

Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS, Skopje - Republic of Macedonia

Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB), Stockholm - Sweden



REPORT

**ON THE REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING ON CULTURAL
HERITAGE PROTECTION THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION
IN EDUCATION, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**26-30 SEPTEMBER 2006
SKOPJE-OHRID
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Prepared by

**Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC
President – ICOMOS Macedonia**

**Dr. Lazar SUMANOV
Secretary General – ICOMOS Macedonia**

**Skopje/Stockholm,
September/November 2006**

FORWARD

This report has been prepared for the purpose of presenting the results and the conclusions as well as the recommendations from the meeting of experts from the region (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as representatives of CHwB – Stockholm, Sweden and ICOMOS – Macedonia. The meeting took place in Skopje and Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia, in the period September 26 – 30, 2006. It was organized by ICOMOS – Macedonia and completely financed and supported by CHwB.

Based on the expressed need for regional cooperation among the countries in the region in the field of protection of cultural heritage, generally and particularly in the field of education, transfer of knowledge and technology, the Sweden foundation Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB) showed an understanding and interest and in cooperation with ICOMOS – Macedonia, it completely supported the programme for the holding of the expert meeting aimed at providing insight into the needs, the possibilities and the conditions for organization of such a type of regional cooperation in the interest of the countries of the region and protection of the cultural heritage worldwide.

The meeting was held at a high professional level, with participants from the region and experts from Sweden and it confirmed the necessity of regional cooperation and assistance for its realization.

Based on the presentations given by the participants and the experts, the plenary session and the discussions, the conclusions drawn and the recommendations given were supported, without reservations, by all the participants in the meeting.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ICOMOS – Macedonia as organizer of the Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural Heritage Protection through Regional Cooperation in Education, Transfer of Knowledge and Technology has the honor and the pleasure to express its gratitude to the CHwB foundation for their support and financing of the meeting. Special gratitude is accorded to Mr. Per Arne Ströberg, Secretary General of CHwB for his support, participation and unselfish assistance to the initiation, preparation and organization of the meeting.

Gratitude is also extended to all the participants from the region for their active participation, presentations and participation in the preparation of the conclusions.

We are indebted to the experts from Sweden for their cooperation and participation in the meeting.

We are also taking this opportunity to particularly point out the support of the Ministry of Culture at the Government of Republic of Macedonia and personally to the minister – Mr. Ilirjan Beqiri for his acceptance to open the meeting, complete support and active participation of the Ministry and the national institutes from Republic of Macedonia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. FOREWORD**
- 2. AKNOWLEDGEMENT**
- 3. TABLE OF CONTENTS**
- 4. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**
- 5. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES**
- 6. KEYWORDS FROM THE DISCUSSIONS**
- 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

APPENDIX I – PROGRAMME OF THE REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING

**APPENDIX II – PARTICIPANT’S EXTENDED SUMMARIES OF
PRESENTATION**

APPENDIX III – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

APPENDIX IV – LIST OF PHOTOS

4. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The cultural heritage of the countries in the region is characterized by different periods of origin, abundant cultural and artistic values of special interest, national and other values.

Despite the concerns regarding the preservation and protection of the cultural heritage shown in the past and considering all the specificities of the countries in the region regarding their capacities, including the political events and conflicts that have taken place for the last decades since the break down of former Yugoslavia and the post-conflict events, it is more than evident that the countries in the region need assistance in the field of protection of the cultural heritage in accordance with the needs and the modern principles of conservation and rehabilitation.

The CHwB foundation has conceived the need and is expressing interest and readiness to be present and cooperate with ICOMOS in Republic of Macedonia and the countries in the region. This foundation has expressed a particular interest in participation and direct involvement in the field of education, transfer of knowledge and equipment as well as direct participation in activities in the field of conservation and organization of post-graduate studies in the field of conservation of cultural heritage. Such activities of CHwB are supported by the Sweden Government through the SIDA organization.

ICOMOS – Macedonia has given a positive opinion and support to the above matter, stating that there are conditions and interest in the realization of the proposed activities and the preliminary proposal suggests that regional cooperation be realized with the following participants from the Balkan region: Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Kosovo.

As the first step towards the realization of the regional cooperation, it has been agreed that MNC-ICOMOS and CHwB organize a Regional Expert Meeting in Republic of Macedonia in September/October 2006. With participant from each of the above mentioned countries and territory, representatives of CHwB from Sweden and representatives of the relevant ministries, scientific and professional institutions and associations from Republic of Macedonia. The main purpose of this meeting was to agree along and make official the

regional cooperation in the field of protection and conservation of cultural heritage in the Region through establishment of a Regional Master Programme.

From the list of participants, it can be seen that the response of the countries in the region was at the expected level, i.e., a total of 14 official representatives from all the countries in the region, two experts from Sweden and representatives of national institutes and organizations from Macedonia (a total of 29 experts).

The presentations of the participants explicitly pointed to the need for regional cooperation and assistance by countries and institutions beyond the region.

The conclusions drawn and the recommendations given at the meeting clearly define the strategy and the goals of future cooperation from the aspect of short- and long- term activities.

5. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING (26-30 SEPTEMBER 2006)

According to the programme, the regional meeting was held in Skopje and Ohrid with duration of five days (26 – 30 September 2006), the first and the last day being preoccupied with arrival and departure of the participants.

The working part was carried out in three days (27, 28 and 29 September) in Skopje and Ohrid. The first working day was in Skopje, while the remaining two were in Ohrid, by the Ohrid Lake – natural and cultural heritage registered in the UNESCO List of World Heritage.

The official opening of the regional meeting (27th September 2006) took place in the hall of Museum Macedonia in Skopje. Speeches were given by Prof. Dr. Predrag Gavrilovic, President of the Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS and Mr. Johan Mårtelius, on behalf of the Swedish foundation Cultural Heritage without Borders. The participants were also addressed by the President of ICOMOS International through Mrs. Hristina Staneva from Bulgaria – member of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS International and President of the Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS. An address letter sent by Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki - Director General of ICCROM was read by Dr. Lazar Sumanov – Secretary General of the Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS and former member of the ICCROM Council. Text of the letter is as follows:

“Dear Mr. Sumanov,

On behalf of the Director-General who is currently on duty travel until the end of the month, this is to acknowledge receipt of your email addressed to Mr. Bouchenaki. The Director-General appreciates the courtesy of your invitation to ICCROM to attend the Regional Expert Meeting that will be held in Ohrid from 26 to 30 September. Much to the Director-General's regret and owing to previous institutional engagements, it will not be possible this time for ICCROM to participate at this important event. As anticipated to you by Mr. King in the meeting in Edinburgh, we have ascertained the possibility to have a representative of ICCROM attend the meeting but the timing unfortunately does not coincide with the dates of the Regional Expert Meeting.

The Director-General hopes to have another opportunity in the near future to meet with you and to discuss issues of common interest. Please accept his best wishes for a fruitful meeting next week and his best regards. Yours sincerely, B.J. Pilar House

The fact that the meeting was officially opened by Mr. Ilirjan Bequiri speaks for itself about the importance of this regional meeting because it was his first public address after his appointment Minister of Culture at the Government of R. Macedonia. His address was as follows:

*“Dear respected guests,
It is my pleasure to see such a big number of renowned experts in the domain of protection and conservation of cultural heritage at one place.*

The realization of the Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS goals enables education of new staff that will further develop and discover cultural heritage.

The ministry of culture has an active policy in the domain of multilateral cooperation with foreign institutions. It actively cooperates with non-governmental organizations, particularly specialized organizations in the domain of protection of the cultural heritage that have status A and it closely cooperates with UNESCO.

Within the frames of its capabilities, both financial and logistic, the Ministry has always stimulated and assisted the activities of the Macedonian Committee, being among the most active ones and representing an established partner in our endeavors towards promoting and enhancing our cultural values at both national and international level. It is to be noted that, within the frames of the activities of the Committee, the values of the cultural diversity have always been stimulated with an equal interest as a treasure and an instrument for establishment of peace and cooperation as well as care for the education of the young in the domain of protection and prevention of damage to the cultural heritage. The specific aspects realized by MNC ICOMOS give an impetus to the Ministry of Culture for further assisting and stimulating the Committee in its rich activities requiring a lot of engagement. Wishing you a pleasant and fruitful work, I do hope that you will exchange valuable experience and knowledge that will enhance your further cooperation! Thank you for your attention.”

The working part of the meeting was carried out within the frames of 6 working sessions, the first out of which was held in Skopje, while the remaining 5 were held in Ohrid.

At the first working session in Skopje, three introductory notes were given by Mr. Johan Mårtelius, Prof. Dr. Predrag Gavrilovic and Dr. Lazar Sumanov.

In the next two working sessions held in Ohrid, i.e., the second session, presentations were given by foreign participants: Walter Stylla from Albania, Prof. Dr. Vjekoslava Sankovic Simic from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Milica Kotur from Bosnia and Herzegovina, M. Sc. Hristina Staneva from Bulgaria, Prof. Kiril Georgiev from Bulgaria, Baki Svirca from Kosovo and Shqipe Nixha from Kosovo.

In the course of the third working session, presentations were given by M. Sc. Zoran Pavlov from Macedonia, Behidzudin Shehapi from Macedonia, Prof. Dr. Jasmina Hadzieva Aleksievska and Ana Ivanovska from Macedonia, Prof. Dr. Goran Radovic from Montenegro, Predrag Malbasa from Montenegro, Gordana Markovic from Serbia and Hristina Staneva from Bulgaria, who presented the paper of M. Sc. Stefan Beliski from Bulgaria.¹

The fourth and the fifth working sessions were realized by presentation of papers prepared by the observers and participants in the meeting: Carl von Essen from Sweden, Lence Mojsoska, Dr. Veronika Sendova, Jordanka Matova, Danica Bacevska and Nikola Upevce, all from Macedonia, after which followed an ample and fruitful discussion with proposals and conclusions.

The working group composed of Johan Mårtelius, Predrag Gavrilovic, Hristina Staneva, Lazar Sumanov and Lejla Hodzic prepared the final document that was presented to the participants of the meeting at their last session.

After a discussion during the sixth working session held on 29 September 2006, the recommendations and the conclusions from the meeting were unanimously supported and accepted.

¹ We report that Prof. Dr. Nadza Folic Kurtovic from Serbia, Lidija Simcic from Bosnia and Hercegovina and M. Sc. Stefan Beliski from Bulgaria and Emin Riza from Albania were also invited to the meeting but were prevented to come to the meeting. However they sent their presentations that will be included in the Proceedings. All these along with those that participated in the meeting will be on the Regional List of Experts for Education and Transfer of Knowledge in the Region of South East Europe.

In the afternoon, a study visit to the cultural heritage in Ohrid was organized for the participants in the meeting.

6. KEYWORDS FROM THE DISCUSSION

Systematic Education

- Education in specific fields

- Paint conservation
- Stone conservation
- Archaeology
- New technologies
- Documentation practice
- Maintenance courses

- Hands on education

- Old crafts
- Old techniques
- Old materials
- Mid career courses
- More practical, less academic courses
- Education of General public / residents and contractors
- Engineering aspects included
- Dynamic experiments on materials

- **Renewing/building**
- **The human resources base**
- **Including young people**

- **Strengthening the private sector**
- **Licensed companies for restoration**

Research

- Accessible data base
- History analysis
- Multi discipline approach
- Comprehensive investigation
- New research conducted
- Research mapping
- Marking/mapping heritage
- Evaluation and selection / limited heritage from older periods

Risk preparedness

- Fast approach
- Quick decision making
- Mapping endangered heritage
- Recognised methods of repair
- Irreversibility/reversibility

Institutional Cooperation

- International

- Specific expertise exchange

- Regional

- Regional Centre for Education/Specialisation
- Regional IPM cooperation to strengthen the staff expertise
- Regional cooperation between Universities

- National

- Faculties – NGOs
- Governments – NGOs
- Strengthen the legal aspects
- Efficient implementation of laws for Cultural heritage protection

Forming a New Center for Education

- Intercultural/Institutional Council
- Organisation of short term educational courses
- Regional lists of sites for education
- Regional network of laboratories
- Regional cooperation regarding the documentation lost in the war.
- Cross border programs
e.g. Southern Albania and Greece
e.g. Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro
- Synergy
- Producing guidelines/recommendation for protection
- Monitoring on the field
- A link between the Regional and International

Public Awareness

- Heritage as a part of Social activities
- Respect
- Appreciation
- Tourist guides / Itineraries with a focus on Art, Culture, Architecture of the Region
- Different target groups
- De politicizing the heritage
- Strengthening the multiculturalism
- Cosmopolitanism

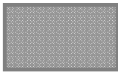
Decentralisation

Heritage and Development

- Generally accepted definition of Integrated Conservation Plans
- Heritage in Urban plans
- Built heritage management
- New «usage» of the buildings
- Balance heritage and urban development
- Heritage and/in modern societies
- Modern heritage



Orange colour depicts the main keywords



Grey colour depicts the sub category of the main keywords



Empty boxes without the border line are all the keywords that are mentioned and are supporting the main and sub keywords

Empty boxes with the border line are the keywords linked to the sub categories of the keywords, not but still not seen as the separate categories

Abbreviations used:

- IPM – Institutes for Protection of Monuments

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the Regional Expert meeting on Cultural Heritage Protection through Regional Cooperation on Education, Transfer of Knowledge and Technology held on 26-30. September, Skopje – Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia, the representatives from: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Sweden had concluded the following:

- The Regional Cooperation is of great importance and is an expressed need for proper and sustainable conservation/restoration of cultural heritage on regional level;
- The expected result from the Regional Cooperation is a well established and multicultural functioning network of professionals and Institutions from the region and worldwide;
- The Regional cooperation should be facilitated by setting up a Regional Education Initiative Center (REIC) that would be managed in a flexible manner. For the beginning the Center is seen settled in ICOMOS premises in Skopje;
- The goals of Regional Education Initiative Center are:
 - Short and long term protection of cultural heritage (CH);
 - Appropriate utilization of the heritage;
 - Strengthening the professional capacities and public awareness on CH issues;
 - The expertise should be of highest excellence
- The methods of obtaining the goals are:
 - REIC is managed by committed professionals
 - Heritage is seen as a part of strategic plans of development in the region
 - Dialogue between general public and heritage should be established
 - Building up the educational programmes through practical protection of heritage;
 - Process of education on regional level should be based on short term and long term basis of education, where short term is seen as a practical workshops and training activities, and long term as building up of the recognized postgraduate studies, masters and PhD programmers
 - Education and training should cover wide aspects of documentation, analysis, protection and conservation as well as rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural heritage
 - Initiatives on professional exchange in the region and worldwide,
 - Governmental and Non Governmental Institutions seen as a part of the process
- The REIC is seen as a well functioning center with the structure that will be defined in the later stages through collaboration with potential partners and supporters from Governmental and Non Governmental Institutions.

