan v potresu.

Da bi lahko to dosegli, smo združili prostorske podatke o zgodovinskem središču Amatrica z dojemanjem, vrednotami in spomini, ki jih lokalni deležniki pripisujejo poškodovani dediščini. Različne poglede smo zbrali na delavnici, ki je raziskovala odnos med kraji, vrednotami dediščine in konceptom odpornosti.

Raziskava pokaže, kako lahko beleženje vrednot, ki so vgrajene v zgodovinske stavbe v Amatricu, ki jih je uničil požar, prispeva k občutku pripadnosti in identitete skupnosti kot način grajenja. Izdelana interaktivna mapa predlaga alternativno pripoved o mestnem središču, ki bo spodbujala lokalno prožnost ziroma odpornost in ki jo je mogoče primerjati z obstoječo tehnično in strokovno oceno. Sodelovalne metode, kot je delavnica o sodelovalnem kartiranju in PGIS so nujne za izboljšavo odpornost lokalne skupnosti, saj gre za vključevanje različnih deležnikov v načine ohranjanja lokalne kulture.

Rezultati delavnice kažejo, da je koncept odpornosti kontekstualen in povezan s kulturo in vrednotami lokalne skupnosti. Zato je odpornost rezultat različnih ravni pomenov, ki so povezani z osebnimi in kolektivnimi izkušnjami različnih deležnikov. Izkušnja iz Amatrica predstavlja model za zgodovinska središča, ki so doživela potrese in druge nesreče, po vsem svetu, kar lahko pomaga vsem, ki so vpleteni v dolgoročno odločanje o rekonstrukciji in prezidavi zgodovinskih stavb, vključiti poglede in glasove lokalne skupnosti.

Collaborative Mapping to Enhance Resilience in the Historic Centre of Amatrice

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'Resilience thinking' has become a leading approach adopted across different fields. Yet, within the discipline of heritage conservation, practical applications of the concept of resilience are underdeveloped, lacking methods to integrate it in the management of cultural heritage exposed to natural hazards.

This paper illustrates the potential of collaborative mapping using Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS) to describe and understand the resilience of the historic centre of Amatrice, Italy, severely damaged by the 2016 earthquake.

To accomplish this aim, spatial data of the historic centre of Amatrice are combined with the perceptions, values and memories that local stakeholders attached to their damaged heritage. These multiple perspectives were collected during a workshop exploring the relationship between places, heritage values and the concept of resilience.

The research illustrates how recording the values embedded in the historic buildings of Amatrice destroyed by the earthquake can contribute to the sense of belonging and identity of the community as a means of building resilience. The resulting interactive map proposes an alternative narrative of the city centre to foster local resilience, contrasting with the established technocratic and expert-driven assessment. Participatory methods, such as collaborative mapping workshop and PGIS, are crucial to enhancing the resilience of the local community by engaging with different stakeholders on ways to conserve their local culture.

From the results of the workshop, it has become apparent that the concept of resilience is contextual and connected to the local community's culture and values. Therefore, resilience is the product of different levels of meanings connected to different stakeholders' personal and collective experiences. The experience in Amatrice provides a model for historic centres affected by earthquakes and other disasters around the world. This can inform heritage practitioners in long-term decision-making for historic building reconstruction and adaptation, embedding the local community's perspectives and voices.

Grajenje odpornosti: dediščina in izdelava arhitekture

Gradnja novih stavb povzroča 40 odstotkov vseh globalnih izpustov CO2. Odvisno na vira podatkov, je proizvodnja cementa odgovorna za od 8 do 15 odstotkov teh emisij.[1] Po drugi strani pa lokalno proizvedeni materiali, ki se jih v arhitekturi pogosto označuje kot "ljudske", v gradbeništvu v glavnem veljajo za zastarele. Kljub temu se te strukture ohranjajo in prehajajo iz generacije v generacijo ter tako tvorijo identitete posameznih krajin in omogočajo občutek lokalne pripadnosti. Torej, čeprav ljudske kulturne krajine veljajo za pomembne in večne, današnje gradbeništvo načina, na katerega so ustvarjene, ne pojmuje nujno kot relevantnega. Preseganje te dihotomije je eden ključnih izzivov današnjega časa. Nadvse pomembno je, da cenimo ljudske materiale in gradbene tehnike, ne samo v okviru ohranjanja zgodovine, temveč za preoblikovanje pojmovanja izdelave arhitekture. Članek predlaga, da raziščemo splošno razumevanje pojma »ljudskega« kot »tradicionalnega«. Ljudski načini gradnje presegajo okvire preteklosti, saj vsebujejo možnosti za okoljevarstveno in kulturno odpornost raznih območij. Zato moramo ceniti prakse iz ljudske dediščine tako v okviru procesov arhitekture kot gradbeništva in rušiti meje med disciplinama. Zmožnost dajati prednost krožnim procesom tako postane sâmo bistvo grajenega okolja. Pričujoči članek prikaže osrednjo vlogo območje: prostor, v katerem sta izražena proizvodnja lokalnih materialov in prenašanje znanja. Oziroma, kot pravilno ugotavlja teoretičarka dediščine Laurajane Smith: »Dediščina je kulturni proces.«[2] Članek na podlagi različnih študij primerov raziskuje potrebo po kulturnem dojemanju dediščine materialnosti in obrtnih spretnosti kot dragoceno orodje v soočanju z izzivi v kontekstu podnebja in prilagajanju nanj – od dediščine kot ideje do dediščine kot projekta.

1 Lorenz, Werner. 2020. Von der Notwendigkeit des Weiterbauens – und warum es im Brückenbau anscheinend so schwierig ist. In Vom Wert des Weiterbauens, by Eva Maria Froschauer, Werner Lorenz, Luise Rellensmann, Albrecht Wiesener, p.117. Birkhäuser. https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/9783035622249-009/html.

