International Council on Monuments and Sites
Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites

Luce Hinsch

ICOMOS
1965–1980

Service des Monuments Historiques de Norvège
Central Office of Historic Monuments in Norway

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CONTENTS

THE WORLD ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
The Athens Conference — 1931
Town-planning Charter — 1933
Convention on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the event of armed conflict — 1954

THE VENICE CHARTER
The First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of
Historic Monuments — 1957
The Venice Charter — 1964

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
Organization and management
The role of ICOMOS

ANNEX I
Main subjects of ICOMOS symposia

ANNEX II
List of ICOMOS member-states

SOMMAIRE

LE PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL MONDIAL
Conférence Internationale d’Athènes — 1931
Charte de l’Urbanisme — 1933
Convention pour la Protection des Biens Culturels en cas de Conflit armé — 1954

LA CHARTE DE VENISE
Premier Congres International des Architectes et Techniciens des
Monuments Historiques — 1957
Charte de Venise — 1964

LE CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
Organisation et administration
Le rôle de l’ICOMOS

ANNEXE I
Principaux thèmes de colloques ICOMOS

ANNEXE II
Liste des pays membres de l’ICOMOS
Preface

Faithful to article 5 of its Statutes, ICOMOS has been devoting, for the past 15 years, considerable energy to develop understanding of the factors involved in the safeguard of architectural heritage. To this end, ICOMOS regularly cooperates with all the governmental and non-governmental organizations — international, regional and national — which avail themselves of the substantial «reservoir» of knowledge and experience that ICOMOS represents. Actually, with its national committees, established in 70 countries, which bring together highly qualified specialists in architectural safeguard, ICOMOS represents a paramount «brain bank» in the conservation of buildings. Its policy consists in making individual knowledge and experience available to everybody. Three privileged means are used to this end: the various symposia and congresses (to which the present booklet is dedicated), the International Documentation Centre (which was jointly created by ICOMOS and UNESCO) and the international scientific periodical «Monumentum».

The Venice Charter, adopted at the same time when ICOMOS was established, actually represented its first set of principles. All over the world, the Charter now serves as a basis for the current theory on safeguard. More than 70 symposia and meetings provided an opportunity to adapt the application of these basic principles to suit different situations and conform to changing knowledge and needs.

On the occasion of ICOMOS 15th anniversary, the National Committee of Norway decided to publish an analytical list of the resolutions adopted at the many scientific gatherings. The present booklet is at the same time a survey of one of ICOMOS main activities and a «status questionis» of the specialists' standpoint with regard to major problems involved in the conservation of architectural heritage.

I believe to echo the feeling of all our members in expressing my gratitude to our Norwegian colleagues for the timely initiative they have taken.

Prof. Dr. R.M. Lemaire
President of ICOMOS
Introduction

The idea of publishing a booklet about ICOMOS is not a new one, nor is it due to the initiative of the sole Norwegian Committee.

For a long time, the ICOMOS Secretariat has been aware of the necessity to consider its position, namely with regard to the steadily growing number of international organizations.

Actually, a favourable conjunction of circumstances led us to take an active part in the preparation of this publication. The Office of Historic Monuments in Norway had sent an archivist to help the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre in Paris for a period of a few months. This booklet is one of the concrete results of such cooperation and was made possible thanks to the collaboration of the Documentation Centre, where a well-classified and abundant literature enabled us to trace the history of ICOMOS back to its origins. This publication is the outcome of a real team-work.

The following study fully legitimates the existence of the Centre and proves the usefulness of the only international organization which brings together specialists in conservation of monuments.

In the part 15 years ICOMOS has been a platform where practice and theory were confronted and discussed, thus allowing our knowledge to develop and our ideas to progress. In reporting the history of the meetings held among specialists, it was also necessary to go back to the origins and situate ICOMOS in its context, namely with regard to UNESCO, of which it became the scientific counsellor on the protection of architectural heritage.

The results seem positive: the variety of subjects dealt with in the symposia held reflects the degree of complexity of the profession while the frequency of such meetings, organized by ICOMOS, ensures us about its reason of being.