REPORT PREPARED

By

Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC
President – ICOMOS Macedonia

Dr. Lazar SUMANOV
Secretary General – ICOMOS Macedonia

Skopje, Macedonia
December 2006



Cultural Heritage
without Borders - Sweden

Културно наследство
без граници - Шведска

ИКОМОС - Македонија



ICOMOS - Macedonia

APPENDIX I

PROGRAMME

OF THE REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING



**Regional Expert Meeting on Cultural
Heritage Protection
Through Regional Cooperation on Education, Transfer
of Knowledge and Technology**

**Skopje - Ohrid,
September 26-30, 2006**

P r o g r a m m e

Tuesday, September 26

Arrival of the participants/accomodations in the Hotel "Continental" – Skopje

Wednesday, September 27

08:30 – 09:30 Registration of the participants – Museum of Macedonia, Skopje –
Conference Hall

09:30 – 10:45 WELCOME ADDRESSES SESSION

- **Dr. Lazar SUMANOV**, Secretary General of ICOMOS Macedonia, by protocol opening of the session
- **Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC**, President of ICOMOS – Macedonia
- **Mr. Johan MÄRTELIUS**, representative of CHwB, Sweden
- Representative of Ministry of Education and Science
- **M.Sc. Hristina STANEVA**, Representative of ICOMOS International
- Representative of ICCROM
- **Mr. Ilirjan BEQIRI**, Minister of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia - Official opening of the Regional Expert Meeting.

10:45 – 11:15 Coffe brake

11:15 – 12:45 INTRODUCTORY WORKING SESSION I
Introduction remarks, objective of the Regional Expert Meeting and expected results

11:15 – 12:45 Chair:
M.Sc. Hristina STANEVA; Co-chair: **Mr. Sali SHOSHAJ**, **Mr. Zoran PAVLOV**, MPhil and **Ms. Lejla HADZIC**

Presenters:

Johan MÄRTELIUS
The place of education in heritage protection
Predrag GAVRILOVIC
Cultural heritage in danger

Lazar SUMANOV

Education and transfer of knowledge and technology as an important preventive and risk preparedness activities in protection of cultural heritage

12:45 – 14:15	Lunch
14:15 – 16:30	Short site seeing of Skopje cultural heritage
16:30 – 20:00	Trip by bus from Skopje to Ohrid
20:00 – 21:00	Accommodation in the hotel Desaret, v. Pestani
21:00	Diner

Thursday, September 28

09:00 – 12:20

WORKING SESSION II

State of the art of the cultural heritage protection, needs of education and training systems and proposals for its improvement

09:00 – 10:20

Chair:

Mr. Johan MÄRTELIUS; Co-chair: **Mr. Zoran PAVLOV** and **Ms. Lejla HDZIC**, Reporter

Presenters:

Walter SHTYLLA

Problems of cultural heritage in Albania and regional cooperation

Vjekoslava SANKOVIC SIMCIC

Education and training on the cultural heritage protection

Milica KOTUR

Protection of cultural goods in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Hristina STANEVA

Conservation of cultural heritage – education and training system in Bulgaria

Kiril GEORGIEV

State of the preervation of Bulgarian monuments in engineerin aspect. Possibilities for improvement.

Hristina STANEVA (presented the paper of Mr. Stefan BELISHKI)

Education in conservation-restoration in Bulgaria: Development and trends

Baki SVIRCA

State-of-the-art of the cultural heriatge protection in Kosova

Shqipe NIXHA

Needs for education and promotion of architectural heritage in Kosova

10:20 – 10:50

Coffe brake

10:50 – 12:20

WORKING SESSION III

State of the art of the cultural heritage protection, needs of education and training systems and proposals for its improvement

10:20 – 12:20

Chair:

Dr. Lazar SUMANOV; Co-chair: **Prof. Dr. Vjekoslava SANKOVIC SIMCIC** and **Ms. Lejla HADZIC**, Reporter

Presenters:

Zoran PAVLOV

Cultural heritage – state of the art and needs for education

Behixhudin SHEHAPI

The possibilities and capacities of the National Conservation Centre for transfer of knowledge and communications

Jasmina HADJIEVA ALEKSIEVSKA – Ana IVANOVSKA

Cultural heritage protection – Education and perspectives in the training system of the faculty of Architecture in Skopje and in the region

Goran RADOVIC

Expert staff in the field of protection and preservation of cultural and historical heritage in Montenegro – needs and suggested solutions

Predrag MALBASA

Montenegro's culture related to protection and valorization of cultural property

Gordana MARKOVIC

Current status in cultural heritage protection in Serbia in the beginning of the 21st century

12:20 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:00 **WORKING SESSION IV**
Open discussion on proposals and suggestions for the final document

14:00 – 15:30 Chair: **Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC**; Co-chair: **Mr. Johan MARTELIUS, Dr. Lazar SUMANOV, Mrs. Hristina STANEVA** and **Ms. Lejla HADZIC**,
Rapporter

Presenters:

Carl VON ESSEN
Lence MOJSOSKA
Veronika SENDOVA
Jordanka MATOVA
Danica BACEVSKA
Nikola UPEVCE

and all present participant

15:30 - 16:00 Coffe brake

16:00 – 17:30 **WORKING SESSION V**
Open discussion on proposals and suggestions for the final document

16:00 – 17:30 Chair: **Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC**; Co-chair: **Mr. Johan MARTELIUS, Dr. Lazar SUMANOV, Mrs. Hristina STANEVA** and **Ms. Lejla HADZIC**,
Rapporter

Active participation

All present participants

17:30 – 20:00 Free time

20:00 Official diner offered by Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC, Presiednt of ICOMOS Macedonia

Friday, September 29

09:00 – 12:00	WORKING SESSION VI Open discussion and adoption of the Final document
09:00 – 11:00	Chair: Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC ; Co-chair: Mr. Johan MARTELIUS, Dr. Lazar SUMANOV, M.Sc. Hristina STANEVA and Ms. Lejla HADZIC , Rapporter <u>Active participation</u> All present participants
11:00 – 12:30	Free time
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 17:00	Visit of Ohrid Cultural Heritage
20:00	Diner

Saturday, September 30

08:00 – 20:00	Departure of participants from hotel in Ohrid and trip to Skopje and Skopje airport. The end of the Regional Expert Meeting.
---------------	--

ORGANAZING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC, President of ICOMOS Macedonia
Mr. Per ARNE STROBERG, Secretary General CHwB
Mr.Sc. Zoran PAVLOV, Vice-president of ICOMOS Macedonia
Dr. Lazar SUMANOV, Secretary General of ICOMOS Macedonia

SECRETARIAT

Mr.Sc. Zoran PAVLOV
Dr. Lazar SUMANOV
Mr.Sasa KRSTEVSKI
Ms. Irena SUMANOVA

ORGANISATION

ICOMOS MACEDONIA
P.O.Box 816
Pokriena Carsija" 37B, local 13
1000-Skopje
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Tel/fax; + 389 2 32 15 435
E-mail: icomosmk@mt.net.mk

CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHOUT BORDERS
P.O.Box 6204
SE-102 34 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Tel. + 46 (0) 8 32 20 71/72
Fax: + 46 (0) 8 32 20 71
E-mail: info@chwb.org
Internet www.chwb.org



Cultural Heritage
without Borders - Sweden

Културно наследство
без граници - Шведска

ИКОМОС - Македонија



ICOMOS - Macedonia

APPENDIX II

PARTICIPANT'S EXTENDED SUMMARIES

LIST OF PRESENTERS AND TITLES OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS

Johan MÄRTELIUS

The place of education in heritage protection

Predrag GAVRILOVIC

Cultural heritage in danger

Lazar SUMANOV

Education and transfer of knowledge and technology as an important preventive and risk preparedness activities in protection of cultural heritage

Walter SHTYLLA

Problems of cultural heritage in Albania and regional cooperation

Vjekoslava SANKOVIC SIMCIC

Education and training on the cultural heritage protection

Milica KOTUR

Protection of cultural goods in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Hristina STANEVA

Conservation of cultural heritage – education and training system in Bulgaria

Kiril GEORGIEV

State of the preervation of Bulgarian monuments in engineerin aspect. Possibilities for improvement.

Baki SVIRCA

State-of-the-art of the cultural heriatge protection in Kosova

Shqipe NIXHA

Needs for education and promotion of architectural heritage in Kosova

Zoran PAVLOV

Cultural heritage – state of the art and needs for education

Behixhudin SHEHAPI

The possibilities and capacities of the Mational Conservation Centre for transfer of knowledge and communications

Jasmina HADJIEVA ALEKSIEVSKA – Ana IVANOVSKA

Cultural heritage protection – Education and perspectives in the training system of the faculty of Architecture in Skopje and in the region

Goran RADOVIC

Expert staff in the field of protection and preservation of cultural and historical heritage in Montenegro – needs and suggested solutions

Predrag MALBASA

Montenegro's culture related to protection and valorization of cultural property

Gordana MARKOVIC

Current status in cultural heritage protection in Serbia in the beginning of the 21st century

Mr. Stefan BELISHKI

Education in conservation-restoration in Bulgaria: Development and trends

Nadja KUTROVIC FOLIC

Teaching of conservation at the Faculty of Architecture, Univesrity of Belgrade

Emin RIZA

The immovable cultural inheritance in Albania, as an issue of professional training and education

THE PLACE OF EDUCATION IN HERITAGE PROTECTION

by

Johan MÅRTELIUS¹ - Sweden

The needs for education in fields related to heritage protection concern many areas and levels. One of the keys to sensitive conservation work is certainly the availability of skilled craftsmen, builders with a thorough understanding of their craft, their tools and materials. The training of all categories of people involved with restoration is necessary, both as a process integrated with individual projects, and on a more general level of basic and advanced courses. Technical specialists are needed in many aspects of conservation, including surveying, analysis of construction as well as understanding the process of ageing and deterioration. Equally important is the historical analysis, the awareness of building types and their regional developments over time. This requires empirical knowledge as well as theoretical understanding.

The theoretical aspects of heritage preservation are not the least important when it comes to academic education and international exchange. The challenges of selection and evaluation may be of little controversy as long as we are dealing with rare survivals of old age cultures. Still, even here questions arise about areas of preservation, the relation of the historic fabric to surroundings enabling to preserve not only the specific monument but its relation to neighbouring structures in terms of scale, character or atmosphere.

But as soon as we are entering the realities of structures having gone through major alterations, the normality of constant change and modernizations, problems of evaluation and approaches to conservation enter the field. These must be met by awareness through education and solid interpretations.

Important aspects of selection and evaluation arise, for example, when it comes to the heritage of more recent date. The built fabric of the modern era makes up a large part of environment, certainly in some cases justifying interventions of conservation. Still, their industrially produced building materials, often developed through large scale standardized production, are often not repairable or replaceable, as opposed to traditional materials that can always be handled by craftsmanship.

These are practical problems, but from the ideological point of view we are facing the fact that the whole movement of cultural heritage preservation has been raised in opposition to the destructive forces of modernity. Modern buildings were meant to be representations of their own time, or perhaps signs of utopian future, but never timeless. Involving the modern period in the cultural heritage in this way may seem contradictory. Still these are some of the questions we are facing to an increasing degree.

Yet, it is also a fact that the issues of restoration and heritage protection are themselves products of modernity. They belong historically to the same critical movement that also gave rise to modern architecture and urbanism. Conservation is truly a critical part of the modern movement, so should be recognized as a field of advanced studies and research. This should include the classification, analysis and interpretation on a specialized level, but also the raising of public awareness through historical surveys and guide-books.

Although heritage issues are concerned with ancient historical periods and with the conservation of conditions from the past, they are also basically modern, and being concerned with modern times. As Rem Koolhaas remarked recently in the journal named *Future Anteriors*, published by the New York

¹ Professor, architect, PhD - History of Architecture, KTH Royal Institute of Technology-Stockholm, Sweden

Columbia university: “Conservation is overtaking us” – gradually being concerned with the very recent past and the future, becoming not only the rearguard, but also the new avant-garde.

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN DANGER

by

Predrag GAVRILOVIC² - Macedonia

The Balkan region encompassing Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro is known for its extensive cultural heritage dating from the times immemorial until the present day. This cultural heritage is of a special importance for the peoples living in the region as well as worldwide and the civilization in general. Exposed to the ravages of time, natural and man-made disasters, historic upheavals and clashes, part of this heritage has been lost forever, which is evident from the archaeological remains of towns destroyed by natural disasters like Skupi, Pela, Heraclea, Stobi, Herikon, etc. The earthquakes that took place in the course of the last century and those that our generations still remember (the earthquakes in Skopje- 1963, Banja Luka – 1969, Montenegrin coast – 1979) as well as other natural catastrophes have destroyed an irreplaceable part of the cultural immovable heritage like churches, mosques and monasteries with their frescos and works of art that were of special value for the world culture and civilization. The recent armed conflicts in the territory of former Yugoslavia (1991 – 1995), the conflict in Kosovo in 1991, the conflict in Macedonia in 2001 as well as the incidents in Kosovo in 2004 that also took away a major part of the movable and immovable heritage bear witness of the danger in which this heritage is and impose the need for establishment of a strategy for its protection. It is therefore necessary to introduce systematic and permanent measures for protection, conservation, revitalization and veneration of the cultural heritage of the countries in the region that is of the same and similar characteristics representing, in fact, a heterogeneous entirety of an extraordinary value.