2 Smith, Laurajane. 2006. Uses of Heritage, p.44. London; New York, Routledge.

Building Resilience: Heritage and the Act of Making Architecture

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The construction of new buildings causes 40 per cent of all global CO2 emissions. Depending on the source, the production of cement is responsible for 8 to 15% per cent of these emissions.[1] On the other hand, locally produced materials, widely used in architecture often referred to as "vernacular", are predominantly considered as obsolete in the construction field. However, these structures are preserved for and transferred to future generations in order to create the identity of a place, enabling a sense of belonging. Thus, while vernacular heritage sites are perceived as significant and eternal, the way they are made is not necessarily considered as relevant in nowadays building practices. Today, the key challenge has become to overcome this dichotomy. Indeed, it is fundamental to value vernacular materials and building techniques beyond the preservation of historic fabric – in order to reconceptualize the act of making architecture. This paper proposes to investigate how the notion "vernacular" is widely understood as "traditional". Nevertheless, beyond past fabric, vernacular ways of building have the potential to enable the environmental and cultural resilience of various territories. Thus, it is necessary to value heritage practices within architectural and building processes, breaking boundaries between disciplines. The ability to favor a circular process becomes the very essence of the built environment. This paper demonstrates how the territory plays a central role: the space in which the production of local materials and the transmission of know-how are articulated. As heritage theorist Laurajane Smith rightly states "heritage is a cultural process".[2] Through various case studies, this article investigates the need to culturally perceive heritage materiality and craftmanship as valuable tools to face the challenge of climate, context and adaptation – from heritage as idea to heritage as project.

1 Lorenz, Werner. 2020. Von der Notwendigkeit des Weiterbauens – und warum es im Brückenbau anscheinend so schwierig ist. In Vom Wert des Weiterbauens, by Eva Maria Froschauer, Werner Lorenz, Luise Rellensmann, Albrecht Wiesener, p.117. Birkhäuser. https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/9783035622249-009/html.

2 Smith, Laurajane. 2006. Uses of Heritage, p.44. London; New York, Routledge.

Preliminarna ocena tehničnega stanja gradu Podčetrtek in priporočila za prioritetna nujna dela

Na enem mojih obiskov gradu Podčetrtek, so me gostitelji prosili, naj pripravim tehnično oceno čudovitega gradu, kar sem tudi storil in pripravil priporočila za prioritetna nujna dela, ki bi bila koristna za potencialnega vlagatelja, ki bi ga zaradi slabega tehničnega stanja lahko kupil poceni in spremenil v zgodovinsko in turistično središče regije.

Podčetrtek je eden najstarejših gradov v Sloveniji, ki je bil zgrajen v obdobju po prvi tretjini 12. stoletja. V virih se omenja precej pozno, saj je bil prvič neposredno omenjen leta 1261 (čeprav je bil zaselek Podčetrtek omenjen med letoma 1016 in 1213) kot castrum Lansperch, kot castrum Landsperch leta 1279 in kot Lantsperch leta 1353. Pozneje je bil spet omenjen leta 1424 in 1453. Grad je bil celovito prenovljen leta 1874 in ostal v lasti družine Attems do druge svetovne vojne.

Po vojni je prešel v javno last in se uporabljal za različne namene, a je bil kmalu popolnoma izropan, rešenih je bilo samo nekaj umetniških del, ki jih hrani Posavski muzej v Brežicah. Nazadnje so bila v gradu stanovanja in celo piščančja farma, a danes je prazen in se bo brez intervencij kmalu spremenil v ruševine.

Grad je obsežna trinadstropna stavba pravokotne oblike z notranjim dvoriščem in okroglima stolpoma na južnih vogalih. Ima strmo streho, del katere se je zrušil na strmo pobočje. Vzhodni zidovi glavne stavbe se podaljšajo v dvonadstropno dvorano pod prvim nadstropjem. Prvo nadstropje gradu, dvorana, nekaj sob v drugem nadstropju in stolpa imajo obokane stropove. Zidovi so iz starih velikih in majhnih kamnov ter delno iz opeke. Večina okenskih in vratnih preklad so obokanih in iz opeke.

Grad je bil dolgo zapuščen, zato je začel propadati ali pa so ga uničevali vandali. Sledovi propada in zanemarjenosti so vidni povsod.

Za ohranitev tega izjemnega zgodovinskega spomenika v slabem tehničnem stanju so potrebna nujna dela, ki ga bodo zaščitila pred nadaljnim propadom in uničevanjem. Poleg tega je prostor s številnimi nevarnimi območji lahko tudi nevaren za obiskovalce.

Preliminary Assessment of Technical Condition of the Podčetrtek Castle in Slovenia with Recommendations for Priority Emergency Response Works

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At one of my visits on Podčetrtek Castle our hosts asked me to provide a technical assessment of the wonderful castle, which I did and provided recommendations for priority emergency response works, bearing in mind that it might be useful for a potential investor, who could buy the site for cheap due to its poor technical condition and transform it into a historic and tourist center of the area.

Podčetrtek is one of the oldest castles in the country, whose construction dates to the period following the first third of the 12th century, but it was mentioned in sources relatively late. The castle was directly mentioned for the first time in 1261 (although the Podčetrtek settlement is mentioned in the years between 1016 and 1213), when it was mentioned as castrum Lansperch, and then as castrum Landsperch in 1279 and as the Lantsperch in 1353. It was mentioned later in 1424 and in 1453 again. The castle was thoroughly renovated in 1874, and remained in the possession of the Attems family until World War 2.

After the war, the castle became public property, and served a variety of purposes, but gradually it was soon completely robbed. Only a few works of art that are kept by the Posavski Museum in Brežice were saved. Lastly, there were apartments in it and even a private chicken farm, today it is empty and it will soon turn into ruins without any remedial action.

The castle is a massive three-storey rectangular building with an inner courtyard in the middle and two round towers adjoining its southern corners. The building is covered with a steep tiled roof. In the north, there is a small courtyard surrounded by a stone wall, part of which had fallen down the steep slope. The east wall of the main building adjoins an outstretched two-storied extension chamber, located one level below the first floor of the building. The first floor of the castle, the extension chamber, part of the rooms on the second floor, and rooms in the adjoining towers have vaulted ceilings. The walls of the building are made of rustic stones, rubble masonry and partly brick masonry. Most of the window and door lintels are brick arched.

For a long time, the castle was in abandoned state and was subjected to natural destruction and vandalism. The traces of neglect are seen everywhere.

Urgent work is needed to save this valuable historical monument from further natural decay and vandalism, provoked by its critical technical condition. In addition, a site with numerous emergency zones may be very dangerous to visitors.

Dokumentiranje ogrožene kulturne dediščine. Nizkocenovne metode in orodja za razumevanje in ohranitev zgodovinskih in kulturnih vrednot

Več regijam v Evropi grozijo naravne nesreče in antropične nevarnosti, ki lahko povzročijo izgubo snovne in nesnovne dediščine. Dokumentiranje takšnih območij dediščine postaja ključen izziv za nacionalne in lokalne ustanove, ki se osredotočajo na upravljanje sistemov kulturne dediščine. Izziv je še toliko kompleksnejši, če gre za sisteme kulturne dediščine z razsejanimi in manjši elementi, ki se nahajajo na težko dostopnih lokacijah, npr. v gorah, dolinah in na pečinah.