STEPHAN TSCHUDI-MADSEN
Director of Historic Monuments in Norway
Chairman of the Norwegian National Committee of ICOMOS
I — The World Architectural Heritage

Until the end of last century architectural heritage had been a matter of national concern only. Most of the laws regarding protection of historic buildings in Europe date back to that period, with the exception of Sweden whose first law in this connection dates back to 1666.

At that time, close relations existed among specialists of different countries and travelling was widespread; they made drawings, commented, criticized or admired the different historic tokens of the past. Ruskin was interested in France, Viollet-le-Duc in Germany and Russia and, needless to say, everybody was interested in Italy. Although countless associations existed in each country, their scope never went beyond national borders.

This is not surprising, because cultural internationalism as we know it today was an outcome of the First World War, in the shape of the League of Nations. The Washington Pact on the protection of historic buildings dates back only to 1935. It should however be pointed out that, as far as international legislation is concerned, two conventions for the protection of cultural heritage in the event of naval bombing were adopted in the Hague in 1899 and in 1907.

The Athens Conference — 1931

The Athens Conference on restoration of historic buildings was organized in 1931 by the International Museums Office. For the first time in history, the concept of international heritage was introduced and a procedure of international solidarity was set up at both legal and scientific levels. Historic buildings were still regarded as separate entities, but more importance was attached to their surroundings. Also, the risk of pollution was brought up for discussion for the first time in history.
The resolution adopted at the Athens Conference was then submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and adopted in 1932 by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The resolution, which is often mixed up with the Athens Charter formulates 4 principles:
1) in using monuments it is essential to respect their character
2) they should be maintained rather than restored
3) the principle of unity of style in restoration should be ruled out
4) the dismantling technique should be abandoned and replaced by the use of up-to-date materials (reinforced concrete).

However, anastylosis is admitted in restoration of ruins provided that the repairs are recognizable. Also, it is recommended to make a thorough and well documented investigation of the buildings before any action is taken.

Finally, it is strongly recommended to foster international exchange of ideas and experiences relating to technology and research.

Town-planning Charter — 1933
It is interesting to note that, independently of museums, architects also discussed the issue of architectural heritage more or less at the same time. The Fourth Assembly of the International Congresses on Modern Architecture (IMCA), held in Athens in 1933, laid down the principles of a town-planning Charter. It was not until 1941 that this Athens Charter, drafted by Le Corbusier, was published in Paris in great confidence, and re-redited in 1957. The major functionalist doctrine of town-planning was summed-up in four famous terms: Dwelling. Work. Recreation. Traffic. Architectural property was also taken into account and the safeguard of isolated
buildings or of built-up areas was recommended, provided that this correspond to a general interest and that conservation does not prejudice a population kept in unhealthy conditions. At the same time, attention was given to the deviation of main thoroughfares and to the demolition of slums in the neighbourhood of historic buildings, to be replaced by green areas. In old neighbourhoods modern architecture was to be integrated and the use of historic styles ruled out.

Although these two Athens declarations may now be considered incomplete, they however represent a major step in the evolution of ideas because they reflect a growing consciousness among specialists all over the world.

The advent of the Second World War and the subsequent destructions put an end to pacific concerns.

Adopted in the Hague in 1954 on the initiative of UNESCO, this Convention was the first sign of renewal in a world which had hardly recovered from the war.

The Convention recommends to draw up, in time of peace, an inventory of the cultural property of major importance and to constitute an international list of such property. Consequently, the signatory countries undertook to respect each other’s cultural heritage, unless a military necessity obliges to the contrary.

The creation of UNESCO and the problems involved in restoring the buildings destroyed during the war gave a new impulse to international cooperation in the conservation of historic buildings.
II — The Venice Charter

The need to create an association of specialists independent of the already existing association of museologists became urgent. The development of conservation and restoration techniques required qualified specialists but, at the same time, this very development represented a new threat to historic buildings in general.