The conditions in which the cultural heritage of the region is, the enormous number of monuments requiring necessary protection, the uncovered localities, the movable heritage (frescos, mural paintings, wooden iconostases and icons) waiting for interventions for years have been the motivation for a call for uniting efforts in taking joint measures for protection of our cultural heritage as a whole in compliance with the most recent scientific achievements and criteria.

The required interventions and the activities in this field need financial and other resources that exceed the economic and other potential of the countries in the region wherefore international assistance and cooperation are necessary. This has been the incentive for the ICOMOS Macedonia and CHwB to initiate action that will further develop into a long term process of protection of the cultural heritage. This expert meeting is supposed to evaluate the existing needs and provide directions for future activities to be supported and realized by the professional institutes and the governments from the region. The activities should mainly be focused on education, training, transfer of knowledge and technology.

In the case of damage to the structures of the cultural historic heritage due to natural or technological catastrophes, it is necessary to divide the measures to be taken for reduction of the consequences into three phases:

- (i) emergency measures and action during the disaster
- (ii) planning and measures after disaster
- (iii) long term protection of historic monuments.

I. Emergency Measures and Action (during the disaster)

The three main activities within this phase are:

² Prof. Dr. - President of ICOMOS Macedonia – Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

1. *Quick inspection of damage:*
2. *Temporary actions for protection of as much cultural property as possible:*
3. *Disaster damage in depth assessment*

The objective of the methodology and procedure for disaster damage assessment is to present a uniform procedure for examining and reporting on damage of buildings, establishment of database on disaster effects and to present a methodology for analysis of damage and estimation of economic losses. The primary purpose of these procedures and methodology is to assure an adequate volume of data for the following needs of the community and national authorities:

- To reduce incidents of death and injury to occupants of the buildings which have been weakened or seriously damaged
- To obtain appropriate information on the magnitude of the disaster in terms of number of usable, damaged and dangerous buildings
- To assure a database for uniform estimation of economic losses for development of appropriate rehabilitation programme and assistance in reconstruction and development of the affected region
- To provide data for planning and organizing of a civil defense system in elaboration of plans of rescue operations after disasters, training of staff, and organization of supplies
- To record and classify damages for planning and performance of repair and strengthening of damaged buildings
- To identify the principal elements of damage and develop vulnerability relationship for different categories of buildings in planning and performance of short- and long-term actions for reduction of disaster consequences.

Damage and usability classification according to the damage level is carried out based on a detailed damage description and according to the presented categories.

II. Planning and measures after disaster

The main activities within this phase are:

1. *Data collection on the damage and damage assessment for each damaged monument,*
2. *Preparing of the survey documentation for each damaged monument,*
3. *Establishment of priorities and decision making for the program of restoration, repair and strengthening,*
4. *Setting up of multidisciplinary teams to propose projects for repair, reconstruction and strengthening of damaged monuments.*

Extensive knowledge has been gathered worldwide for the last thirty or forty years in which period historic monuments have been given adequate attention and treatment at both scientific and academic level, in research approaches and legislation. However, It is only that a team of experts from different profiles, (engineers, architects, archaeologists, art historians, conservators and other), each of them being completely competent for their profession, but sufficiently flexible to accept the arguments of the others, can successfully protect a historic structure. One of the main tasks and problems in repair and/or strengthening in the process of reconstruction and protection of historic monuments is to answer the question as to how far we should go as to the level of safety on one hand and the extent of the intervention on the other. For that reason it is necessary to state some definitions (officially adopted or to be officially adopted) which are in use:

- A monument is a structure having an important "cultural value" so high that it is necessary to guarantee its preservation, generally with its architectural, typological and material characters;
- A historical building is a building of an urban area, which has a "cultural value" as a whole (historical urban area), while a single building is not a monument. This means that preservation concerns the general character of the construction techniques typical in the whole area.
 - The sites of monuments must be an object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the general principles of conservation.
- The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding the architectural heritage. undisturbed for a future generation, at which time conservation technologies and other abilities may have improved.

I. Long term protection of historic monuments (before next disaster)

The activities within this phase are:

1. *Execution of already made decisions for repair, strengthening or reconstruction of the damaged monuments in the previous phase,*
2. *Documentation of the performed repair, strengthening or reconstruction of certain monument,*
3. *Taking all the necessary measures for disaster preparedness, (documentation, recording, knowing the risk, town planning, disaster planning, emergency preparation, maintenance, inspections, public education, professional training e.t.c.)*
4. *To keep pace with the development of new materials and technologies and their application.*

The activities to be carried out in the field of long term protection of historical buildings and monuments impose the need for selective and complex investigations of materials, techniques, including of new technologies for repair and strengthening, as a prerequisite for development of corresponding methods and their application in practice.

A Guide for Protection of Historic Buildings, Monuments and Sites at national level with incorporation of the national strategy and policy has to be prepared and should be strictly connected with the national policy, expected earthquake activities, national economic potential and general National Code requirements.

**EDUCATION AND TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY
AS AN IMPORTANT
PREVENTIVE AND RISK PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES
IN PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

by
Lazar SUMANOV³ - Macedonia

Education and transfer of knowledge and technology is an important activity of the one cyclical process of three consecutive phases of the treatment/protection of cultural heritage.

According to the ample existing knowledge of the author of this contribution, it is evident that each element or structure of cultural heritage exist is a vicious circle consisting of three successive phases.

Phase A or phase of the present state or before beginning of the actions/threat of man made or natural disaster activities. Duration of this phase is the longest one. By the author proposed name of this phase should be: PREVENTIVE ONE, AND MOST IMPORTANT ONE.

Phase B or phase in which the short term activities take place on objects or process in present time. Duration of this phase is the shortest one.

Phase C after the termination of the actions which provokes changes/damage or so to the cultural heritage objects or processes, activities of repair and recovering is started. Duration of this phase is with various period of time according the many factors of influence.

After certain time upon termination of phase C, the object or process enters again in the Phase A, i.e., the phase prior the beginning of new action. Than story is start to be repeated, running around the circle again.

If we decide to accept this global existence of cultural heritage through phases (three), we could focus our attention on the obligations, per each particular phase, of the relevant factors and players GO's and NGO' as well as professionals dealing with cultural heritage on local, national, regional and international level.

Because of the meeting subject: education and transfer of knowledge, we would be underline our intention on the Phase A, where education and transfer of knowledge for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage is the most important one.

In the Republic of Macedonia many factors are in the game. In present days some of them are:

- No existence of systematic and permanent education on cultural heritage protection/conservation systems for graduate and post graduate students (with one exception);
- No existence of cyclical periodical courses/workshops on protection and conservation of cultural heritage on national level;
- Limited number of present institutions as well as professionals/experts on senior or advisory level;
- Aging of the present professional staffs;
- Restriction for new employment in the institutions of cultural heritage protection (almost embargo more that 15 years);

³ Achitect-Advisor conservator, PhD - Secretary General of ICOMOS Macedonia

- No existence of such national special fund for education and specialization of the professionals and artisans as well. Only individuals take part in international courses for specializations.
- Treatment of the professional institutions of cultural heritage protection, together with Museums and Libraries, as a part of this “administration ghetto”;

Existing factors and proposals for improvement:

- New Law for protection of Cultural Heritage;
- New Cultural Heritage Protection Office;
- Establishment of National and Regional Strategy for Education and transfer of knowledge and technology;
- Withdrawal of the professional institutions from the “administration ghetto” at first;
- Establishment of national fund for education and specialization;
- Establishment of the National and Regional List of Conservation/Restoration Sites for practical education and specialization;
- Establishment of the National and Regional Network of Conservation/Restorations Laboratories;
- Establishment of National/Regional Center for Educational/Specialisation through Regional Cooperation with professional and university institutions and units to prepare permanent short and long term courses/workshops as well as Master degree programme in which all relevant institutions and professionals and universities from the Region;
- Close relations with the relevant International and Regional organizations as ICCROM, UNESCO, Istituto Centrale Del Restauro and others;

PROBLEMS RELATED TO CULTURAL HERITAGE IN ALBANIA AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

By

Walter STYLLA⁴ - Albania

The immovable cultural heritage in Albania with the wide variety of monuments and two centres of world cultural wealth along with another monument proposed to have this rare status in the cultural community, is part of the cultural family of the old continent. The European culture represents a unity and hence the consequences suffered by each national culture are considered loss for the culture of our continent. Today, the international bodies concerned with the culture and the cultural values of each nation rightfully consider these values as values of the world community wherefore they should be preserved and respected equally by all nations.

Presently, the cultural monuments in Albania are managed at an institutional level. It can also be said that the laws, the statutes, the rules etc. that legalize the research, the renovation and the study of these inherited values are functioning. In 1912, the programme of the Independent Government accentuated the importance of the cultural heritage and also during the reign of czar Zogu, there was a law on preservation of national antique works that has been valid until today.

The first organized activities towards renovation of the monuments in Albania started in 1965 with the foundation of the Institute of Cultural Monuments. In this period, the Institute did an ample scope of research involving putting under legal protection, study and renovation of the cultural monuments in Albania. The staff of the Institute whose professionalism was based on self-education due to lack of adequate educative institutions in the country, have published 45 issues of the journal "Monument" as well as many monographs, albums, brochures, etc. on artifacts, national houses, monumental buildings, etc. Until the nineties of the last century the then centralized political system used to spend money on monuments to cover the dark side of the system, i.e., the isolation from the world, the war between the classes, the ignoring of human rights, the freedom of press, the economic poverty., etc.

Since the 90ties of the last century, Albania has been undergoing a political transition, from centralized to free market economy, towards capitalism. In this period, as in the other countries of the communist East, the social-economic problems of the country have been the following: privatization, attraction of foreign investments, decrease of the unemployment rate, elimination of corruption and organized criminal.

During these economic reforms, the state budget along with the financial support of the international financial organisms was directed toward overcoming the economic and social problems so that there were not much finances left for the cultural sector. In conditions of market economy, a large contribution to the culture was given by various donors, organizations and foundations. However, the domestic businesses, being in initial stage of existence, have not been a sufficient source for solving the problems related to the cultural heritage. The inefficiency of the cultural organizations in attracting sponsorships and the improper coordination between the state and the businesses regarding donation – fiscal obligations relationship has contributed to the low interest of the businesses in contributing to the preservation of the cultural values.

Until now, this type of activity has been covered through the state budget and efforts have been made to deal with the problems pertaining to cultural heritage through the carried out reforms. Another way of protection of the monuments has been the cooperation with the religious communities for restoration of a large number of sacred structures in different places of the country. It can be said that

⁴ Prof. Dr. – Institute for Protection of Monuments, Tirana-Albania

political transitions cannot be carried out without problems. The insufficient funds decrease the interest in monuments that are increasingly ruined with each day. From the social view point, the indifference of the public towards the forgotten monuments leads to their destruction.

Another problem is that the owners of the monuments in this period of transition are not able to finance the restoration of the monuments in their ownership although, according to the law, half of the expenses are to be covered from the state budget. This problem can be overcome and mitigated if the state laws allow long-term credits with minimal interest rates for the restoration of the cultural monuments that are in private ownership.

Another important problem is related to old typical rural houses, which cannot be restored by their owners because of financial difficulties. In this case, the possibility for using the several typical examples of ethnological museums in the region and state resources should be explored.

Although there is an explicit law on cultural heritage, it is not observed out of many reasons including the reasons above. The new structures next to the monuments, the transformation of the monuments, the use of new techniques are indicators of things going wrong in our historic centres. However, such problems frequently occur in open economy. Much more is to be done in the sphere of effectuation of the law and re-integration of the cultural values in the present time.

The problem of design and realization of works on monuments is also something to be worried about. In an abnormal situation in which the professional institutions face different problems and there is a large number of degraded monuments, there have been established and have been functioning a large number of private enterprises licenced for restoration of monuments. In many instances, these enterprises lack the necessary experience and skill to deal with monuments. So contrary to all international documents on cultural heritage where emphasis is put on professionalism, we have an amateurish way of dealing with the unique cultural values of the community – a fact that has consequences upon the community. These problems were reported at the meeting with the colleagues at the European ICOMOS in Hungary in June. UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM and we should take action to establish an adequate legal entity to deal with this type of problems related to the existence of the cultural monuments. Based on the above problems and for the purpose of integrating our cultures, a higher level of cooperation among us is necessary. Many are the reasons that connect us. We have gone through the same historic periods together, the classic, the Roman, The Byzantine, the Othoman, etc. In addition to the different influences, each of our countries has a clear national tradition in each field. Similar structures, similar influences represent the basis for enhancement of the cooperation among us.

Although this meeting will establish premises for a bilateral programme, I think that this is the place where our countries should point out some concrete issues for mutual cooperation. We have a special proposal to Macedonia and Montenegro, which is the organization of workshops related to the cultural values of Ohrid and Scadar Lake and have informed the ICOMOS Secretariat along these lines. We can cooperate with Montenegro on exploration of the values of the lake, the Skadar fortress, Ulcinj, Tivat, Medun, etc. The structures in Plav and Guci and the churches in North Albania can be another subject of cooperation. The Ohrid basilica, Lin, Voskopoja etc., the national architecture are issues on the basis of which we can prepare programmes for cooperation with Macedonia, Greece and Turkey. The cooperation with Greece will be of a special importance. The fortress of Ali Pascha Tepelene in the Florina (Janina) district and in South Albania will be not only subject of discussion but also a basis for establishment of a cultural-historic itinerary between our two countries. The research on the Venetian structures in Albania and the medieval structures in Calabria will establish an interesting field of our cooperation with Italy. Also, the time of our princes in South Italy should be explored. The Castriots, Musacis, Arians, Vranias etc. that have created the history of the XV – XVI century in Italy should also be explored. We have started cooperation with Kosovo. The bridges in Gjakovo, Haniaot

in Pec, the ISA Boletini structure are the fruit of such a cooperation. We think that we can have an extensive cooperation with Bosnia but we feel that there is a big physical distance.