Pomembna študija primera obravnava sistem kulturnih vrednot, ki ga je leta 2016 prizadeli potres v osrednji Italiji in povezani dogodki. V najhuje prizadetem delu, deželi Marke, ki se nahaja v srednjevzhodni Italiji, je bilo poškodovanih ali uničenih 1664 cerkva, uvrščenih na seznam zgodovinskih spomenikov in 1223 zaščitenih stavb (vključno z gradovi, palačami in arheološkimi območji). Iz teh zgradb so odstranili več kot 13000 premičnih umetniških del, ki so utrpela različne stopnje škode in ki so jih shranili v začasne restavratorske centre. Z vidika prizadetosti pokrajine je bilo poškodovanih 285 vasi zgodovinskega pomena.

Za boljšo pripravljenost na naslednji potres je bistveno, da se pripravi trajnosten proces ter nizkocenovne in učinkovite metode dokumentiranja, ki bi omogočile vzpostavitev homogenega pregleda obstoječih območij/predmetov dediščine, začenši z varovano dediščino.

Glede na različne scenarije odzivanja na izredne razmere po naravnih nesrečah in postopek rekonstrukcije, ki sledi, so lahko državne in lokalne oblasti upravičene do znatnih sredstev in dodatnih človeških virov za dokumentiranje in konservatorstvo. Resnični izziv pa je izvesti neprekinjen interoperabilni proces dokumentiranja pred naravnimi nesrečami, saj ga je treba izvajati z omejenimi sredstvi in mora biti ena od standardnih institucionalnih dejavnosti Ministrstva za kulturo in drugih državnih ter lokalnih ustanov, ki se ukvarjajo z varstvom dediščine.

Članek preučuje možen potek dela, ki bi vključeval vse ključne deležnike in poda nekaj metod dokumentiranja, ki bi lahko prišle v poštev.

Documenting Cultural Heritage in Danger. Low-cost Methods and Tools for the Historical and Artistic Values, Knowledge and Preservation

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Several European areas are affected by natural calamities and anthropic risks which may produce the loss of material and immaterial heritage.

Documenting these heritage sites is becoming a key challenge for national and local institutions focused on managing cultural heritage systems. The challenge is even more complex when these cultural heritage systems are characterized by widespread and minor items, located in remote areas, such us mountains, valleys and cliffs.

A significant case-study is the cultural heritage system affected by the 2016 earthquake events in Central-Italy. In the Marche Region, located in central-east Italy, the most affected territory, 1664 listed churches and 1223 listed buildings (including castles, palaces and archaeological areas) were damaged or destroyed. Over 13000 movable artworks with different levels of damage were removed from the buildings and stored in temporary conservation centres. In terms of landscape impact, 285 historical villages were damaged.

In order to be more prepared for the next earthquake events, it is crucial to identify a sustainable process, and low-cost and efficient documenting methods which would allow to setup an homogeneous picture of the existing heritage sites/items, staring from listed heritage.

In post-disaster emergency response scenarios and in the following reconstruction process, national and local authorities may also benefit from significant funds and additional human resources for the documentation and conservation activities. The real challenge is to carry out a continuous and inter-operable documenting process *before* disasters, which has to be performed with restricted funds and must be embedded in the standard institutional activities of the Ministry of Culture and other national and local institutions responsible for heritage conservation.

The paper explores a possible workflow involving all key stakeholders and investigates some documenting methods and tools which may be applied.

Uravnoteženje vlaganj v ukrepe za doseganje energetske učinkovitosti z varstvom stavb kulturne dediščine v luči globalnega segrevanja – študija primera v Sloveniji

Vse več je skrbi, da bo globalno segrevanje temeljito spremenilo sistem učinkovitosti stavb. V boju proti podnebnim spremembam so se države že zavezale, da bodo zmanjšale izpuste toplogrednih plinov, povečale delež obnovljive energije in izboljšale energetsko učinkovitost. V gradbeništvu bo velik del teh rešitev vključeval celovito energetsko prenovo stavb in prestrukturiranje oskrbe z energijo za ogrevanje. Stavbna kulturna dediščina predstavlja pomemben delež vseh stavb, predvsem v zgodovinskih mestih, izboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti pa lahko pomembno prispeva k zmanjšanju skupne porabe energije.

Raziskava preučuje učinek podnebnih sprememb v povezavi z vplivom in politiko o rabi energije, skupnimi vlaganji in tveganjem, povezanim z zanemarjanjem pomembnih vidikov ohranjanja stavbne kulturne dediščine v Sloveniji. Celovita ocena kakršne koli obnove stavbe ne sme vključevati samo energetskih lastnosti, temveč tudi vidike, ki se tičejo varstva kulturne dediščine in protipotresne obnove in ki se osredotočajo na izkušnje z obnovo javnih zgradb. Raziskava pokaže možne rešitve za energijsko in protipotresno obnovo ter izboljšanje toplotnega ugodja, ki jih je mogoče uporabiti za stavbno kulturno dediščino.

Podnebne spremembe zahtevajo premik v paradigmi zasnove stavbne obnove, velikanski obseg posledic podnebnih sprememb in povezanih vlaganj pa zahteva celovit pristop k načrtovanju in predvidevanju virov, ki bodo ustrezali pravilom o varstvu kulturne dediščine.

Balancing Investments in Energy Efficiency Measures with Conservation of Cultural Heritage Buildings in the Light of Global Warming – A Slovenian Case Study

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There is growing concern that global warming will significantly change the performance pattern of buildings. In their fight against climate change, countries have already committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the share of renewable energy, and improving energy efficiency. In the building sector, a substantial contribution to these efforts will be made through extensive energy renovation of buildings and restructuring heat supply. Cultural heritage buildings represent an important part of the building stock, especially in historic cities, and improving their energy efficiency can lead to significant savings in the overall energy consumption.

The study investigates the effects of climate change-related impact and policies on energy use, overall investments, and the risk of neglecting important features of conservation of cultural heritage buildings in Slovenia. Comprehensive assessment of any building renovation should address not only energy characteristics, but also aspects of cultural heritage protection and seismic renovation, focusing on experiences with the renovation of public buildings. The study demonstrates possible solutions for energy and seismic renovation and improvement of indoor thermal comfort that can be applied to cultural heritage buildings.

Climate change related actions cause a shift in the paradigm of a building's renovation design, while the magnitude of climate change impact and related investments require a holistic approach to designing and planning resources in order to comply with cultural heritage building protection rules.