In 1931, the International Museums Office organized, at the Athens Conference, a meeting of conservationists of historic buildings. It was not until 1957 that the architectural specialists themselves organized in Paris their own congress.

Specialists grew aware of a new fact: the sole listing and safeguard of major historic buildings were not enough. These were, in principle, out of danger, as works of art preserved in situ. It was essential to place the architectural heritage in its real context and the historic buildings in their environment.

The First International Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings — Paris, 1957

The Congress strongly recommended:

1) that the countries which still lack a central organization for the protection of historic buildings provide for the establishment of such an authority,
2) that the creation of an international assembly of architects and specialists of historic buildings should be considered,
3) that a specialized professional training of all categories of personnel should be promoted so as to secure highly qualified workmanship and that remuneration should be commensurate with such qualifications,
4) that the hygrometric problems relating to historic buildings should be discussed in a symposium,
5) that contemporary artists should be requested to contribute to the decoration of monuments,
6) that close cooperation should be established among architects and archaeologists,
7) that architects and town-planners cooperate so as to secure integration of historic buildings into town-planning.

Finally, UNESCO invited all member states to join the Rome Restoration Centre (ICCROM).

The Congress ended with the invitation of Mr. Piero GAZZOLA to hold the second congress in Venice.

The Venice Charter — 1964
At the Second Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings held in Venice in 1964, 13 resolutions were adopted. The first resolution is known as the International Restoration Charter or the Venice Charter.

The second resolution, which was put forward by UNESCO, provided for the creation of ICOMOS.

Five major principles sum up the Charter:

The concept of historic building — this concept has been extended as regards both isolated buildings and groups of buildings.

Conservation — in order to secure conservation of a building, its use is actually
necessary, but no change of lay-out or decoration should be permitted. The surroundings should be protected. No transfer should be allowed nor any removal of ornaments (except in case of emergency).

Restoration — will be undertaken only when necessary. *No reconstruction should be admitted*, the structure and authenticity of materials must be respected. Any new element should be distinguishable. Whenever traditional techniques prove to be inadequate recourse may be made to modern but well-tried techniques.

Elements of value of any period should be respected.

Falsification in replacing missing parts is to be ruled out.

Archaeology — Excavations should be carried out only by specialists.

Rehabilitation of archaeological sites should not alter the buildings to enhance understanding.

Documentation and publication — any action taken should be accompanied by a report to be deposited with the public archives.

Publication is recommended.

Comparison of the 1931 and the 1964 texts bears witness to the long evolution of ideas and actions. To begin with, the concept of «monument» has extended. Also, a greater importance is attached to the need to keep a building «in situ».

Finally, unlike the Athens Charter, the use of modern materials is subject to restrictions whereas traditional techniques are recommended.

However, a number of concepts still remain unformulated:
— the concept of site which also applies to historic landscapes and gardens
— the concept of reversibility in restoration
— the social and financial issues

In subsequent years, the scope of action of specialists has extended with the
flourishing of investigations a greater number of symposia took place; they gave birth to resolutions and recommendations whose purpose was to raise consciousness among specialists with regard to their responsibility.
III — International Council on Monuments and Sites — ICOMOS

ICOMOS was founded in Warsaw in June 1965 with the participation of 25 nations which had ratified the Venice Charter. In 1980, that is, 15 years later, 60 countries with National Committees have joined ICOMOS and 2,500 members representing 72 countries in total.

ICOMOS is an international non-government organization. It works in close cooperation with UNESCO (General Sub-Division for Culture and Communication) to carry out its programme designed to safeguard architectural heritage throughout the world. It is in charge of investigations various issues that relate to doctrines, techniques and organization and also examines the applications submitted by various countries in order to include historic buildings or sites or list established by the International Convention for the protection of cultural and natural heritage.

ICOMOS also works in cooperation with other organizations: the Rome Centre (ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Union of Architects (IUA), the World Tourism Organization (WTO), IFLA, AIU, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, etc.