In addition to the mutual expeditions, other activities should also be organized. We seek cooperation and transfer of experience by the laboratories in Skopje, Florina, Athens, etc. Another factor that connects us is also the mutual publications. We have made the first steps in this field with Kosovo, Skopje and Belgrade. Joint expeditions that could be financed by the European Community are also of interest. The organization of expeditions of taking photographic documentation and those for the icons represent important fields of cooperation. In addition to our connection, in our region there could be organized also meetings where our working experience will be shared. Finally I propose the establishment of a Balkan Committee on Cultural Heritage which will organize a Balkan Conference on Cultural Heritage at least biannually. For the organization of this Committee and fulfillment of formalities, a Commission should be set up with members from each country. The programmes for regional cooperation should be prepared in coordination with the state institutions and institutions related to culture for which budget funds are planned. The Balkan represents a strong cultural reality in Europe. The more we cooperate the more we establish trust not only in our countries but also at the European fora. The cultural cooperation is an important issue for the promotion of our peoples. Knowing and respecting our cultures, we show our respect towards the peoples in the region. As representatives of the cultures in the region, we have the obligation to transfer it to one another, preserve it and leave it as found to the generations to come.

Note: the text has been translated from a Macedonian translation of a document written in Albanian language.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

PROTECTION

Special reference to Sarajevo University

by

Vjekoslava SANKOVIC SIMCIC - Bosna and Herzegovina

S u m m a r y

The devastation and transformation of the cultural–historical settlements, as well as constant degradation of our environment has made us aware of the importance of heritage training and education.

The right training of experts and education of general public are of the great significance. Increased knowledge, more devotion and appreciation for the heritage, will change professional ethics and present harmful attitude towards it.

Post-graduate studies should not be the first encounter with the heritage protection and preservation, but it should deepen a knowledge already gained during primary, high school and university training. Experience shows that over time sophisticated and well-educated students are more interested in heritage than the ones that have no previous knowledge on the subject. That is why it is necessary to introduce education on cultural-historical heritage in schools as early as possible.

Acquiring profound knowledge on elements such as shape, aesthetics, and structure opens the possibility for creating a true relationship between old and new architecture. By learning about historical architecture we enrich our spirit and knowledge, so that heritage training cannot be regarded to be meaningless in comparison to modern architecture. This kind of education enables us to observe human efforts made so far, and also use acquired experience in judging own role and results achieved over a long period of time.

—

In order to reach this goal, the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo took its first steps in the sixties. A few highly respected professors lectured and focused attention on the significance of architectural heritage and its protection. They have done the same by being professionally and socially active on the subject. The “History of Architecture” and “Sketching” respectively brought students into direct contact with the monuments and historical areas of Sarajevo.

A few of the students had opportunity to work on the particular problems on cultural-historical buildings. Despite its good quality this program could not satisfy the needs of the heritage protection. Since then the curriculum has been changed several times. Sometimes those changes were not positive. But in early 1992 enormous political, national, social, economic, material and other changes were set in motion. The siege of Sarajevo city, as well as its systematic destruction over many years has impacted the University of Sarajevo curriculum. The Faculty of Architecture partially managed to carry out its activities and managed to meet newly created needs and requests. The existing curriculum was changed again. During this reorganisation, training on the heritage protection, conservation, restoration and revitalisation gained more attention.

The new system enables **all students** to obtain basic necessary knowledge on this subject. It includes theory and studio classes in which specific project exercises are executed. (duration of three semesters; VIth, VIIth and VIIIth). The students are able to find out what cultural heritage is all about; its past and present importance and role; why it is endangered and damaged; the definition and role of a contemporary creative work of architecture.

The **lectures teach** students on the importance of an architectural survey, analysis of the current situation and its evaluation; also about methods of protection and possible interventions- conservation, rehabilitation, constructive rehabilitation, reconstruction, removal, revitalisation, adaptation and interpolation. Students analyse the correlation between evaluation and adaptation as well as dependence of one upon the other. They also analyse the possibility of transformation and justification of construction of an annex to an existing building.

The lectures prove that the restoration and adaptation are creative but also complex, difficult and challenging tasks. The accent is on the creative weight of the interpolation of new and differently styled structures into a historical environment (to either integrate or contrast it to an environment).

The main aim of these lectures is to train architects to properly deal with cultural-historical areas.

Practical exercises (studio courses) supervised by professors and their assistants consist of basic research, analysis and evaluation. In order to thoroughly and objectively appraise an object, all factors that are related to it (such as its history, art. area, construction, technique etc.), are taken into account.

The present and future use of an existing structure is based on its evaluation and the comprehensive assessment of it. An evaluation of a structure and its surroundings determine the kind of intervention that should be undertaken. In order to secure the longevity of heritage each problem is comprehensively investigated.

Each of the necessary interventions is precisely defined, having in mind that sheer material protection is not enough. In order to protect the spiritual values of a heritage an advanced level of protection is preferred.

This means that **each student has to make a thorough analysis and evaluation of a problem; define the goals and the program of revitalisation, and subsequently project design an urban-architectural planning.**

In this way each of the students has an opportunity to perform in all of the above mentioned areas. Since the students are not all equally talented or at the same level, their outputs are different in quality. They each express themselves in their own personal way and personal ability. This kind of training will provide a balance between heritage and architectural expertise so that heritage can continue to be in harmony with contemporary architecture.

The Faculty of the Architecture in Sarajevo is one of few faculties in Europe, which teaches heritage protection, conservation and revitalisation. With time its program needs to be improved and expanded in order to ensure appropriate results from this complex and responsible task. It is clear, also, that **general success on heritage protection is not possible without the professional help provided by different experts, politicians and ordinary citizens.** Therefore, we regard the training of all directly and indirectly involved to be necessary and very urgent. According to COTAC (Conference on Training in Architectural Conservation - a document presented to the International Training Committee (ICOMOS ITC-CIF) on the plenary session held on 2nd August 1993 in Colombo) **15 professions should be involved.**

The Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo had organized the POST GRADUATE PROGRAM on HERITAGE RESTORATION that started in 2003. It consists of the following curriculum:

1st Semester

- Methodology of Scientific Research	10 hours
- Urbanistic-Architectural Theory	10 hours
City Development	
Theory in Architectural and Urbanistic Form	
Contemporary Art and Architecture Theory	
- Legislation	5 hours
- Management	5 hours
- Importance and Role of Cultural-Historical Heritage and	
Landscape Protection.....	5 hours
- Heritage as an Active Component of Spatial and Urban Planning	5 hours
- Causes of Deterioration and Devastation of Historical Structures	
and Sites	5 hours
- Examination and Evaluation of Deteriorated Structures	3 hours
- Traditional Materials in Restoration	3 hours
- Modern Construction, Materials and Technology	5 hours
- Comparative Analyses of Historical Cities Restoration	4 hours
- Laiting in Architectural and Urban Spaces	3 hours
- Colors in Architectural Urban Restoration	2 hours
- Management in Culture	2 hours

2nd Semester

- A Role of Historical Structures in City Development.....	3 hours
- Stratification of Cultural-Historic Heritage	3 hours
- Conservation and Restoration	3 hours
- Significance and Role of Documentation	3 hours
- Active Protection of Heritage	3 hours
- Inappropriate Heritage Use	3 hours
- Modern Principles of Restoration	3 hours
- Modern Design in Cultural-Heritage	2 hours
- Modern Architects and Heritage	4 hours
- Philosophical Approach to Restoration	3 hours
- Reconstruction; When, Where and How	3 hours
- Methodological Approach to Post War Reconstruction in	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (after 1995)	4 hours
Evaluation, Preservation, Restoration and Revitalization	
Residential Architecture	
Vernacular Architecture	
Industrial Architecture	10 hours
- Evaluation and Restoration of Austro- Hungarian Architecture	10 hours

3rd Semester

- Restoration of Traditional Materials and Construction	20 hours
- Research and Evaluation of Materials, Methods of Protection and	
Restauration	16 hours

- Conservation and Restoration Practice	
Worldwide	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (in the past and now)	12 hours
- Turkish Experience in Restoration	4 hours
- Critical Approach on Reconstruction in Mostar	2 hours
- Post War Reconstruction in Croatia	4 hours
- Post War Reconstruction in Kosovo	2 hours
- Legislation on Cultural- Historic Heritage	4 hours
- Effects of Previous Bosnian and Herzrgovinian Legislations	4 hours
- Project Documentation and Tender	2 hours
- Supervision and Inspection in Conservation	2 hours

4th Semester

Thesis Degree

Conclusion and Recommendation

- It is necessary to introduce education on cultural heritage from very beginning (elementary school, secondary school,..).
- On university level each student should have opportunity to perform on cultural heritage. According to COTAC 15 professions should be involved.
- Post-graduate studies should not be the first accouter with heritage protection and preservation.
- It is necessary to provide the right training of experts and education of general public.

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL GOODS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

by
Milica KOTUR⁵ - Bosnia and Herzegovina

Protection of cultural goods in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as its beginning, is connected with establishment of Museum Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1885.

Thirty years later, in 1911 to be exact, Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted Resolution on Founding the State Body for Monument Protection at suggestion of architect Josip Vances. The first draft of Law on monument protection was made before The First World War, in 1914, but it has not been adopted because of the war. Between the two world wars, all affairs concerning protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina were managed by The National Museum in Sarajevo. During the time, a part of cultural heritage was registered; its value assessed in accordance with standards of that time, and it was being processed as a witness of some past times using some simple conservational methods without restoration interventions, and is being referred to as period of so-called passive protection.

At the end of The Second World War, in 1945, Bosnia and Herzegovina was given authority over monuments and antiquities on its territory first by Decision of National Committee of Liberation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and later by federal laws. In 1946, network of institutes on territory of former Yugoslavia was founded, together with The National Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1947, law that regulates issues of protection of cultural monuments and natural heritage was brought.

Later on, on territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regional and city institutes (Banja Luka, Mostar, Tuzla and Sarajevo) were founded, which greatly contributed to the use of higher quality protection. Up until the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina the law from 1985 was applied. The law was made in accordance with contemporary European standards and had related to the heritage as a factor of “sustainable development”, with determining of financial, technical and other pre-conditions for permanent maintenance of cultural heritage and its integration into contemporary flows.

Based on information from Spatial Plan of BiH from 1987, it has been determined that on territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina there was 8800 immobile cultural monuments, from which 2267 was registered. In accordance with recommendations of Council of Europe on measures for value assessment and protection of cultural heritage, and on basis of spatial plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the list of architectural heritage of the highest value was made and divided into four categories.

The war in Bosnia lasted from 1991 to 1995, and during the time cultural heritage was being destroyed and demolished on entire Bosnia and Herzegovina territory.

After the war ceased and peace establishment on basis of Dayton Agreement, Annex 8 of the Agreement required forming a special committee for cultural heritage which had basic and the only purpose would be making a unique list of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The task has been given to services for protection and their expert teams in specific areas. Representatives of

⁵ MSc, Republic Institute for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of RS, banja Luka - Bosnia and Herzegovina

services for protection were included in these work groups. Methodology and nomenclature was determined mutually, which was used for making a preliminary list of national monuments. Based on the register, the application for enlistment at list of national monuments for each individual object was completed. Committee acted from 1996 to 2000, and technical works for the committee was performed by UNESCO. Committee in second convocation is now active and it is composed of five experts – three domestic and two foreign members. So far, there has been 776 monuments put on the list, and proclaimed only 345. There are 42 monuments on list of endangered monuments.

Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities: Federation and Republic Srpska, and the protection service is placed on entity level, therefore two institutes take care of the monuments – Institute for protection of monuments for Federation Ministry and Republic Institute for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of RS. There are departments and cantonal institutes which take care of monuments in their jurisdiction.

Especially big problem today in Bosnia and Herzegovina is education and training of quality conservational restoring staff. Work and problems are large and specific and there is a very small number of conservation staff.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are no institutions which could educate the staff in area of protection; therefore your initiative has invaluable significance for improvement of the profession in this region.

CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE - EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM IN BULGARIA

by

Hristina STANEVA⁶ - Bulgaria

This paper argues that an appropriate cultural policy and a relevant education system are productive factors for preserving and utilizing the cultural heritage I will present to you the experience that we had in Bulgaria – a country that underwent the turbulent transition from fully state-owned to market economy – by focusing on new trends and visions for improvement through better integration in the regional and European cultural heritage protection and education system.

Bulgaria - country of around seven million people- has a very rich cultural heritage including 39,726 monuments and sites. Seven of them are recognized as of international significance and 11,300 are of national importance. The sophisticated and contradicting mixture of various cultures, external influences and local traditions, characterising the Bulgarian history, caused an accumulation of a rich treasure of cultural values upon the Bulgarian territory. Representatives from the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic times, from the Ancient period (Thracian, Hellenic and Roman civilisations), from the medieval time (Christian and Ottoman cultures), from the Renaissance and from the New times are widely spread in the country.

Until 1989 the safeguarding, conservation and presentation of this diverse heritage was executed by the State trough a centralized conservation system. The professionals involved were civil servants, their expertise was based on university degrees , numerous internships , workshops and seminars, as well as the practise itself , dealing with a huge variety of different types of monuments. There were research centres and training courses of the labour workers. The human recourses were relatively enough and qualified.

After that date the political and the socio-economic climate have completely changed in the country. The lack of agility of the old conservation system and its major sectors (legislation, administration financing and management) was not able to respond to the new economic environment. The problems of the heritage remained out of the main priorities. The new social difficulties, as well as the strong politicisation of social life, alienated people to a certain extent from the problems of the heritage. Due to the economic difficulties the financial participation of the state drastically decreased. -over 100 times compared to 1986! The absolute domination of the state in the field of the preservation gave way to the liberalising market and the activated private initiative in the field of conservation, where new actors were included in an uncontrolled way, sometimes with doubtful competence. The rapid building activity in the historical centres infringed their outlook and authenticity – as a result of the misbalance between preservation and development. Unfortunately the growing criminal activity seriously threatened the heritage with the illegal building in historical sites, illegal archaeological excavations and traffic of assets.