Tradicionalni urbanizem in arhitektura Paname proti covidu-19

Leta 2019 je ICOMOS objavil dokument z naslovom »The future of our pasts« (Prihodnost naših preteklosti), da bi povečal vključenost kulturne dediščine v obravnavo podnebnih sprememb (z navezavo na covid-19). V tem poročilu ICOMOS priporoča, naj se prepoznajo primeri preteklih prilagajanj družbe na spremembe v okolju, kot na primer zgodovinska oziroma tradicionalna prostorska raba in tradicionalne gradbene metode in materiali.

V članku bomo analizirali študijo primera tradicionalnega panamskega urbanizma in arhitekture vasi zahodno od panamske ožine. Gre za naselja iz časa pred prihodom Špancev, ki so jih med osvajanjem in kolonizacijo poselili španski prebivalci. Nekatere lastne značilnosti teh naselij, ki jih danes imenujejo "pueblos" ali mesta, so osrednji trg, urejene ulice – ki niso nujno povezane v mrežo –, in prostorsko ureditev, prilagojeno vetru. Na obrobju hiše stojijo vsaksebi, v središču pa imajo široke portale, ki ščitijo pred dežjem in soncem. Za pokrajino so značilne tradicionalne zemeljske strukture, ki ohranjajo kolonialne ukrepe.

Vse te značilnosti panamskega tradicionalnega urbanizma in arhitekture, ki so plod različnih vplivov, so nam v času bolezni in epidemij lahko za zgled. Pokrajina namreč beleži najmanj primerov covida-19 v Panami, ki ima sicer največ primerov te bolezni na število prebivalcev od vseh latinskoameriških držav.

Traditional Urbanism and Architecture from Panamá Facing COVID-19

SILVIA ARROYO DUARTE
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In 2019, ICOMOS launched the document "The future of our pasts", with the objective of increasing the engagement of cultural heritage in climate change (closely related to COVID-19). In this report, ICOMOS recommends identifying examples of past social adaptability to environmental change, such as, examples of historic or traditional spatial land use and traditional construction methods and materials.

This paper will analyze a case study of traditional urbanism and architecture from Panamá, located in the villages to the west of the Isthmus. These were pre-Hispanic settlements, and during the conquest and colonization were inhabited by Spaniards. These settlements, nowadays known as "pueblos" or towns, present certain characteristics, such as a central square, orderly streets, which do not necessarily form a grid, design taking account of the wind. On the outskirts, the houses are kept isolated and, in the center, the houses have wide portals to protect from the rain and the sun. Traditional earthen constructions that maintain the colonial measures are characteristic of the region.

All these characteristics of the traditional urbanism and architecture in Panamá, which arise from different influences, represent an example during disease or pandemics. This region is one with the least number of COVID-19 cases currently in Panamá, the Latin American country with the most new cases of the disease by number of inhabitants.

TOPIC III · TEMA III

Cultural Heritage as an Example: Experiences and Case Studies

Kulturna dediščina kot zgled: Izkušnje in primeri

Chair:
SANDRA FATORIĆ

Kako lahko kulturna dediščina podpira politiko za boj proti podnebnim spremembam?

V zadnjem desetletju se je pokazalo, da vplivi podnebnih sprememb negativno vplivajo na različno kulturno dediščino po vsem svetu, malo pa je znanega o tem, kako lahko različne vrste kulturne dediščine pomagajo oblikovalcem politik pri doseganju ciljev podnebnih sprememb - prilagajanju podnebju in obvladovanju. V predstavitvi bodo predstavljene vloga, vrednote in koristi različnih tipov kulturne dediščine (snovne in nesnovne) pri podpiranju strategij prilagajanja in obvladovanja podnebnih sprememb. Predstavitev bo na primeru Nizozemske pokazala, kako so različne interesne skupine pogosto prepoznale vrsto koristi kulturne dediščine kot pomembne v kontekstu sedanje in prihodnje prilagajanja podnebju in obvladovanja podnebja. Najpomembnejše so bile informacijske koristi. Raznovrstna kulturna dediščina velja za pomemben vir informacij in znanja o preteklem družbenem, gospodarskem in okoljskem razvoju ter naravnih nesrečah. Poleg tega bo predstavitev pokazala, kako se je upravljanje dediščine na Nizozemskem sčasoma spremenilo zaradi podnebne politike, kar odraža transformativno in razvijajočo se naravo različnih vrst dediščine. Predstavitev se bo zaključila z osvetlitvijo pomena mobilizacije raznolike kulturne dediščine za podporo politikam podnebnih sprememb tako v Evropi kot po svetu.

How Cultural Heritage Can Inform Climate Change Policies?

KEYNOTE LECTURE

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While over the past decade, climate change impact has been observed to adversely affect various cultural heritage globally, little is known about how these diverse cultural heritage types can assist policymakers in achieving climate change goals – climate adaptation and mitigation. In this presentation, the role, values and benefits of diverse cultural heritage types (tangible and intangible) for supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies will be presented. Using an example from the Netherlands, the presentation will show how diverse stakeholder groups commonly perceived a multiplicity of cultural heritage benefits as important in the context of current and future climate adaptation and mitigation with informational benefits being the most important ones. Diverse cultural heritage assets are considered as important source of information and knowledge about past societal, economic and environmental development and disasters. In addition, the presentation will show how heritage management in the Netherlands has been changing due to climate policy, reflecting the transformative and evolving nature of diverse heritage types. This presentation will conclude by shedding new light on the importance of mobilizing diverse cultural heritage for supporting climate change policies so in Europe as globally.

Obvladovanje tveganj in načrt za ravnanje z zbirkami v izrednih razmerah. Študija primera: muzej Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía in načrt PROCOERS

Prispevek se osredotoča na nacionalni muzej Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (MNCARS), najpomembnejši muzej sodobne umetnosti v Španiji, ki hrani zbirko, ki je edinstvena na svetu in vključuje nepogrešljiva dela moderne in sodobne španske umetnosti in tudi izjemna dela mednarodnih umetnikov. Najslovitejše umetniško delo v muzeju, Picassova Guernica, ki presega generacije, je postala svetovni simbol bližnje preteklosti in referenčna točka za španski politični in kulturni položaj po vsem svetu. Ohranitev in prenašanje te kulturne dediščine bodočim generacijam ni samo naša pravna, temveč tudi moralna obveza. Na žalost v trenutnem družbenopolitičnem in kulturnem kontekstu nobena taka ustanova ni popolnoma varna pred nenadnimi izrednimi razmerami, ne glede na to ali gre za vpliv človeka (vandalizem, kraja, terorizem ipd.) ali narave (poslabšane okoliščine zaradi podnebnih sprememb, na primer poplave, potresi, ipd.).