Organization and management
ICOMOS is composed of members recruited among specialists in conservation of buildings, who belong to the member states of Unesco. These individual or institutional members have set up National Committees.

The General Assembly is the legislative body of ICOMOS. All the members attend the Assembly which meets every 3 years, and elect the President, 5 vice-Presidents,
the General Secretary, the Treasurer and the 14 members of the Executive Committee.

_The Executive Committee_ attends to the execution of the programme adopted by the General Secretary, the Treasurer and the 14 elected members make up the Executive Committee, which is also entitled to elect 5 coopted members.

_The Bureau_ is constituted by the President, the General Secretary, the Treasurer and the 5 vice-Presidents. It is in charge of the current administration of ICOMOS.

_The Consultative Committee_ is constituted by the chairmen of the National Committees and brings forward candidates to the Executive Committee. It elaborates the policy to be carried out by the Organization.

_The Specialized International Committees_ are composed of technicians and specialists whose task is to make a thorough study of a number of subjects discussed in international symposia.

_The International Secretariat_, with headquarters in Paris is, under the supervision of the Bureau, the administrative and coordination body of ICOMOS. It is run by a director with the help of several assistans. The Secretariat is also in charge of the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre, whose task is to collect all litterature and material pertaining to the conservation and restoration of buildings and sites, to file such material and make it available to the members of UNESCO, ICOMOS and to other people at their request. A chief documentalist and an assistant are in charge of these activities.
The role of ICOMOS
It is clearly that UNESCO played a paramount role in the political and legislative development of architectural property conservation. The relating Recommendations and Conventions bear witness to this role. ICOMOS took an essential part in drafting and reshaping these texts.

Other organizations, whose scope of action is geographically more restricted (e.g. the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States or the League of Arab States), have also played an important role in their respective regions to enhance protection of cultural heritage. To this end, they called upon ICOMOS which did not spare efforts to help them carry out their actions at a national level.

On the other hand, with the many international symposia held, that bring together renowned specialists, ICOMOS also paves the way for national experiences to gain a worldwide audience.

An overall view of the results of the investigations carried out by ICOMOS and of the International Conventions or Recommendations put forward jointly with UNESCO or other organizations, shows to what extent the joint efforts of all concerned are necessary, because they relate to different aspects and act in parallel way to guarantee protection of the cultural heritage.

Today, however, historic buildings all over the world are threatened by:

— large-scale migrations of rural populations to urban area, which result in:
a) the extension or transformation of existing architectural units
b) the construction of new buildings to the prejudice of the older ones.
— technical and social progress. When this goes uncontrolled, vandalism follows in the form of anarchic modernization.
— depopulations of older neighbourhoods or of entire areas goes hand in hand with decay or total abandonment of certain buildings. Economic stagnation leads to decay which is caused by lack of maintenance.
— changes in social structures entail the abandonment of certain buildings which no more serve a useful purpose in modern society; sometimes the buildings are re-used in such a way that their conservation is jeopardized.
— mass-tourism often involves commercialization and vandalism.

All these hazards, which are characteristic of our times, have led conservationists to admit the need for an interdisciplinary action, which is the only way to cope with the dangers threatening cultural heritage.

The concept of an isolated historic building now belongs to the past. Today, a historic building is regarded as part of its setting, a group of buildings as part of the neighbourhood and even a town is considered as a whole.

Today, vernacular and industrial architecture are regarded as architectural heritage just like famous historic buildings. Specific conservation techniques are carefully examined to ensure safeguard.

Human sciences such as psychology, sociology and ethnology are called upon to help study cultural heritage in order to enhance understanding and provide for an
adequate conservation. Also economics are involved in this conservation policy. Buildings are being re-used so as to save economic resources and revival of old neighbourhoods helps to make the population stay.

Finally, education has stimulated awareness in the public of the unique value of world cultural heritage, thus influencing the behaviour of potential tourists.