⁶ Archiect - MSc, President of ICOMOS Bulgaria

Regarding the state of the human resource in the field, supposed to carry out in good professional way the conservation activities should be said that the situation is controversial. The educated and trained professional staff of the National Institute for monuments of culture (the main centre for policy making and its implementation regarding immovable monuments) decreased drastically. The Institute was reorganised, and today it has mainly approving and control functions, which the insufficient personnel can hardly carry out. A great number of the specialists from the various spheres of the preservation swing towards other activities. The natural handling of experience and knowledge from generation to generation was practically lost. Less and less young architects and engineers choose their professional career in the field of preservation- a rather complicated and responsible activity, requiring specialised training. There is no licence system both for design work and building activities concerning monuments, which endangers the quality of the restoration works.

Today we are getting more and more aware of the necessity for a flexible, dynamic and open strategy for improvement of the state of the art of heritage conservation and education in that field though development of new mechanisms and instruments, namely

- **Stimulating legislation** is necessary, which should give enough guaranties for the social and economic activity in the field of the heritage, without neglecting the requirements for preservation of the cultural continuity. Some important steps in this trend have been already done with the adoption of the Law for protection and development of culture (1999), the Law for patronage (2006), as well as the Law for territorial development (1995, last amendment-2005), which applied the principles for integrated conservation in the context of the European conventions for the architectural and archaeological heritage. A draft law for the cultural heritage is forthcoming, which is in harmony with the European legislation in this field.
- Improvement of the **management of the heritage** by optimal de-concentration and decentralisation of competencies at various levels is needed, so to. Protect the cultural identity of the local community, and stimulate the local initiatives for the preservation and utilizing the heritage.
- It is necessary to raise the **social and economic activity** in the field of the heritage. It may have stabilising social influence, to become a source of economic activity. In this respect cross-border and regional co-operation, achieving synergy effect, could contribute a lot for the sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life.
- The role of the **non-profitable associations in the field of the heritage** should be rapidly raised as partner, but also as corrective of the state. That is why dialogue with new “partners” is necessary – the representatives of the education system, of the mass media, of civil communities and societies.
- In order to implement high quality and adequately the above-mentioned ideas of crucial importance is the **human resources development**, especially for young people. They should participate in the entire process of preservation of the heritage in all its sectors – social and legislative, financial and management, theoretical and practical.
- The key for that is providing of adequate, multilateral and open **education and training** system.
 - At present young specialists in the field of the heritage are being educated in several higher institutes – the Academy of fine arts (conservation and restoration of art assets), the University for architecture, construction and geodesy and the New Bulgarian University (architecture and urban planning), Sofia University and the New Bulgarian University (archaeology). Students receive bachelor and/or master degree, and later may continue their qualification with doctorate. The two years courses in preservation of the heritage are held in the National Institute for monuments of culture in co-operation with the Centre for high sciences Chailott in Paris.
 - Regarding the training of craftsmen there is only one centre, found in Plovdiv, and is organised in co-operation with the Handicrafts chamber in Koblenz Its purpose is to

support the development of skilled crafts and craftsmanship in Bulgaria. It does not work on regular bases. The ongoing joint project on conservation of monuments in Plovdiv, initiated by Bulgarian and Japanese ICOMOS committees and subsidised by UNESCO Trust Fund includes training courses for young professionals during the conservation process, which proved to be a stimulating and successful way for raising the qualification of the young professionals.

Although the above mentioned marks some achievements, in fact there is not an adequate, co-ordinated education and training system.

As a conclusion it could be stated that one of the key approaches towards improvement of heritage preservation is the raising of the professional potential for conservation, presentation and promotion of the heritage. If it is done jointly at regional level could be much better. The organisation of regional network of specialists and creating a training program would be of substantial importance for preserving one of the most interesting and valuable parts of the European and World heritage

The future co-operation should be implemented and managed step by step (in short, medium and long terms), foreseeing flexible and reactive corrections. Probably it should start with workshops; summer schools; etc., and afterwards enlarge into an education centre with well constructed program and curriculum. If elaborated, such a program should cover the large scope of all stages and types of activities in the process of preservation and use of the heritage – theoretical and legislative items, doctrines and thematic studies; the standardised research and documentation through the use of up-to-date technologies; the development of freely accessible through compatible standards data-base; conservation, restoration and interpretation, including presentation of good practices; etc. The program should include also the training of all specialists to ensure that way the necessary multi-disciplinary approach to the work on monuments of culture. A great advantage would be observation and participation in conservation projects in a process of execution. All these good intentions would be implemented successfully if they are supported by the society; the governmental and local authorities and the NGOs in that field. In practical terms a constantly functioning operational centre would be of great necessity.

Raising of the qualification and training of the active actors in the process of preservation of our common regional heritage is an important step in the context of the European integration. An international partnership would be of importance not only for our national cultures, but also for the unique cultural identity of Europe .

STATE OF THE PRESERVATION OF BULGARIAN MONUMENTS IN ENGINEERING ASPECT- POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

by

Kiril GEORGIEV⁷ - Bulgaria

The Republic of Bulgaria in its rich cultural and economic history, as crossroad of various civilisations, possesses enormous cultural and historical heritage. On its territory are located about 40 000 monuments in their entire typological diversity. Taking into consideration that it is a resource of spiritual, aesthetic and economic potential, the state, as much as it can afford, cares for the preservation, presentation and usage of the cultural and historical heritage.

Of special importance of this care is the engineering aspect. It includes all engineering disciplines, necessary for the preservation of their physical integrity and their socialisation. This is in conformity with the global concept for “cultural heritage without borders”.

Thus the engineering conservation and restoration works cover all stages of the preservation activities: documentation, analytical research, development of projects and their execution. They are developed in various disciplines: construction, water supply and sewerage, electrical supply, building technologies and material knowledge, heating, ventilation and air- conditioning, development of the surrounding environment. All this completely corresponds to the architectural and art activities on the monuments. Special attention should be drawn to the documentation of the state of the monument, including: geodetic, photogrammetric and constructive survey, engineering and geological survey of the ground, laboratory results for the state of the building material, its strength and deformation characteristics, preliminary estimation for strength and stability of the construction by basic and special loading using the proper programme products, analysis of the results. Especially valuable results give the dynamic experiments on spot, the installation of special apparatus – for instance accelerographs, recording “in situ”. important characteristics of the seismic influence (90 % of the territory of Bulgaria is endangered by it), and sometimes also local seismic region division. This sequence creates the proper conditions for the right solving of the conservation and restoration tasks. This multi-disciplinary interaction and synchrony is imperatively obligatory for achieving of stable and final results while preserving monuments of culture. It is guaranteed in the last amendments in the rules and regulations for these activities.

Definitely, the range of the applied activities concerning the documentation and preliminary analytical research studies depends on the type of the monument. Examples for that are the executed research and design works for the Madara Horseman, “The Church” from the complex “Rock churches” near Ivanovo, the Rila monastery, the Thracian tomb near the village Sveshtari, etc.(these three are inscribed in UNESCO list), the basilica “St. Sophia” in Sofia, the church “St. Stephan” in Nessebar, etc.. For Rila monastery, for instance, among all other works was done also dynamic experiment on spot, engineering, geological and hydro-geological reports, local seismic division of its ground (exceeding the seismic co-efficient by 30% compared to the normal), installation of three accelerographs (the region is with extremely intensive seismic activity), instrumental observation of the movement of the crack network and analysis of its influence upon the monastery buildings, etc.

Of extreme importance for the preservation of our cultural and historical heritage is the human resource involved. In order to suit the above-mentioned activities, the latter should have the proper training and enough experience in that field. Last but not least is the good will and persistence of the specialists to “get close to the monument” in order to make the proper assessment of its state and later

⁷ MSc, Civil engineer, ICOMOS Bulgaria - Sofia

take the proper project decisions. This is not only a question of time and engagements, but also of skill consecutively and in a convincing way to explain the essence of the intervention in the monument to the investor, related to the scope and stages of its financing, as well as the optimum preservation of the investor's interests.

The State as investor has some financial difficulties, thus the cares for the preservation of cultural and historical heritage is uneven, unreliable, and often having campaign affect. The modern economic relations and the free market of services gave way to new investors: owners of monuments of culture, sponsors of national and foreign origin. In many cases this had a negative effect on the process of preservation. New candidates appeared both for the design work and for the execution of conservation and restoration activities, lacking enough knowledge and experience for that. Very often there is commercial conciliation leading to low quality, sometimes even harmful, to the values and the state of certain monuments

The struggle against such unfortunately existing facts should be led by the municipalities, by the National institute for monuments of culture and the independent building supervision. Sometimes, along with definitely positive results, incompetence or carelessness could be noticed as well. This is valid both for the municipalities, and for the staff of the independent building supervision. We can only hope, with the active building activity at present, their representatives to get enough knowledge and experience by the assignment and control on sites with conservation and restoration activities. In this respect are quite helpful are:

- the University for Architecture, Construction and Geodesy –department “Solid constructions”, with the organisation of courses on renovation of old residential building,
- the National Institute for monuments of culture, which organised with the assistance of Bulgarian and French specialists, including also engineering restoration disciplines, post-graduate qualification of designers and chief architects in municipalities
- the University for Architecture, Construction and Geodesy –department “Theory and history of architecture” with a special course for conservation and restoration of monuments of culture with the participation of experts in construction, heating, ventilation and A/C and building technology It should be noted that the experts draw special attention to the interdisciplinary essence of the conservation and restoration works, where the future participants in them should communicate among each other in a comprehensible way and on the basis of mutually accepted and co-ordinated interactions, leading to the execution of the above-mentioned technology of documentation, preliminary analytical studies and design work for the preservation of the monument, as task assigned for execution. The same is the task set by the lecturers in the course organised by the National Institute for monuments of culture.

Unfortunately, the specialists with long enough practice in getting of knowledge and experience proved in the conservation and restoration works, are dropping off. Our hope focuses on the young generation of specialists inspired by the above initiatives. Of extreme importance is getting of experience in applying, defence of the task and its execution when foreign financial assistance is offered for the execution of new conservation and restoration works in the field of the cultural and historical heritage. In this respect the Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS has well established practice and good results, and could be helpful as far as foreign investors are concerned. There are real opportunities, considering the initiatives of the European Union, UNESCO, etc. On the other hand, the state represented by the Ministry of culture should update the Law for the monuments of culture and assist for providing of standard base of the conservation and restoration works. The Chamber of engineers in investment design should open a section for conservation and restoration works, including in its Price list a special section with prices for research and design work related to conservation and restoration activities.

In this rather difficult period our country is passing through there are a series of problems that are waiting to be solved in the field of the preservation of the cultural heritage, especially related to the

future joining of Bulgaria of the European Union. The close relations with the countries from the region, the exchange of information and experience in the field of the preservation and especially the training of the future generations are our moral duty.

EDUCATION IN CONSERVATION-RESTORATION IN BULGARIA- DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS

by
Stefan BELISHKI⁸ - Bulgaria

Introduction:

The preservation of the cultural heritage in Bulgaria began part of the official policy of the government soon after the liberation of Bulgaria in 1878. In the early 20th century conservators were very limited number and all of them studied in Western Europe.

After the Second World War the European trend for bigger awareness in the conservation of the cultural heritage reflected in Bulgaria too. Part of this more active policy was also in concern of the education of the specialists in the field: conservator-restorers.

This wasn't a single step decision neither a single administrative act: there were several steps of development and several directions of progress.

Development of the education in conservation:

In the first decades after the Second World War the main focus was towards fast introduction of specialists conservators. At that time Bulgaria was one of the first members of the newly established international organizations such as ICOMOS, ICOM and ICCROM. In the conservation education this membership reflected positively very quickly, especially with the ICCROM courses. Although these courses were not at Academic level, they had very positive impact in the development of the conservation profession in Bulgaria in the first 3 decades after the War. Initially Bulgarian participants in these courses were colleagues with no other education in conservation and the courses played really fundamental, key role in there professional development. I must admit that ICCROM courses are still very important in the professional development of Bulgarian conservators, but nowadays they target mid-career specialists, already with an Academic degree.

In the early seventies Bulgarian policy in the preservation of the cultural heritage went to a higher level. The state invested much more resources in this area and the necessity of more and better trained conservators was obvious. This naturally led in 1973 to the establishment of a Conservation department at the National Academy of Art [1] in Sofia. The course has 5 and half years duration. It was recognized by the official State institutions from the very beginning. For the last 5 years the course was officially accredited twice and was allowed to confer M.A. degree. The new programme is compatible with the ECTS [2] and is to be identified as undergraduate-graduate programme. So far this is the only M.A. programme in conservation in Bulgaria. It is oriented mainly in training specialists in conservation of wall paintings, mosaics, paintings and icons. Last year was established new Master programme for conservation of ceramics, stone and metal. Next year we should have the first students enrolled. At the moment the staff is working on establishment of Master programme on conservation of paper, books and photography.

The second conservation programme is at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sofia [3]. This is undergraduate programme in the faculty of architecture.

So far these are the only conservation programmes in Bulgaria with official accreditation by the state.

⁸ Assistant professor, Conservation department, National Academy of Arts, Sofia-Bulgaria

Cooperation and international activities:

At local level there is very little done at the moment. Cooperation between the Conservation department at the National Academy of Art and the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy is at the very beginning. It started last year and at the moment is at unofficial level.

International activities and cooperation of the Conservation department of the National Academy of Arts are mostly within Erasmus programme. Currently there is exchange of students and professor with the Academy of Art in Macerata, Italy, TEI Athens, Greece and University of Granada, Spain. The department used to have bilateral relations with the University in Torun, Poland, but they were discontinued after the political changes in the early 1990-s. New promising relation recently started with the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Bratislava. The department is planning to apply for membership at ENCoRE [4] (European Network of Conservation-Restoration Education) - a well known and respected organization.

The relations and cooperation of the Conservation department with NGOs in Bulgaria still needs to be broadened.

Further development:

There are 5 main directions in which I can determine the need of improvement and further development.