Namen tega prispevka je pokazati, da je zaščitni načrt za zbirke v primeru izrednih razmer (Plan PROCOERS) našega muzeja celovit model, ki omogoča učinkovito upravljanje in zaščito muzejske zbirke v primeru izrednih razmer, ki lahko vplivajo na umetniška dela.

S tem namenom razvijamo inovativno metodologijo za analizo in tehnologijo za načrtovanje, ki bo v kombinaciji z drugimi sredstvi in dinamičnimi tehnološkimi metodami omogočal hranjenje, upravljanje, spreminjanje, obnovo, analizo, prikazovanje in prenos posebnih podatkov (geografski informacijski sistemi, GIS, modeliranje informacij o stavbah, BIM) ter opis zbirk, da bi preprečili in kar najbolj zmanjšali obseg ranljivosti in dosegli največjo zaščito ter lahko upravljali ves proces v nujnem primeru in sprožili načrt za nujno zaščito umetniških del, če bi bilo treba.

Inovacija projekta je priprava nove metodologije za analizo, ki nam bo omogočila uporabo georeferenčnih tehnologij za zaščito umetniških del v nujnih primerih. Načrt je dvoplasten: model za analizo oziroma metodološka nadstruktura ter tehnološka infrastruktura. Rezultat projekta se poraja iz presečišča obeh plasti, ki bo vodil k kombiniranemu modelu upravljanja (metodološkem in tehnološkem). Ta bo vključen v ustanovo in naj bo postal referenčni model za druge ustanove.

Risk Management and Emergency Plan for Collections. Case Study: Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía and its Plan PROCOERS

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This paper is focused on the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (MNCARS) the most important contemporary art museum in Spain, which provides safe-keeping for a collection that is unique in the world, comprised of indispensable works of modern and contemporary Spanish art, as well as extraordinarily relevant artworks by international artists. The museum's flagship artwork, the Guernica by Picasso, which has transcended generations, has become a world symbol of our most recent past, and a reference point for Spain's political and cultural position worldwide. Conserving and transmitting this cultural heritage to future generations is not only a legal obligation, but also a moral one. Unfortunately, in the current socio-political and cultural context, no institution within this category is entirely safe from emergency situations, either anthropic (vandalism, theft, terrorism...) or natural disasters (circumstances worsened by climate change: floods, earthquakes...).

The aim of this paper is to show that the Protection Plan of Collections in Emergency (Plan PROCOERS) of the MNCARS a comprehensive model that is able to efficiently manage and protect the museum´s collection in case an emergency that affects the artworks arises.

With this purpose in mind, an innovative methodology of analysis and planning technology is being developed, along with an ensemble of means and dynamic technological methods able to store, manage, update, manipulate, recover, analyse, display and transfer special data (Geographic Information Systems, GIS, Building Information Modelling, BIM) and the characterisation of the collections in order to prevent and minimise the scope of vulnerabilities and obtain maximum protection, as well as to manage the whole operating process in case an emergency may arise and put forth a contingency plan for the artworks' protection if needs be.

This project's innovation lies, therefore, in the creation of a new analysis methodology which will allow us to implement geo-referencing technologies for the protection of artworks in the case of an emergency. Thus, we can see that the Plan is two-fold: an analysis model or methodological superstructure, and a second layer which would be

Kompleksnost projekta in celovit pristop zahtevata multidisciplinaren raziskovalni tim, kakršnega smo tudi zbrali (konservatorji, restavratorji, znanstveni konservatorji, arhitekti, menedžerji za varovanje itd.), ki ne poznajo samo zbirke, temveč tudi geoprostorske značilnosti muzeja, vse njegove dele in ukrepe, ki jih lahko muzej uvede zaradi antidružbenih dejanj ali naravnih nevarnosti. Ti načrti so kompleksni in obravnavajo vrsto tematik, povezanih s kulturno dediščino, vse od pravnih, in normativnih do gradbenih in varnostnih vprašanj. Treba pa je izpostaviti, da izredne razmere, ki se tičejo kulturne dediščine, ne poznajo meja ali držav, zato je pomembno deliti znanje, da lahko izboljšamo razumevanje morebitnih groženj zaradi vpliva narave ali človeka in uskladimo odzivne mehanizme in protokole.

the technological infrastructure. The outcome of the project is the intersection of these two layers, which give rise to a model of combined management (methodological and technological). This will lead to implementation in the institution, and become a reference model for other similar institutions.

The complexity of the project and its holistic approach requires a multidisciplinary research team like the one we have created (conservators, restorers, scientific conservators, architects, security manager etc...), who know not only the collection but also the museum's geospatial characteristics, as well as its facilities and the measures deployed by the museum in order to face anti-social acts or natural risks. These aforementioned plans are complex constructions in which a wide range of issues related to cultural heritage are dealt with, ranging from the significance of the collection to legal, normative, constructive or security issues. However, it is important to point out that emergencies in cultural heritage do not understand countries or borders and therefore it is important to share knowledge in order to improve our understanding of possible threats, whether natural or human-made disasters, in order to harmonise response mechanisms and protocols in the event of a catastrophe.

Odpornost kulturne dediščine v porečju reke Mae Klong na Tajskem

Nižine porečja reke Mae Klong obsegajo območje province Samut Songkhram, na katero vplivata plima in oseka Tajskega zaliva. Tamkajšnji ekološki sistem in pridelki se razlikujejo od sladkovodnega ekološkega območja na severnem delu province, kjer prevladujejo vrtovi, medtem ko v slankastem ekosistemu južnega dela prevladujejo mešani sadovnjaki; kokosi, mandarine, pomela, rose jabolka, liči, mangi, banane, itd. Slanovodni ekosistem v bližini obalnega pasu zaznamujejo soline, ribogojništvo in ribištvo. V preteklosti je bilo tu plitvo blatno morje, kasneje se je dvignila obala in ponudila prostor za obdelovanje zemlje. To je omogočilo ljudem, da so se tu naselili in s pomočjo lokalne modrosti bivali v harmoniji z naravo. Izkopali so zemljo in ustvarili dvignjene grede, v katere so posadili sadno drevje in tako ustvarili mešane sadovnjake; tako nastali jarki ob dvignjenih gredah so služili kot notranji namakalni sistem, ki je zadrževal vodo celo leto in preprečil sušo. Geometrični vzorec, ki so ga zarisale grede in jarki povezani s pritoki pa je tudi sam zelo zanimiv. Lokalne t. i. tajske hiše so zgrajene na visokih pilotih in tako varne pred visoko plimo in poplavami. Njihov arhitekturni stil odraža identiteto kulturne krajine, ki jo zaznamujejo številni plavajoči trgi pred kuliso kokosovih palm ob reki. Tako so bila naselja te poljedelske pokrajine varna pred veliko poplavo leta 2011, ki je uničila kmetijska zemljišča in naselja v severnih in osrednjih tajskih pokrajinah. Za konec: porečje reke Mae Klong je primer dobre prakse odpornosti kulturne dediščine, ki je omilila vpliv hudih poplav, do katerih so privedle podnebne spremembe. Služi lahko tudi kot dobra promocija kulturnega turizma in trajnostnega razvoja.