In encouraging confrontation of principles with practical experience and new economic and social demands ICOMOS has, for the past 15 years, paved the way to cultural heritage conservation for all the fundamental human sciences. The scientific programme of ICOMOS reflects the new concerns that have emerged from social changes. Indeed, the most noteworthy action of the Organization is to raise consciousness among scientists and conservationists in charge of the cultural heritage that we have to hand down to future generations.


Luc Hinsch
ANNEX I
Main subjects of ICOMOS symposia

Industrial Archaeology

Le Creusot (France) 1976
Industrial heritage and modern society.
Definition: all real-estate property and equipment pertaining to industrial activity;
This activity requires interdisciplinary methods of research. Consequently, the term INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY designates all the investigations carried out.
In view of the frequent destructions it is necessary to bring governments to consider industrial property as an integral part of cultural heritage.

Urban Archaeology

Amsterdam (Netherlands) 1975
Resolution on urban archaeology submitted to the Council of Europe in Amsterdam on the occasion of the Year of European Heritage.
The British Archaeology Council and the British Committee for ICOMOS recommend:
«that planning of historic towns be also based on archaeological studies»,
and insist on conservation and integration of archaeological sites in urban areas.
This text is not included in the Declaration of Amsterdam, 1975.

Vernacular Architecture

Pleso-Brno (Cechoslovakia) 1971
Symposia on the protection of folk architecture.
Protections laws «in situ» are required.

Thessalonika (Greece) 1973
Second symposium on the conservation and revitalization of vernacular and rural architecture.

Plovdiv (Bulgaria) 1975
Symposium on vernacular architecture and its adaptation to the needs of modern life.
Budapest (Hungary) 1977  
Symposium on rural safeguarded areas.  
Discussions focus on rural and integration of modern architecture in the rural setting.

Quebec (Canada) 1979  
The rural cultural heritage.

Traffic  
GRAZ (Austria) 1969  
First symposium on traffic problems in centres of historical interest.

LAUSANNE (Switzerland) 1973  
Symposium on the streetscape in historic towns.  
Considering the physical danger that traffic represents for the historic building, specific measures should be taken in this connection. Streets are regarded as a natural environment in an urban area whose aesthetics should be preserved and users protected.

Conservation of Urban Sites  
Levoca (Czechoslovakia) 1966  
International Symposium on the regeneration of Historic urban sites.  
Czechoslovakia is complimented on the policy systematically applied to safeguard and revive urban sites. Attention is drawn upon Unesco principles: governmental responsibility; the need to slow down urban growth in order to safeguard towns, hence the need for town-planning; integration of modern architecture to comply with aesthetic and social requisites.  
Maintenance amounts to both savings and an investment (tourism).

Caceres (Spain) 1967  
Conference on the protection and revivification of centres of historic or artistic interest.  
Establishment of an International specialized Commission in charge of preparing the subjects of other symposia.
The need to collect documents was emphasized, as well as the need to join massively the Hague Convention.
Standardization of road warnings.

**Tunis (Tunisia) 1968**
Symposium on the particular aspects of sanitation improvement and rehabilitation of old Asian and North-African towns of the Mediterranean.
Risks involved: brutal pressure exerted by industrial civilizations which reduce the old town's activity to mere craftsmanship and trade for tourists.
Measures designed to revive and conserve such towns should be taken; these include:
- more funds
- legislation
- coordination among administrative agencies and specialists
- interdisciplinary safeguard plans
- tax and financial facilities.
Unesco is invited to contribute to a pilot-project.

**Sandefjord (Norway) 1972**
Symposium on the Wooden town in Scandinavian countries.
An inter-scandinavian meeting. The participants invite the authorities concerned to:
speculation.
1) ensure maintenance; since government funds are granted to maintain only new buildings, older houses fall in decay.
2) see to it that planning takes into account the wooden town in its existing structure. Thus it will be possible to make an inventory of the different neighbourhoods and to identify degradations.