1. The first is within the Conservation department of the National Academy of Arts. It is clear the necessity of development of new programmes on the conservation of paper, books and photographs and programme on textile conservation. Another positive step will be development of specially designed programmes for specific fields. For example the department considers as important the need of better trained specialists for archaeological conservation. The training in this field requires interdisciplinary approach and could involve more than one institution. A successful cooperation is the attendance of two conservators from the Department in the ICCROM course on archaeological conservation in Serbia. Last but not least it is important for the conservators to develop better management skills, especially for those leading conservation projects. Consider the course in the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sofia- it will be very positive to develop M.A. course.
2. Education (including in conservation) no longer finishes with the University (or Academic) diploma in your hands. It is life long process. And for this reason we should think for the development of the prospects for post Academic studies. Short (and probably mid term) local courses for mid-career professionals can be successful compliment to the Academic (University) level already obtained. They could be also combined with seminars and workshops on specific problems. The opportunity for Bulgarian mid-career conservators is to attend ICCROM courses is remarkable. It is great chance for further development for those who completed such courses with respect of their top quality. Unfortunately there are not many other choices one can have. The organization of symposiums or conferences is another way of sharing the knowledge and raising the professional level of the conservators.
3. Extended international and local cooperation. Involved must be both Academic (University) institutions, international institutions with concern of the conservation of the cultural heritage like ICCROM, ICOMOS [5] and ICOM and their local committees and local NGOs like the Association of Conservator-restorers in Bulgaria, the Union of Bulgarian Architects and the Conservation section of the Union of Bulgarian Artists. The above mentioned organizations should work more closely with the educational institutions. The latter could be important partners in the short and mid term courses, both with experts and facilities.

4. In order to achieve successfully the above ideas in the field of immovable heritage there is a need for better cooperation and mutual understanding of architectural conservators, wall paintings conservators, stone conservators and all the other specialists involved. Partnership should be targeted both in degree programme and in short term courses.
5. Last but not least it is important that the official state institutions develop clear requirement for practicing the profession of conservator-restorer, including the requirement for education.

Thinking of the above I can determine at least 3 institutions in Bulgaria with definite willingness to work for the development of the education on conservation in Bulgaria:

- Conservation Department of the National Academy of Arts in Sofia,
- The Faculty of Architecture in the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sofia,
- Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS.

For whatever reason Bulgarian National Committee of ICOM is not so active, but I really hope things will change soon. The Association of Conservator-restorers would be good partner in the educational activities too, but more in the short term actions such as workshop, seminars etc.

Conclusion:

The development of the profession of conservator-restorer in the last couple of decades is enormous. At almost all level of professional organizations, NGOs or official institutions there is clear vision of the growth of the responsibilities of the profession. It comes from the understanding of the importance of the cultural heritage for the national identity and importance of preserving of this heritage. The bigger the responsibility- the bigger requirement on the education of the conservators.

In this respect the idea of this meeting: for cooperation in the conservation education and for raising the level of the professional education, can only be warmly welcomed. It is good point to start fostering the cooperation at regional level. This will be for the benefit not only of the conservators, but also of the preservation of the cultural heritage for the future generations.

Notes:

1. The Internet address: www.nha-bg.org
2. http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/socrates/ects/index_en.html
3. <http://www.encore-edu.org/>
4. <http://www.icomos-bg.org/ehd/>



Instituti i Kosovës për Mbrojtjen e Monumenteve të Kulturës
Kosova Institute for Cultural Monuments protection
Rr. “Zenel Salihu” Nr. 9 - 10000 Prishtinë – Kosovë Tel& fax: ++381 38 518 895

KOSOVA PRESENTATION
FOR REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING ON PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
Skopje/Ohrid, R. Macedonia
September 26-30, 2006

STATE OF THE ART OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN KOSOVA



by
Baki SVIRCA - Kosovo

Director – Kosova Institute for Cultural Monuments Protection, Pristina
Pierre NORA says “*The heritage is which is still visible from the world that is getting invisible*”. While Geraldine O’Brien stresses that “*The heritage is a combination of all those components, which makes us be, as individuals, people, and in its most essential sense, makes us be a nation*”.

Cultural heritage as part of cultural tradition is one of factor with most significance for the cultural identity of one country. As a socio-cultural category, the cultural heritage in Kosova occurs, from the shape as tangible and intangible; from the character as movable and immovable; from the use as sacral, profane and utilitarian.

Cultural heritage is multifarious from the aspect of historic age when created. The evidences from material culture which are found are proving their age, which goes back to Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, Iron Age then, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman period. Existence of such continuance of cultural heritage is a very significant evidence for the treasure of cultural values.

From the time point of view, the cultural heritage of Kosova passed through all socio-political processed, the same as Kosovan society itself. The fact that we have in our possession, shows that in this land, the heritage in most cases has been considered as a very strong element, in hands of political systems, through which was tried to invent historical and political “truth”.

This affected, in many cases, the scientific definitions of cultural heritage, by replacing them with political definitions, which were extremely damaging and destroying the real cultural values of cultural heritage.

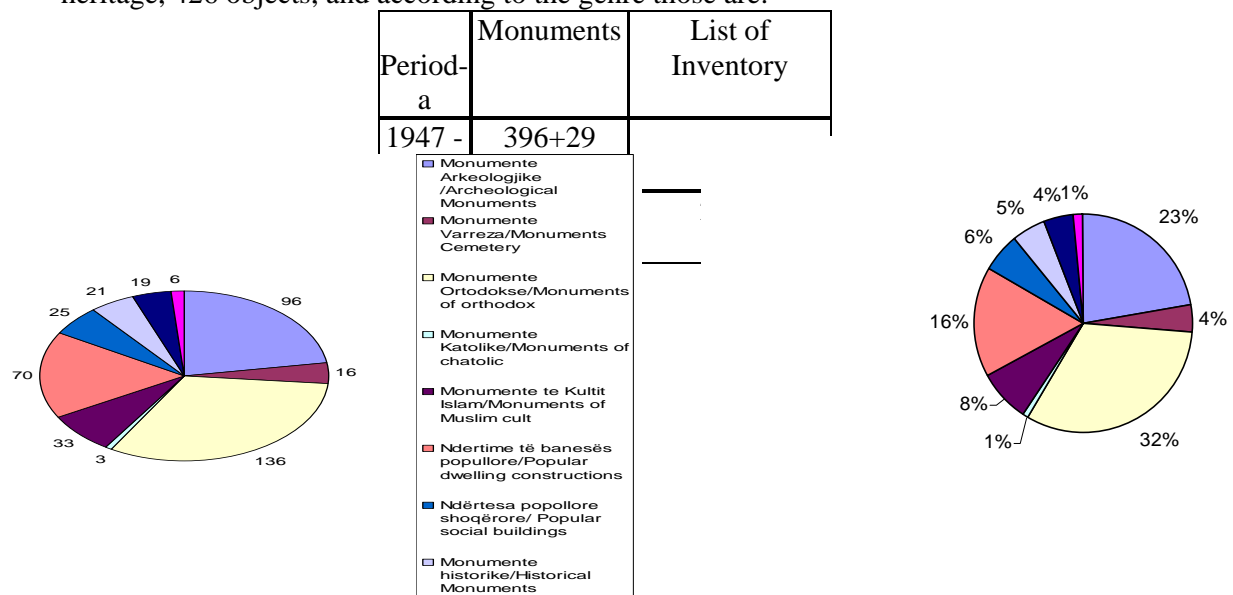
Politicization of cultural heritage has resulted with big destruction of cultural property of Kosova. As a result of this many Monuments of different styles and characters have suffered, which from the “political” aspect were not beneficial for the system or for the political strategy of the government of that time. It should be mentioned that some religious objects, hundred years old, were destroyed in Prishtinë, from the regime of that time, between the years 1945-1960, like the religious objects in the today’s city center, the Mosque, Catholic Cathedral, Synagogue and indoor market or Kapali Qarshia. In this period in entire Kosova were destroyed dozens of objects of different characters, which were protected by the population in centuries.

As a consequence of these developments, from the beginning of the 20th century until now a big number of cultural heritage monuments were destroyed, damaged or even politicized.

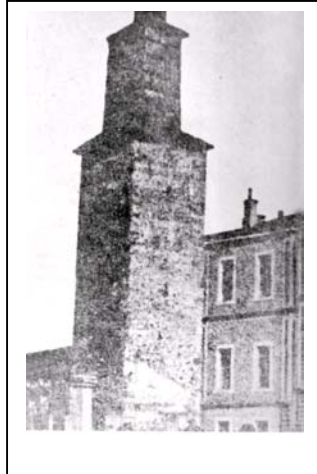
Accumulation of a mentality, which is more hypothetic than real, resulted with a extraordinary political view towards the cultural heritage, which then resulted in some cases after the war, with expression of hate exactly against the objects, which were more viewed from the political symbolism than from the real one.

Insufficient Management during XX century

From the juridical aspect, Kosova has under legal protection, qualified as Monuments of cultural heritage, 426 objects, and according to the genre those are:



Examples of destruction

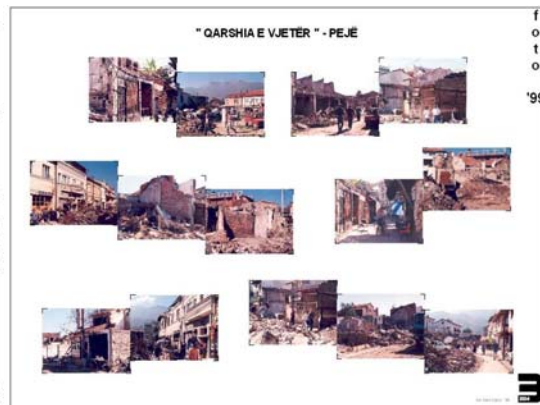
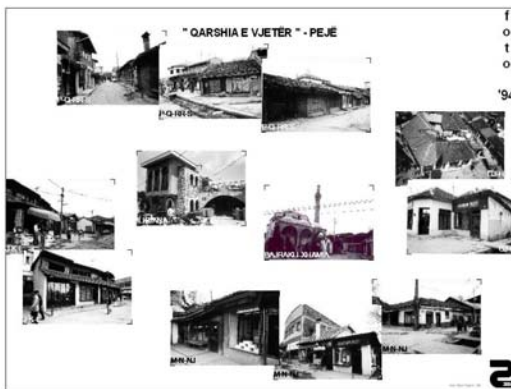


War destruction 1998-1999

The war of in Kosovo left huge consequences in the cultural heritage aspect

- More than 200 mosques;
- 450 fortified houses known as 'kulla';
- hundreds of urban houses and a number of catholic churches dating from 19th and 20th century;
- Except for many destroyed houses in Gjakova and Peja, there were also two markets, which in addition to economic importance were also in the group of cultural facilities protected by law.

Examples from last war



Other war impacts

Except the physical destruction, from Kosova's Institutions has been taken also the main part of the cultural heritage archive



Confirmation document

After war destruction

Some 37 orthodox sites were damaged or destroyed during the March riots; of those 10 were evaluated as cultural heritage monuments and were under legal protection, whereas the rest included some orthodox sites of the second half of the 20th century.

Action taken

From this point of view and in accordance with the obligations outlined in international conventions on preserving and promotion of cultural heritage; The Ministry of Culture Youth Sports and Nonresidential Affairs proposed an agreement with the Serb Orthodox Church for repairing the damages caused in a part of Kosovo’s cultural heritage during March riots last year. This way the Ministry tried to accomplish its mandate for protection of cultural heritage in accordance with the international norms

Current Institutional capacities

1. National Institute – KICMP
2. Institute of Archeology
3. Kosova Museum

Those institutions has 90 employees on cultural heritage on presentage bases45% old previous school educated, 35 % educated on the west school, 20% support and technical staff.

Current legal bases

- Applicable law
- UNMIK regulations
- Kosova Laws

Legal Instruments

- Law on Spatial planning
- Spatial Plan of Kosovo,
- Spatial Plans for special areas, municipal development plan, urban development plan, urban regulatory plans
- Cultural Heritage Law

Urban planning Instruments

Development Control
Inventory & Analysis
Guidelines
Buffer zones
Re-Use of Heritage Buildings

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Regional cooperation in exchange of information on artifacts and archive documentation taken or displaced under specific conditions and circumstances;
- Deepening the cooperation on legislation;
- Compilation of a tourist guide for the region aiming the definition of the itinerary of the most important monuments;
- Compilation of a proposal agreement between the institutions of our region for cooperation in technical aspect, exchange of experts and information, staff trainings, joint projects, exchange of experience for conservation and restoration, joint teams for research, exchange of publications etc.
- Establishing a inter-governmental center for cultural heritage;
- Apply jointly for the international funds for professional education;
- Establishing the Institutional Council, etc.
- Establishing of the Supplementary / Post-Graduate Branch, resulting with academic titles (Dr. sc., PhD)
- Forming university courses / trainings, this will result with title “specialist” of respective fields of cultural heritage.
- Forming courses/trainings for professional education resulting with title “heritage technician
- Exchange programs for students and teachers in regional level, through cooperation agreements between universities.

Marie-Claude MUÑOZ, in her article: **Heritage and its educational intercommunication: factor for tolerance, good civic education and social integration**, emphasizes that the education on cultural heritage *“helps the democratization of the cultural property and helps the social integration by providing the people with sense of being part of community and tradition.”*⁹

⁹ See “Monuments of Kosova” pg 33

NEEDS FOR EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN KOSOVA

by
Shqipe NIXHA¹⁰ - Kosovo

These past years, the cultural heritage in Kosova faced various obstacles. These obstacles-nowadays very familiar to the region of Kosova-include: half-century monist government, the last war in Kosova, including the destruction of the architectural heritage funds during the postwar years.

As a consequence, Kosova continues to deal with destroyed and devastated complexes and cultural-historic buildings. Besides the unfortunate situation of the cultural heritage in Kosova the systems and mechanisms of evaluation, preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage are yet to be defined.

Even with the presence of the international community, the institutional infrastructure continues to be unsatisfying in terms of the working conditions and the technology that we possess. In an attempt to summarize the drawbacks of cultural heritage it is worth emphasizing that all the actions taken in this field in Kosova are still facing a non completed law-administrate infrastructure and unsatisfying funds of the political, specializing and budget area.

While Kosova's final status is being defined, local experts, with the support of the international experts and institutions, are facing a vital challenge: regional cooperation and the protection of the regional heritage.