Cultural Heritage Resilience of Mae Klong River Basin, Thailand

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The low lying land of the Mae Klong river basin covers the area of Samut Songkhram Province influenced by the high and low tide from the Gulf of Thailand. The ecology system and its produce differs from freshwater ecology in the northern part of the province, which is used for growing food, while the brackish water ecosystem in the southern part is covered with mixed orchards; coconuts, tangerines, pomelos, rose apples, lychees, mangoes, bananas, etc. The saltwater ecosystem near the coastal area consists of salt pans, aquaculture and fishery. In the past, this area was shallow muddy sea, then later, the area was raised to form cultivated land that permitted people to settle down by using their local wisdom and to live harmoniously with nature. The raised bed gardens of mix orchards were made by digging soil to make beds for tree planting, then the ditches beside the soil beds became an inhouse irrigation system that can keep water for the whole year long preventing drought. Moreover, the structure of the geometric pattern of soil beds and ditches that link to the water tributaries are very interesting. In addition, the architectural style of local house or Thai House are constructed on high stilts above the high tide level to avoid flood problem portrayed the identity of cultural landscape of several floating markets with the backdrop of coconut trees along the river. Consequently, the settlements including the agricultural area was self protected from the big flood in 2011 that destroyed farmlands and settlements in the north and central regions of Thailand. In conclusion, Mae Klong river basin is an example of good practice of cultural heritage resilience, which may help to reduce severe floods affected by climate change and can be used to promote cultural tourism in sustainable development.

Prostor kulturnega spomina v preoblikovanju mesta: revitalizacija srednjeveške trdnjave Bijela Tabija v Sarajevu

Ob upoštevanju sodobnega razvoja mesta, obremenjenega s številnimi krizami-socialno, ekonomsko, okoljsko in kulturno, s tem pa tudi krizo arhitekturne kulture, je treba vzpostaviti, spodbujati in sčasoma vnovič ovrednotiti arhitekturno dediščino, ki je njen sestavni del. Ta proces, ki vodi v osnovno samozadostnost, bremenijo številne težave, ki nazadnje pogosto vodijo v dolgotrajno zanemarjanje in opustošenje dragocenih arhitekturnih prizorišč. Če pride do posegov, so ti najpogosteje usmerjeni v ohranitev ali restavriranje, zato so zaščitena območja izključena iz resničnega življenja in realnosti, ki jih obdaja, njihova samozadostnost pa postaja vprašljiva. Članek postavlja hipotezo, da je treba v procesu redefiniranja mestnih potreb na novo opredeliti odnos do arhitekturne dediščine z njeno aktivno vključitvijo v življenje mesta kot osnovnega družbenega zgoščevalca in elementa kolektivnega spomina.

Primer projekta revitalizacije zgodovinskega območja Bijele Tabije v Sarajevu kaže, da arhitekturna dediščina ne sme obstajati kot pasivno pričevanje o podedovanih vrednotah, temveč se mora nanašati na fizično okolje v harmoniji z javnim in zasebnim življenjem, kar uravnoteži potrebe državljanov in posebnosti kulturne dediščine. Kombinira proces obnove z gradnjo novih struktur in jih postavlja na sledi, vpisane v matrice prejšnjih stoletij, spodbuja urbanost in tako mesto ohranja svoj zgodovinski položaj - jedro civilizacije.

Site of Cultural Memory in the Process of Reshaping the City: Revitalization of the Medieval Fortress Bijela Tabija in Sarajevo

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Taking into consideration the contemporary development of the city, burdened by numerous crises – the social, economical, enviromental and the cultural one, and thus the crisis of architectural culture, there is a need to establish, promote and eventually, re-evaluating the architectural heritage that is its integral part. This process, which leads to essential self-sustainability, is burdened with a series of problems, which in their ultimate consequence often leads to the long-term neglection and devastation of valuable architectural sites. If, however, an intervention occurs, it is most often of a conservation or restoration character, which results in the exclusion of protected sites from real life and the reality that surrounds it, and its self-sustainability becomes questionable. This paper raises a hypothesis that in the process of redefining the needs of the city, it is necessary to redefine the relationship to the architectural heritage by its active integration in the life of the city as a basic both social condenser and an element of collective memory.

The example of the project of revitalization of the historic site of the Bijela Tabija (White Fortress) in Sarajevo shows that architectural heritage must not exist as a passive testimony of inherited values, but should reference the physical environment in harmony of public and private life, which balances the needs of citizens and specifics of cultural heritage. Combining the restoration process with the construction of new structures, and juxtaposing them on the traces inscribed in the matrices of the preceding centuries, urbanity is encouraged, and the city retains its historical position - the nucleus of civilization.

MATSAGGOS, izjemna zgodba o tovarni Volos Tobacco. Iz preteklosti do današnjih dni in v prihodnost

Drugo obdobje razvoja urbanega prostora v mestu Volos (1881-1920) je spremljala velika porast prebivalstva in posledično osnovne tehnične gradnje, kot so železnica, pristanišče, prometne zveze in vzpostavitev mnogih panog, ki so kasneje igrale pomembno vlogo v razvoju pokrajine. Tobačna tovarna bratov 'N. Matsaggos' je imela posebno vlogo v industriji pokrajine. Nikolaos Matsaggos je to pomembno tovarno ustanovil leta 1890. Leta 1947 je z mesečno proizvodnjo 200 000 kilogramov in 1850 zaposlenimi zasedla prvo mesto med Grškimi tobačnimi obrati. Po državljanski vojni (1940-1945), potresih (1955-56) in mednarodni krizi leta 1970 je tovarna prešla pod prisilno upravljanje in proizvodnja se je ustavila. Sledilo je temno obdobje, ko tovarna več let ni delovala, kar je tudi prekinilo razvoj urbanega prostora, mesto Volos pa je izgubilo svojo vlogo. Med 1980 in 1990 je novoustanovljena Univerza Thessaly sklenila, da bo svoje oddelke razporedila po zapuščenih industrijskih zgradbah mesta. Izkazalo se je, da je odločitev pomembno vplivala na prihodnost slovite tobačne tovarne.