**Mexico (Mexico) 1972**
Symposium on the conservation of towns, villages and sites of historical interest in Latin America in accordance with the principles laid down in the Venice Charter.
In Latin America, economic resources are limited. Conservation represents a form of savings. In the existing socio-psychological context, large buildings have proved to be a failure. We learnt from experience that conservation produces better results. The foreign model of town-planning is an outrage against peoples' originality and paves the way to speculation. Hence, it is essential to provide for:

— a legislation
— large-scale information (starting at school)
— a solid training of specialists
— an inventory
— pilot-projects involving participation of both municipalities and inhabitants
— a credit system

**Vilnius (USSR) 1973**
Regional conference on the protection of Historic Town Centres and the problems of adapting them to new uses in socialist countries.
Techniques have greatly advanced.
More attention should be given to the social aspect.
Planning should also take into account transportation problems and green areas.

**Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1974.**
Working group on revitalization of small towns.
Main objective: to better the quality of life;
Basic principle: global planning
Means of action: vary from one country to another.
In Socialist countries it is necessary to stimulate awareness in the public.

**Bruges (Belgium) 1975.**
Principles governing the rehabilitation of Historic towns.
The technical, economic and social upheavals are responsible for the breaking-off with the traditional town.
Safeguard is justified by other values: aesthetical, cultural and social.
The rights of people, namely the poorest, should be respected. Safeguard must be regarded as a social and an economic resource.

**Rothenburg (F.G.R.) 1975.**
International Symposium on the conservation of smaller Historic towns.
1) Small towns located in rural areas. The center is generally unchanged as well as the surrounding landscape of which they form an integral part. The structure of population is diversified.
Risks encountered:
depopulation, excessive tourism that leads to breaking off with traditions.
2) In developing areas massive increase of population and excessive industrialization take place. Special measures are called for.

**Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1976.**
International Symposium on New Life for Historic Towns.
A continuation of the UNESCO declaration in Nairobi.

**Rostock (GDR) 1977.**
Regional ICOMOS Conference on the preservation of Historic Urban centres.
Youth activity is encouraged to promote restoration.

**Rostock (GDR) 1979.**
International Architectural Project Seminar for Monument Preservation of the Baltic Sea States.
Dedicated to the old city of Rostock.

**Cracow (Poland) 1980.**
International symposium on the safeguarding of historic groups of buildings.
Deterioration of materials
Wood

**Ludvigsburg (FGR) 1969.**
Symposium on weathering of wood.
The need to cooperate with biologists, physicians, chemists, etc. is stressed.
It is also necessary to set up restoration workshop using scientific methods.
Creations of a Study committee on wood.

**Stockholm (Sweden) 1977.**
It would be desirable to involve South-American, African and Asian countries in the Committee’s work in view of their resources of tropical wood.
The lack of qualified personnel is regretful.
More information should be extended to young people in order to enhance recruitment.
Cooperation with the forest-services is necessary.

**Troyes (France) 1979.**
Conservation of structures and buildings in wood.
Finland and Japan have already taken special measures for wood conservation.
The symposium requests that the Venice Charter be respected also as regards wooden structures.
It is necessary to carry out well-documented preliminary studies to secure a solid conservation policy.

Stone

**Brussels (Belgium) 1966.**
First Conference on the preservation of stone.
Interdisciplinary cooperation and coordination of research-works are essential.

**Brussels (Belgium) 1970.**
Fourth Symposium on the weathering of stone.
The working-group set up is composed of the Rome Centre, ICOM and ICOMOS. It will establish a coordinated programme of research and suggest priorities.
Dresden (GDR) 1976.
International meetings of experts on Conservation of Stone.
International meeting of experts on stone conservation.
Efforts to standardize testing methods were recommended.
The idea was put forward to create a «passport» for each building in which the treatment applied will be described in detail.
Such documents would be official.
Publication of the composition of the products used will be compulsory.
Cooperation with producers is recommended.

Mud Brick

Yadz (Iran) 1972.
First International symposium on the conservation of Monuments built of unbaked brick and earth.
The symposium recommends the creation of a study center.
Requests that buildings made of earth and mud brick benefit from the same policy of sanitation and revival as to buildings made of other materials.
Breaking-up of streets or large-scale public works should be avoided.
The Iranian government is invited to designate Yadz as a pilot-town for the 1975 Heritage Year.