During the decade preceding the war (1989-1999) Kosova was effectively cut off from access to international professional literature and contact, while Kosovar Albanians were excluded from the universities and most were unable to practice their professions.¹¹

The transition period since 1999, undertaken jointly by Kosovars and the International community, faced difficult turning points especially in terms of institutional buildings and transfer of competencies within the Joint Interim Administration of Kosovo. In the education field, such competences were rather undefined until recently and hardly coordinated according to a defined strategy or already designed system. Still, from the very beginning, the main objective of the Joint Interim Administration in Kosova in the sphere of higher education was to establish the University of Prishtina as the only public university in Kosova, in compliance with requirements coming from the Chart of Bologna.

In the trail of this reformation, the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, within the University of Prishtina, has presented the project and the model for reforming this faculty based on the system 3+2+3, which was approved in the year 2001.

The state of the art in education of cultural heritage

Since the establishment of the department of architecture, protection of heritage was incorporated into the curricula at our faculty, yet only in a form of a block of lectures within the course of "History of

¹⁰Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

¹¹ A. Herscher- A. Riedlmayer, Architectural Heritage in Kosovo: An Assessment of Wartime Destruction and Post-War Reconstruction, US/ICOMOS Newsletter, July-August 2000, p.7

Architecture 2”, which is taught in the fifth semester. The development of this field was rather difficult due to the situation that Kosovo went through during the last decade.

In the new curriculum for architectural studies, according to the Chart of Bologna, two elective courses are foreseen for the bachelor degree: *Protection of Architectural Heritage (sem. V and VI, 3 hrs/week and 6 etc)* and *Regional Architecture (sem. VI, 2 hrs/week, 4 etc)*.

These two courses, *Protection of Architectural Heritage and Regional Architecture*, aim to provide basic knowledge about regional architecture, theory and history of protection of heritage, and assessment of architectural heritage. Finally, students are taught to deliver the architectural-technical documentation.

Therefore, during the two courses, students are acquainted with notions, history of architectural heritage, its kinds, values, causes of devastation, methods for its protection as well as the methodology of drafting of the architectural-technical documentation.

Past three years, thanks to the donations from Soros, and especially CHwB, we have managed to organize field works in a form of ten days workshops in Prizren, Gjakova, Peja, and the last two years in Dranoc. Students are trained to do the measurement of buildings, direct research as well as historical and architectural analysis. Such form of course exercises has proven to be successful as students were able to be in direct contact with monuments of heritage which caused an increased interest among them about this subject, its importance and the concern for its wellbeing and fate. Moreover, a joint fieldwork proved to be quite efficient in terms of active participation of students also in preparing and presenting their final work.

The Master Cycle also has incorporated courses in the cultural heritage subject matter such as: *Restoration and Revitalization of Arch. Heritage, History of urban development, and Conservation of historic towns*. This level of studies has not been implemented yet. Furthermore, having into consideration that even today the Department of Architecture continues to be under-resourced in terms of technical resources and staffing, it has no future in a recent perspective.

Despite the attempts for reviving all the levels of this system, Architecture as a Department within Faculty of Civil engineering and Architecture continues to be effective only in Bachelor studies, which is causing difficulties in the academic studies in the field of architecture in general and eventual specializations in particular. Unfortunately, students and the staff of the faculty still continue to be dependant on their personal will for mowing forward in the matter of university education and continuous education. In addition, the University of Prishtina (UP) Statute does not recognize the fact that not only staff with Masters or PhD degrees should be allowed to continue teaching² and that the special condition of architectural education in Kosova as a vocational education, has close links with the profession.

So, at the university level, the next step that should be taken in this field is the identification of the needs for advancement of the existing capacities in the field of cultural heritage, enabling the enhancement and development of curricula of respective faculties. This way, necessary profiles i.e. architects, restorers-conservers, civil engineers, historians, art historians, archaeologists, ethnologists, etc, would be advanced and in some cases newly produced.

Considering the lack of academic sustainability (the status of UP staff delivering courses on Heritage, especially in the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture) in one hand and the lack of accreditation body that would validate the heritage specialists and technical staff (especially those working with the Institutes for Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Museums throughout Kosova), a more complex system of education and training would apply to the Kosova case.

Starting from our need that above everything has to do with creation of a strategy and coordination of the forms of education, our proposal integrates – according to priorities – *continuous post-graduate education, close specializations* and *university education*.

Proposals for Improvement

To this meeting we come with above mentioned proposals, which we believe will provide a sustainable basis for continuity in education and action in the field of protection of architectural heritage in the post-status period of Kosova.

Needs

- Creation of the conditions for advancement of employees of the University is the first priority, which should provide a sustainable development of relevant cathedras/chairs inside faculties of UP.
- Creation of conditions for training / producing certified specialists is also a priority in sense of more efficient work in protection and conservation of heritage.
- Implementation of subjects foreseen for curricula of the Faculty as well as initiation of new subjects in the field of protection of heritage is a priority in sense of creation of new staff.

Forms of organization

- Establishing of the Supplementary / Post-Graduate Branch, resulting with academic titles (Dr. sc., PhD)
- Forming university courses / trainings, this will result with title “specialist” of respective fields of cultural heritage.
- Forming courses/trainings for professional education resulting with title “heritage technician”.
- Exchange programs for students and teachers in regional level, through cooperation agreements between universities.

Therefore, the proposed system should last at least three years in total and should be based on a creation of a Supplementary Program, that is, a PhD Program, which would confirm the positions of those active in Education on Protection of Heritage - as a first priority; a program equivalent to Master Program that would produce one generation of Specialists of Heritage (max two years); and a program equivalent to Bachelor that would produce the Heritage technicians (two or three years), to be implemented through exchange programs within the framework of cooperation between Universities of the Region.

Trainings and other alternative forms are also needed both in the University and in the Institutes for Protection of Monuments, as well as at central and local administration. However, what is important in this direction is their evaluation and coordination in respect to our institutional level in Kosova.

Alternative/short forms of training (we have had through last years similar cases with INTERSOS, CHwB) are also welcomed but only if they bring along the credit transfers. Also “laboratories” i.e. concrete works, undertaken by CHwB, INTERSOS and other organizations, have proved very efficient in education terms in connection to the wide population and the professionals. However, local students and graduated architects, although trained through practical work did not get certified...and this is our general concern, producing certified professionals and most importantly, certifying those that are “in charge” at our institutions.

Hence, postgraduate and continuing education for the University staff, academic training and specialization for the needs of the Kosovar Institutions dealing with Protection of Cultural Heritage, as well as improvement of the graduate studies for the generations to come, are interdependent and more than needed for Kosova.

CULTURAL HERITAGE – CONDITIONS AND NEEDS FOR EDUCATION

By

Zoran PAVLOV¹² – Macedonia

Summing up the results that have been achieved in protection of cultural heritage, i.e., in protection of immovable and movable heritage, the museum materials, the archive documents and the library material considered as heritage, we remind ourselves of all the essential components that have been of primary importance for the development and enhancement of the protection services. We may conclude that the achievements made and the reputation gained are due to the fact that protection of the national wealth that has been created in this area for centuries was and remains of special concern and interest for the society at large.

The origins of organization of the protection service that has had and continues to have the permanent obligation to monitor the cultural heritage and make it accessible to the scientific and the wider cultural public are known.

Having in mind the importance of the cultural wealth, the first steps towards establishment of professional services for protection of the cultural heritage in Macedonia were made after the Second World War. In 1947, the Commission for Protection of Cultural Monuments was established. According to the preserved documentation, that was the year in which the first practical conservation works in Macedonia were performed upon the architecture of the church of St. Sophia in Ohrid

In 1948, the Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities was passed, while the Central Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities was established in 1949. In this new situation, extraordinary efforts were put towards establishing of an organization that will adequately respond to the needs related to this field. However, a problem arose as to not having a corresponding professional and qualified staff.

The new legislative regulations in this period enabled expansion of the network for protection of cultural monuments. In 1962, the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Ohrid was established and the same kind of institute was established in Skopje in 1963. In 1975, the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Bitola was established after which there followed the establishment of institutes for protection also in Shtip, Prilep and Strumica.

As to the professional-scientific development of professionals in narrower specializations, efforts were made towards their professional-scientific advanced training in countries with greater experience in the individual fields. So, three painters – conservators, one art historian and one architect conservator were on a study stay in the Central Institute for Restoration in Rome with a duration of one academic year. One painter – conservator stayed at the Federal Central Scientific-Research Laboratory for Conservation, while some of the employees were on short study stays in London, Poland, Austria and Sudan.

The imperative posed in the first 30 years of existing of the protection services was:

¹² Head of Sector for Documentation, International Cooperation and General Affairs; Ministry of Culture, Administration for Protection of Cultural Heritage, Gjuro Gjakovic Str. 61, Skopje, R. Macedonia

- advanced training of professional staff, and,
- increase of their number in the institutes for protection.

In the year of 2006, we are briefly summing up the results, i.e., what has been achieved. Again, the incompleteness of the necessary professional staff and the insufficient technical equipment of the conservation laboratories is a special problem in the organization of the service for protection of cultural monuments. It may sound paradoxically if we conclude that the institutes for protection hardly fulfill the legislative minimum of professional staff for their functioning.

The problem is acute particularly in the context of realization of direct protection of both the immovable cultural heritage (due to the nonexistence of a corresponding staff for conservation of the painted, carved and stone contents) and the movable cultural heritage. For the last 15 years, the ban on new employments has extensively reduced the number of professionals (who were already insufficient) bearing the entire load of protection of cultural heritage. For the purpose of meeting the obligations, some persons without corresponding professional education were appointed “conservators”, which may be a non-professional approach to the cultural heritage, but the justification is again in function of the cultural heritage. Although temporary, the concluding of agreements with young, educated, specialized staff in the field of conservation and different techniques satisfies the minimal needs at the institutes for protection.

Paradoxical is also the fact that for the last two-three decades, the local institutes have been working without painters – conservators as well as without some of the other specializations pertaining to their obligations. So in NKC, there is only one conservator for fresco-paintings, mosaics, icons, etc. Let us not mention the institutes in Strumica, Ohrid, Shtip that also do not have conservators of this profile.

In addition to this problem, there is an acute problem regarding lack of staff of conservation profile. It should not be forgotten that the remaining professional staff is mostly insufficient to satisfy the needs arising in protection and the activities related to museums.

There is also the problem of disproportionate presence of certain profiles of staff (too many art historians in respect to architects conservators), which on the other hand, represents a problem in planning and organizing the institutional activities. Therefore, advanced training of architects – conservators through specialized courses on technologies and methodologies in conservation of architectural monuments and archaeological sites is more than necessary.

As to the conservation education, I must mention that the specialized courses organized by ICCROM are of a particular benefit. These have been attended only by several professionals in the field of conservation, that although not at an academic level, have resulted in positive effects and results.

Although the lack of professional qualified staff has been evident, the results that have been achieved in the field of conservation and restoration in the past period are a guarantee that there is still staff in Macedonia that can consistently respond to the very complex processes in the conservation practice.

And again, there is the same imperative that has been present for the last 30 years:

- advanced training of professional staff, and
- increase of their number in the institutions dealing with protection.

What is to be done for further more successful protection of the cultural heritage? First of all, efforts should be put towards realization of a medium term programme that anticipates training and creation of young staff in the field of conservation/restoration, i.e., additional training of the existing staff in the institutions for protection at national level. Second, a regional cooperation should be developed through definition of short- and long- term strategic goals of future activities in the region in the field of education related to protection of the cultural heritage, that according to its universal values, is ranked high in the world cultural heritage. Therefore, investing in education of professional staff in protection of cultural heritage, we invest in the protection of the cultural heritage and its preservation for the future generations.

The ideas, the possibilities, the perspectives that will arise from the discussions will not solve this acute problem of protection of cultural heritage immediately, but will nevertheless contribute to finding ways for its final and permanent solution.

THE POSSIBILITIES AND CAPACITIES OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION CENTRE FOR TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

by

Behixhudin SHEHAPI¹³ - Macedonia

The National Conservation Centre is specialized institution for direct protection of cultural heritage. Being a legal successor of the ex Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, and as the new legislative changes underwent in 2004, the institution positioned itself as one of the top scientific and research centres, concerning the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Macedonia.

It comprises of four sectors, namely: Sector of protection and architectonic conservation, Sector of protection and conservation of painted works, Sector for management of cultural heritage and international cooperation, and Sector of general matters.

In the sphere of its activities more precisely, The National Conservation Centre does the primary inventory of the protected immovable goods, along with undertaking supervision over the conservation projects completed by the authorized national institutions. The National Conservation Centre also coordinates the work of institutions for protection and provides the necessary professional help.

As an exceptionally important function of the National Conservation Centre, one should emphasize the creation of professional elaborations of valorization and re-valorization of immovable goods, as well as, creation of basis for protection and conservation for the needs of spatial and urban plans. Following that direction, the National Conservation Centre has set its most important priority for near future, over the megalithic observatory of Kokino, where there is an ongoing process of creation of such plans, in cooperation with other relevant scientific and research institutions, and all that, in order Kokino gets its deserved treatment. Such process also follows the Archaeological site Stobi.

Additionally, the National Conservation Centre pays a great attention in the sphere of archaeological researches, more precisely over the objects that are subject of conservation, along with other research works for protection of immovable cultural heritage. Stobi, once again, finds its place here, in forms of continuous and large-scale actions, which always result with interesting scientific and artistic outcomes.

The creation of conservation projects, along with the professional supervision over the other conservation projects created by authorized subjects, is another area in which the National Conservation Centre constantly upgrades its long experience. As one of the most recent examples, it is worth mentioning the active participation and logistics provided to the World Bank's Unit for Coordination of Projects, as part of their project in Macedonia, namely "Community development through culture".

Having at disposal a well managed and protected heritage is a basic precondition for undertaking either domestic or international projects, having their focus towards affirmation and presentation of the same. Here, we would mention the cooperation with the American foundation World Monuments Watch, which resulted with placing the Monastery of Treskavec in the list of the 100 most endangered monuments in the World, and which surely it will be taking the attention it deserves in the period to come. Furthermore, in this occasion, we will also mention the cooperation with the European Agency for Reconstruction, with which the initial activities for reconstruction of the Monastery of Lesok took place and now are in the final phase. Not to forget in this occasion also, the generous support from the American administration in Macedonia regarding the activities in the Hamam of Tetovo.