To predavanje opisuje preobrazbo stavbe D v računovodski oddelek Univerze Thessaly. Stavba D (1936-1937) je tipičen primer gradnje obdobja moderne med vojnama. Njena arhitektura je zelo sorodna arhitekturi drugih stavb istega obdobja in je očitno izposojena pri stavbah primerljivega tipa. Arhitekturni načrt sledi logiki ohranjenih originalnih stavbnih fasad in predvideva popolno preobrazbo in preureditev obstoječih fasad s pomočjo novih tehnologij in materialov, in sicer tako, da bodo jasno vidni posegi očitno kazali, da so bili dozidani kasneje.

MATSAGGOS. The Extraordinary Course of Volos Tobacco Factory. From Past to Today and to the Future

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The second urban space period of development in the city of Volos (1881-1920), was accompanied by a huge increase in the population and organization of basic technical works, such as the railway, harbour, travel connections, and creation of many industries that have played an important role to the region's development. The tobacco factory 'N. Matsaggos brothers' has a distinct place in the region's industry. Nikolaos Matsaggos was the founder of the original factory in 1890. In 1947, with the production of 200,000 kilos per month and 1850 employees, it was the foremost company in the Greek tobacco industry. After the Civil War (1940-1945), the earthquakes (1955-56) and the international crisis in 1970, the factory went under forced management and the production process was stopped. For several years the factory remained out of use, a dark point, which interrupted the development of urban space and the functions of Volos city. Between 1980 and 1990, the new established Thessaly University decided to disperse its departments among abandoned industrial buildings throughout the city. This decision, as it turned out, was decisive for the future of the famous tobacco industry.

This lecture describes the transformation of the D' building into the Financial Department of Thessaly University. The D' building (1936- 37), is a characteristic sample of the middle war modern movement. Its architecture is very close to the same period's buildings, obviously borrowed by the corresponding building types. The architectural proposal follows the logic of the under preservation original facades of the buildings and the complete reformation and the rearrangement of the existing ones. With the help of the new technologies and materials so that they will be absolutely noticeable and at the same time revealing the later time of its construction.

Vohalna dediščina

Vohalna dediščina je vidik kulturne dediščine, ki se nanaša na vonje, ki so za skupnost pomembni zaradi povezanosti s pomembnimi kraji, praksami, predmeti ali tradicijo, zaradi česar jih lahko uvrstimo v kulturno dediščino. Znanost o vohalni dediščini je novejše raziskovalno področje, ki se osredotoča na znanstvene tehnike za analizo, dokumentiranje in ohranjanje vonjav ter vidike razumevanja njihovega pomena. Raziskave o vohalni dediščini obsegajo številne discipline, kot so medicina - nevrologija, kemija, antropologija, etnologija, arheologija, heritologija, naravoslovje, filozofija, psihologija in zgodovina.

To področje akademskega interesa se je začelo razvijati v poznih osemdesetih letih 20. stoletja. Študije o vohalni kulturi so potekale na različne načine, vendar se prevladujoča literatura na to temo osredotoča bodisi na jezikovno-semiotične analize vohalnih konceptov, katerih bistvo je vonj kot univerzalni jezik, bodisi na antropološke primerjave vohalnih pomenov, ki poudarjajo podobnosti in razlike med kulturami. Zaradi nematerialne in minljive narave vonjav je eden večjih izzivov znanosti o vohalni dediščini razvoj metod za dokumentiranje in arhiviranje vonjav za prihodnost. Trenutno se uporablja več tehnik, na primer »preslikava vonjav« skupaj z etnološkimi metodami, sledenjem čutnim referencam v zgodovinskih poročilih, likovni umetnosti, literaturi in krožnimi zemljevidi vonjav, ki prikazujejo kemijske in senzorične lastnosti.

Antropološke in kulturnozgodovinske raziskave o vonju so se konec 20. stoletja premaknile od akademske do normativne uporabe s prvimi dokumenti o zaščiti vohalne dediščine. Med njimi je zlasti pomembna Burra listina (ICOMOS 1999), ki vonj prepozna kot enega od vidikov dediščine krajev kulturnega pomena. Na primer, UNESCO v svoji definiciji nesnovne dediščine ne prepozna vonja kot nesnovne dediščine, čeprav pa priznava prakse, ki so z njim zelo tesno povezane, npr. hrana in kulinarične prakse, ljudska medicina, verski obredi, obredno čiščenje itd. Vohalna dediščina se je z razvojem večsenzorne muzeologije konec 20. stoletja in v zadnjem desetletju na Slovenskem delno prenesla tudi v muzeologijo.

Olfactory Heritage

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University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Olfactory heritage is an aspect of cultural heritage that concerns scents that are important to the community because of associations with important places, practices, objects, or traditions, and therefore can be considered part of the cultural heritage for future generations. Olfactory heritage science is a newer field of research that focuses on scientific techniques for analysing, documenting, and preserving odours, as well as aspects of understanding their significance. Research on olfactory heritage encompasses many disciplines such as medicine – neurology, chemistry, anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, heritology, natural sciences, philosophy, psychology, and history.

This area of academic interest began to develop in the late 1980s. Studies of olfactory culture have been conducted in a variety of ways, but the dominant literature on the subject focuses either on linguistic-semiotic analyses of olfactory concepts, the essence of which is smell as a universal language, or on anthropological comparisons of olfactory meanings that highlight similarities and differences across cultures. Due to the intangible and ephemeral nature of odours, one of the major challenges of olfactory heritage science is to develop methods for documenting and archiving odours for the future. Currently, several techniques are being used, such as “odour mapping” along with ethnological methods, tracking sensory references in historical accounts, art, literature and circular odour maps showing chemical and sensory properties.

Anthropological and cultural-historical research on odour began to move from academic to normative application in the late 20th century with the first documents on the protection of olfactory heritage. Among these, The Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999) is particularly important, recognizing smell as one of the heritage aspects of places of cultural significance. For example, UNESCO does not recognize smell as intangible heritage in its definition of intangible heritage, although it recognizes practices that are very closely related to it, e.g. food and culinary practices, folk medicine, religious rituals, ritual purification, etc. Olfactory heritage was partially transferred to museology with the development of multisensory museology at the end of the 20th century and in Slovenia in the last decade.