Yadz (Iran) 1976.
2nd International Symposium on the conservation of Monuments in Mud Brick.
The symposium requests that a pilot-project be carried out by a group of international specialists.

Santa Fé (USA) 1977.
Adobe preservation Working session.
Recommendation of ICOMOS, ICCROM US on the preservation of historic buildings made of mud bricks.
Historic research-work on mud brick architecture.
Technical investigations.
Information, creation of a Study Center.
Detailed documentation.

**Ankara (Turkey) 1980.**
Third symposium on the conservation of Monuments in mud-brick.

**Factor of deterioration**
Earthquakes

**Antigua Guatemala (Guatemala) 1974.**
Seminar on the conservation of Monuments in earthquakes zones.
Elaboration of a guide-book on emergency measures.
Drawing-up of a list of damages caused in each country.
Creation of a restoration center in Antigua Guatemala.
The audience urged cooperation among governments and specialists.
Programmes should be set up by interdisciplinary teams.

**Udine (Italy) 1977.**
Seminar on International experience in the conservation of Cultural property in Earthquake zones.
Lack of means delays the work.

**Paris (France) 1977.**
Meeting of experts on the Protection of Monuments in Seismic Areas.
Preparation of a map of seismic areas and of the buildings identified in such areas.

**Antigua Guatemala (Guatemala) 1979.**
Seminar-cum-training course on the protection of monuments in seismic areas.

**Bucarest (Rumania) 1980.**
The cultural heritage in front of seismic problems.
Humidity

**Rome (Italy) 1967.**
First conference on moisture in old buildings.
The symposium decide to create a specialized committee to stimulate cooperation among specialists and architects of historic buildings.
Hopes that subsequent meetings will take place.

**Integration of Modern Architecture**

**Budapest (Hungary) 1972.**
Symposium on the introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings.
1) integration as possible provided that the existing structure is accepted
2) modern materials may be used but proportions of mass, scale and rhythm should be respected.
3) the authenticity of older buildings is fundamental; no falsification is permitted.
4) revival in view of new functions is allowed provided that neither the structure nor the integrity of a building are affected.

**Kazimiers Dolny (Poland) 1974.**
Seminar on integration of modern architecture in old surroundings.
1) permanent evolution of architecture is accepted as a necessity but the risks involved should not be ignored.
2) integration of elements is possible and even desirable but a previous analysis must be made and, when necessary, an archaeological investigation.
Social structures should be respected.
Architectural structures and traditions should be respected.
3) modern architecture and maintenance of buildings should be undissociable in any policy of planning.
No factor should be considered separately: street-planning, traffic, integration of landscape, etc., all go hand in hand.
4) in conclusion, interdisciplinary cooperation is essential.
An interdisciplinary analysis is indispensable.
Archaeological investigations are accepted.
Respect of the integrity of architectural lay-out leads to respect of social structure.
Historic Gardens

**Fontainebleau (France) 1971.**
First International symposium on the conservation and restoration of gardens of historical interest. (Icomos and the International Federation of Landscape Architects).

**Definition:** «a historic garden is an architectural and vegetal composition presenting, from a historic and artistic viewpoint, a general interest».

The garden is an undissociable element of the building.
It is not an out-of-date luxury.
Plants should be renewed.
Maintenance of architectural and sculptural decoration is necessary.
Arrangements should be made to allow public visits.
The symposium calls for the integration of historic gardens in town-planning.
Protection of gardens against the main roads in industrial areas should be provided for.
The gardens should be surrounded by green areas.

An inventory is necessary.
International Committee ICOMOS/IFLA.

**Granada (Spain) 1973.**
2nd International Symposium on conservation and restoration of Gardens of Historical interest.
Subject: Islamic gardens.

It is necessary to develop a special branch in archaeology dedicated to the study of gardens (stratigraphy, pollinology, C14, dendrochronology).

Inventory of Islamic gardens.

**Zeist (Netherlands) 1975.**
3rd International Symposium on conservation and restoration of Historic Gardens.

Reports noteworthy restoration-works in Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, GDR, United-Kingdom and USSR.

Recommends that the Netherlands draw up a classified inventory.
Requests that gardens in Spain, France and Italy be immediately safeguarded (a concrete list).
The lists of gardens in peril will be presented in Amsterdam on the occasion of the Heritage Year.
Schwetzingen (FGR) 1975.
International Symposium on Historical Gardens and Sites.
A campaign is necessary to stimulate interest in the public.
A legislation on protection is necessary.
Restoration and conservation will be ensured by planning.

Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1977.
4th International Symposium on the conservation of historic gardens.
Recommends continuation of the efforts undertaken.
Raises the problem of the use being made of gardens.

Bruges/Brussel (Belgium) 1979.
Symposium on historic gardens and the training of landscape architects.

Historic Buildings and the Society

Leningrad (USSR) 1969
Symposium on monuments and society.
The concept of utilization seems to designate a cultural purpose.

Cordoba (Spain) 1973.
Symposium on problems arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture.
Insist on the absolute respect of all cultural values a building may represent. (Ex. mosque and cathedral of Cordoba).

Paris (France) 1974.
The built environment and its natural complements.

Berlin (GDR) 1974.
National symposium on new public uses for historical monuments.

Warsaw (Poland) 1974.
Symposium on the conservation of historical monuments to museum use.

Souzdal (USSR) 1978.
Historic and cultural monuments in modern society.
Berlin (GDR) 1980.
Conservation and exhibit of pieces of art in social life.

Photogrammetry

Saint-Mandé (France) 1968.
The symposium meets the requirements of the Hague Conference: archives are set up.
Creation of a Committee which brings together experts, specialists of the history of art and archaeologists.

Brno (Czechoslovakia) 1971.
International symposium on the measurement of historic buildings.
Requests that photogrammetry be considered as a major method of survey.

Paris (France) 1973.
The International Committee recommends that surveys be carried out only after the competent authorities of the country involved are informed and that a copy of the results be remitted to same.

Lucca (Italy) 1973.
Photogrammetry of Monuments.

Athens (Greece) 1975.
Photogrammetric surveys of monuments and sites.

Bonn (FGR) 1976.
Colloque International.

Cracovie (Poland) 1979.
Contribution of photogrammetry and geodesy to revalorisation of historic sites.

Paris (France) 1980.
Photogrammetry.

Hambourg (FGR) 1980.
14th symposium on photogrammetry.
Theory and Organization

Warsaw (Poland) 1965.
Creation of ICOMOS.

Brussels (Belgium) 1966.
Creation of the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre.

Quito (Ecuador) 1967.
Latin America joins the Venice Charter.

Santo Domingo 1974.
The First interamerican symposium on conservation of the archaeological heritage of the colonial and Republican period.

Paris (France) 1975.
Revision project of the Venice Charter.

San Salvador 1976.
Convention defining the nature and limits of real-estate property and the sovereignty of each state as regards its cultural property.

Burra (Australia) 1979.
Australian Charter on conservation of sites.
The principle of reversibility in restoration techniques is introduced.

Mexico 1978.
Interamerican symposium on cultural heritage.

Tourism

Oxford (United Kingdom) 1969.
Symposium on the conservation, preservation and enhancement of monuments and sites in connection with the development of cultural tourism.
Brussels (Belgium) 1976.
Charter of cultural tourism.
On the basis of the Unesco Convention (1972) and of the Nairobi Recommendation (1976) the signatory parties recommend:
1. that the protection measures adopted by each country be studied
2. that the Unesco Convention 1972 and the Nairobi Recommendation 1976 be carried out
3. that information be extended at a national level to stimulate awareness in the public and that qualified training of guides and other personnel related to tourism be provided for.
## ANNEX II

### List of ICOMOS member countries

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<th>Democratic German Republic</th>
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<th>Norway</th>
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