Slovenski etnografski muzej kot prostor skrbi

Slovenski etnografski muzej (SEM) je del projekta Taking Care. Ethnographic and World Cultures Museums as Spaces of Care, ki je zrasel iz okoljske krize in spremljajoče tesnobe, ki smo ji priča. Gre za projekt sodelovanja EU, ki ga sofinancira program Ustvarjalna Evropa, ki povezuje trinajst etnografskih ali svetovnih muzejev pri raziskovanju medsebojno povezanih kriz: podnebnih sprememb, rasizma proti priseljencem in ksenofobičnega nacionalizma s krepitvijo desničarskega populizma. Projekt se osredotoča na ekološko znanje, ki ga je mogoče (ponovno) odkriti v obsežnih zbirkah materialne kulture civilizacij po vsem svetu. Temelji na pojmu skrbi, ki je opredeljen kot vsako dejanje, ki prispeva k popravljanju in vzdrževanju našega planeta, tako da lahko vse vrste živijo na njem čim bolj usklajeno. Pomemben poudarek je na skupni skrbi za stvari in ljudi.

V tej predstavitvi bom predstavila umetnostno zgodovinarko Kaniko Gupta (r. 1987, New Delhi), ki bo julija in avgusta 2021 rezidenčna aktivistka v SEM-u. V svojem delu Gupta osvetljuje starodavno znanje, ki lahko zasledimo v indijskih muzejskih zbirkah in pokaže njegov pomen za trenutne svetovne okoljske izzive. V SEM-u bo skupaj s kustosom SEM-a Ralfom Čeplakom Mencinom raziskovala indijsko zbirko ter svoje vpoglede predstavila na različnih forumih in dogodkih, vključno z javnim predavanjem, umetniškim nastopom, predvajanjem indijskih filmov iz 20. stoletja in projekcijo svojega dokumentarnega filma.

Slovene Ethnographic Museum as a Space of Care

TINA PALAIĆ
Slovene Ethnographic Museum, Slovenia

KANIKA GUPTA
Art historian, Artist, India

The Slovene Ethnographic Museum (SEM) is a part of the project Taking Care. Ethnographic and World Cultures Museums as Spaces of Care, which was born out of the environmental crisis and accompanying anxiety we are witnessing today. It is a EU-cooperation project, co-funded by the Creative Europe program, that connects thirteen ethnographic and world cultures museums in exploring interconnecting crises: climate change, anti-immigrant racism and xenophobic nationalism with the intensification of right-wing populism. The project's focus is on ecological knowledge that can be (re) discovered in museums' extensive collections of the material culture of civilizations globally. It is framed around the notion of care, which is defined as every deed that contributes to repairing and maintaining our planet so that all species can live on it as harmoniously as possible. The important emphasis is caring for things and for people together.

In this presentation, I will introduce art historian Kanika Gupta (b. 1987, New Delhi) who is going to be an activist-in-residence in the SEM in July and August 2021. In her work, Gupta illuminates ancient knowledge, that can be traced in Indian museum collections, and shows its relevance for today's global environmental challenges. In the SEM, she will explore Indian collection together with SEM curator Ralf Čeplak Mencin, as well as communicate her insights through various forums and events, including a public lecture, an artistic performance, a session of early 20th century Indian films and a screening of her documentary film.

Stare oblike trajnostnosti v kulturni dediščini: izkušnje zemeljske arhitekture

Skrb za ohranjanje dediščine ni nova. Naši predniki so ohranili svoje hiše in spomenike z uporabo lokalnih in naravnih izdelkov, ki sta jih zagotavljali narava in tradicija. Poleg tega so bili postopki vzdrževanja izvedeni kot ritual, ki združuje praktične vidike ohranjanja dediščine z družbenim pomenom in angažiranostjo skupnosti. Zaradi izzivov, ki jih predstavljajo podnebne spremembe, in nujnosti po zmanjšanju izpustov plina ter porabe virov je čas za spremembo sistema konservatorstva. Zaščita kulturne dediščine zahteva več kot le uporabo analitičnih metod, saj je pomembno razviti celosten pristop, kjer ima lokalno prebivalstvo pomembno vlogo v procesu odločanja. Veliko se lahko naučimo iz tisočletne tradicije zemeljske gradnje, saj gre za več kot le gradbeno tehniko, predvsem tradicijo in znanje skupnosti. Zato je dediščino zemeljske gradnje mogoče uporabiti kot primer dobrih praks v smislu trajnosti, zlasti v povezavi z izdelki, ki se uporabljajo za njeno ohranjanje. V teh postopkih se uporablja veliko naravnih izdelkov, ki jih ljudje uporabljajo glede na njihovo razpoložljivost in učinkovitost. Poleg tega uporaba takšnih izdelkov in materialov proaktivno prispeva k ohranjanju tradicije, vključevanju skupnosti in uveljavljanju trajnostnih postopkov. Z vidika znanosti konservatorstva je tudi pomembno razumeti, kako se lahko naravni proizvodi uporabljajo za dobro zaščitno obdelavo na površinah grajene dediščine. Znanstvene raziskave na to temo bodo potekale s povezovanjem eksperimentalnega dela z lokalnim empiričnim znanjem.

Ancient Forms of Sustainability in Cultural Heritage: Lessons from Earthen Architecture

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The concern about protecting heritage using sustainable methods is not a new topic. Our ancestors preserved their houses and monuments using local and natural products provided by nature and traditions. Moreover, maintenance procedures were implemented as a ritual that combines practical aspects of heritage preservation with social significance and community engagement. With today's challenges of climate change and the urgent need for a reduction of gas emissions and resources consumption, it is time to change the conservation paradigm. Protecting our cultural heritage requires more than just using analytical methods, it is important to develop a holistic approach where the local population plays an important role in the decision-making process. Looking at earthen construction, great lessons can be learned from this millenary practice, as it embraces more than just the construction technique, primarily the traditions and the know-how of a community. Hence, earthen heritage can be used as an example of good practices in terms of sustainability, especially regarding the products used for its preservation. There are many natural products used in these procedures and people apply them based on their availability and efficiency. Additionally, the employment of such products and materials represents a proactive measure of keeping traditions alive, engaging the community, and of implementing sustainable procedures. From the perspective of conservation science, it is also important to understand how natural products can be used as valid protective treatment on built heritage surfaces. Scientific research done regarding this topic will be addressed by combining the experimental work with local empirical knowledge.

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