¹³ Art Historian - Director of the National Conservation Centre - Skopje, Macedonia

The National Conservation Centre, acting as an immediate bearer of the protection of the cultural monuments in Macedonia, has also a leading role in affirmation and presentation of the cultural heritage to the domestic and international public. This is done by publishing various materials, (among which the edition “Cultural and Historical Heritage of the Republic of Macedonia”, has the central role), equally as the other activities in the area of international cooperation and popularization of heritage.

For that purpose, the Sector for Management of Cultural Heritage and International Cooperation has been formed, in whose activities various factors of cooperation are to be integrated, alongside the idea of channeling the processes of informal education, where the principles of life-long learning apply.

The National Conservation Centre, apart from its functions of immediate protection, allocates particular attention to the infrastructural capacities, accompanying the monuments. These by definition, are to provide the optimal conditions for a visiting experience being complete. In that direction, and in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development, a project for building a Visitors’ Centre in Stobi was carried out.

Out of the everything already mentioned, I would like to express my readiness as a director of the National Conservation Centre, and emphasizing in the same time, that the institution is always ready for original and sincere cooperation with all educational centres in the country and the region. The exchange of knowledge and the effective communication are placed highly on the agenda of the National Conservation Centre. However, we would be very insincere if we do not point out to some of the essential problems that greatly influence the character and the quality of the process of cooperation and effective communication. Namely, in this occasion I would refer to the following:

- The lack of sufficient financial resources for provision of modern equipment to most organizational units (particularly the Chemical Laboratory, the Sector for Management of Cultural Heritage and International Cooperation).
- The lack of sufficiently qualified personnel in certain areas.
- The lack of additional financial resources for specializations of the personnel in the other regional, European and the World centres.

However, at the end I would point out that the National Conservation Centre despite the problems it is facing, is open for cooperation with all domestic and international factors, and is fully committed towards the building of an effective communication, and all that in order to expand the sphere of engagement in regard to the cultural heritage. In that direction, we understand the regional cooperation as something of exceptional importance in the process of getting the peoples and cultures of the Balkans, closely to one another. Hoping that this sincere pledge will serve us for the future, to build a better society, where the differences primarily will be regarded as our asset and not a handicap, I thank you for your attention.

CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION EDUCATION AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE TRAINING SYSTEM OF THE FAULTY OF ARCHITECTURE IN SKOPJE AND IN THE REGION

by
Jasmina HADZIEVA ALEKSIEVSKA¹⁴ and Ana IVANOVSKA¹⁵

Name of the course: **Architectural restoration and revitalization**

(The course is elective for students of Semesters VIII and IX)

- Number of students in the course: 20

- Staff/student ratio in semesters VIII and IX: 1/5

Description of the course

This course provides students with basic knowledge in: Methods of research of historical buildings, historical complexes and their immediate surroundings; Inventarisation, valorisation and establishment of protection regimes; Methods of active protection and heritage management; Modern concepts and characteristics of restoration methods; Types and contents of restoration projects; Project for organization of cultural heritage compounds; Production of restoration case studies.

The knowledge acquired in this course enables the students to successfully work on various assignments in professional organizations as well as in administrative bodies (local and national) in their future practise.

Structure of the course

- The course consists of a set of subjects offering a variety of options, depending on the type of the assignment.

- This set consists of 4-5 subjects categorized as: major, supporting and optional. The two possible major subjects are:

- Restoration and revitalization of historical buildings
- Revitalization of historical compounds

- The choice of supporting subjects would depend on whether the assignment is related to a historical building or a part of a historical site.

- Typology and morphology of architectural heritage
- Optional subjects:
 - Aesthetics of colour and space
 - Theory of form
 - Detail and treatment
 - Interior and design, etc.

¹⁴ Professor, PhD - Faculty of Architecture, University of Skopje, Macedonia

¹⁵ Assistant, architect - Faculty of Architecture, University of Skopje, Macedonia

- The most common combination of subjects and classes is the following: Se. VIII Sem. IX

- Restoration and revitalization of historical buildings (major subject)	1+5	2+8
- Revitalization of historical sites	1+0	
- Typology and morphology of architectural heritage	1+0	
- Architectural design		1+0
- Optional subject		1+0

	3+5	4+8

Exercises

- Study of problems, possibilities and variants for restoration and revitalization of an architectural heritage building in its historical and urban context or revitalization of a historical site.
 - o Past experience has shown that the best approach is to give priority to architecture, always seen in correlation with the elements of the historical surroundings).

Course assignment topic

- The assignment would ordinarily be one of the topics offered by the Faculty in consultation with the local-self-government. In this way the Faculty strives to make the students aware, during the education process, of the local communities' needs and problems.

Staff

- The major subject is taught by 1 professor and one assistant.
- The supporting and optional 3-4 subjects are taught by professors.
- This means: for the purpose of instructing 20 students the Faculty engages:
 - * 3 professors and 1 assistant in both Semester VIII and in Semester IX
- The course lasts for 15 working weeks in each of the two semesters.
- Contact hours: Semester VIII - 3 (lectures) + 5 (exercises)

Semester IX - 4 (lectures) + 8 (exercises)

- The above stated number of classes represents 25% of the total weekly fund of classes in Semester VIII and 37.5% in Semester IX.
- The course includes simultaneously organized lectures and exercises.
 - o In addition to Faculty professors, in the instruction process are included other competent professionals whose expertise is directly related to the subject assignment.
 - o A part of the lectures are given in the field, to provide practical knowledge of the problems and the ways to solve them.
 - o This integration of theory and practice prepares the students for independent work following their graduation from the Faculty.

Vertical links

- o History of architecture and art
- o Architecture and urban design
- o Architecture construction

Horizontal links

- Architecture design
- Interior and design
- Urban reconstruction

The subject is studied in two semesters in the course of which 3-4 studies are made:

Semester VIII: 2 studies.

Study 1: Documentation of the existing state of the building and its immediate surroundings –field work, work in institutes for cultural heritage protection... and in the Faculty

- During this period the students are using all the available architectonic-technical documents,

bibliographical sources and archaeological research findings.

- The students correct and amend the available documents and, if necessary, make new architectonic-technical appendices.

- Architectonic-technical documentation is made in the following scales: 1:50 to 1:1 for buildings and 1:150 to 1:250 for their immediate surroundings.

The study is prepared by all 20 students and contains graphic presentations, documents, architectonic-technical descriptions and photographs.

Study 2: Historical-art analysis of the building and its immediate surroundings:

- A. Analysis of building material and architectonic elements,
- B. Analysis of the phases of the building.

These two analyses, supported by additional typological-morphological analyses, are taken as the basis for the development of the next segment:

- C. Reconstruction in drawing of the specific characteristic phases of the building existence.
- D. Valorisation and protection regime

This study prepared by all 20 students is made in the scale of 1:100 and contains architectonic-technical annexes, photographs and descriptions.

Semester IX: the last two studies are made in 6 versions, 3-4 students working on each

Study 3: Project for restoration and revitalization of the building with new suitable purpose (enclosed case of an assignment dealing with individual architectonic heritage building):

- The decision is based on the above mentioned analyses and takes into consideration the following aspects:

- Defined protection regime,
- Need to introduce new contents in the city centre,
- Need to ensure traffic in the area surrounding the object,
- Spatial, functional and constructional characteristics of the object ,
- Space, size and aesthetics related characteristics of the area surrounding the building, and
- Cultural-historical spirit of the building

Based on the above analyses the student prepares the **project assignment**, which identifies:

- Contents to be included in the historical building
- Contents to be included in the extension permitted
- Contents to be included in the immediate surroundings

- The study contains:

- Graphic presentations in scales of 1:100/1:50/1:25/1:5
- Exposition of the restoration-revitalization

Study 4: Project for the arrangement of the immediate surroundings and 3D model or maquette:

This project contains textual explanation and graphic presentations of:

- Organization of the free area around the building,
- (Possible remodelling of the surrounding "contact" buildings, fitting the cultural and historical spirit of the space),
- Graphic presentations, R=1:150/1:250 of all integral bases, exteriors and characteristic cross-sections.

Project exposition and evaluation

is done after Semester IX, with the students publicly exposing and explaining the project and answering questions related to the five subjects, through the context and contents of the prepared studies.

Flaws and difficulties

- The course is elective which means that only a few students get knowledge in this subject matter; the students face difficulties in applying the acquired knowledge in the course specific project; students do not use the knowledge acquired in this course in the other on-going projects.

Perspectives

According to the changes introduced in direction towards ECTS, the Faculty of Architecture from Skopje is preparing to initiate obligatory courses for restoration and revitalization of historical buildings within the 5 year graduate (master) studies (consisted of set of subjects).

Also, within the postgraduate studies, the Faculty is planning, one year specialist studies, doctoral studies and short courses connected with a certain topic.

Furthermore, the Faculty is planning to establish cooperation with the other Universities from the Region, in order to form specialized conservation centers, as well as cooperation with highly specialized individuals and experts from ICCROM, ICOMOS etc. This postgraduate studies would be available for all the students from the Region.

The Faculty of Architecture - Skopje finds the creation of Regional Educational Center for protection and conservation of the built heritage as an independent institution, as a goal of special importance, but on a higher university level.

The educational process would include The Faculty of Architecture - Skopje, IZIIS, other faculties from the Region, experts from ICOMOS, ICCROM etc. Besides the full studies oriented in a special field, the Regional center could also organize short courses.

EXPERT STAFF IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE IN MONTENEGRO– NEEDS AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

by
Goran RADOVIC¹⁶ - Montenegro

Diversity and preservation of natural and cultural heritage are, for the most part, endangered in Montenegro and Europe. In Europe this state has brought advances in the last couple of years in the field of natural, cultural and historical protection.

Cultural and historical heritage of Montenegro and of the entire area of the EU, is a great aesthetic and economic value on the local, regional and national level. This refers to individual sites like monuments, pieces of architecture and archeological sites but to historic urban and rural settlements and centers as well. The quality and diversity of this heritage are of great importance for Montenegro, the EU and the whole world. Economic value of a cultural and historical heritage does not lie solely in tourism industry , but in its ability to attract investments. Today , urban tourism makes 30 % of all the tourism in Europe and its growth of 5 % is expected in the future.

Since any cultural and historical heritage represents the cultural and historical identity of the population living in an area, it is extremely important for all nations to found professional institutes and to educate the staff who would work on cultural heritage preservation and protection.

Only two significant institutions for the protection of monuments were founded in Montenegro: the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Montenegro in Cetinje, founded in 1948. and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kotor, founded in 1980. Various services, the staff and working groups were engaged in the protection and conservation of movable and immovable cultural heritage during the 1970-s and significant efforts were made during the 80-s, especially after the disastrous earthquake that struck Montenegro in 1979.

With the aim of creating more highly qualified staff in the area of movable heritage protection, the Faculty for Conservation and Restoration was founded in 1980's in Cetinje. It existed for 10 years and 10 generations that had graduated from it make all the competent staff. What lacks is obviously a good strategy for the continuing reproduction of staff.

During the 1970's and 80's interests in the restoration of cultural and historical monuments in Montenegro were growing, and therefore a certain number of UNESCO's experts and a number of experts in the field from the neighbouring countries were engaged and they shared their significant experiences and knowledge. A great number of works on preservation and revitalization were done in that period, and many plain workers, experts and companies were trained for jobs in this field. Consequently the population was slowly beginning to realize the importance and value of the cultural and historical heritage.

In the 1990's the crash of Yugoslavia brings the war and a political and economic crisis which all indirectly put a stop to the investments and the training of staff in the field of cultural and historical heritage protection. Unfortunately, in many regions around Montenegro many significant and valuable cultural monuments were destroyed. So in the period of the last 15 years some major conservation and restoration works have been done, mostly in the coastal region, in the Boka Kotorska Bay, but some in

¹⁶ Docent, DHD-Architect - Faculty of Architecture, University of Podgorica - Montenegro

the continental part of the country as well. All of this resulted in a pause in the training of new and existing staff and in the fact that a large number of experts in the field had left the country. The conservation unit in the Republic Institute for the Protection of cultural monuments was closed at the beginning of 90's.

The consequence of this 15 year long crisis in Montenegro is the fact that we are now facing the problem of the lack of staff, especially technicians and architects whose job is to protect and revitalize our architectural heritage. Fewer young people decided to start the studies of architecture and their only choices were the faculties in Novi Sad and Belgrade. This resulted in a large gap between the young and older generations of architects.

The seriousness of the situation resulted in the foundation of the studies of architecture in 2002 at the Faculty of Construction Engineering in Podgorica.

In september, 2006, these studies evolved into the Faculty of Architecture in Podgorica.

The newly formed studies of architecture provide the solution to the problem of how to educate new young generations of architects and urban planning engineers, some of whom will be engaged in the protection and revitalization of architectural heritage. In that way a number of highly qualified staff and their further production will be provided in the field of the protection of architectural heritage in Montenegro. Consequently less competent architects will decide to deal with the problems in this field.

Greater interest of the staff for these problems and for their professional development will be encouraged by some major investments by the state and various donors. This will also arise interest in new and some unfinished scientific and expert researches on both national and international levels, which implies shared efforts of both domestic and foreign experts. Some significant researches will again be published and presented to the public, which will help to educate the population regarding cultural heritage protection, which is of great interest for Montenegro.

The next step is to introduce educational programmes about the protection of cultural heritage in Montenegro, the EU and the entire world on all levels of education in order to establish a good relationship with the cultural heritage.

Equally significant for Montenegro, the country which emphasizes the role of private sector, is the need to include it in its system of education and to attract its investments.

Providing investments for scientific, conservation and restoration works will result in the foundation of specialized companies licenced for those works. Another consequence will be the constant development of new technologies and new materials which will be used on the cultural heritage.

The role of non-governmental organizations in the form of various researches, the education of population and expert public, in the form of investments and their efforts in the protection and revitalization of cultural heritage, is also very important for Montenegro. There is one significant non-governmental organization, 'EXPEDITIO', which has started over the last four years several scientific researches, organized conferences and published a certain number of useful publications. Its activities drew attention to the importance and value of urban and non urban space.

With the scope of promoting the importance of its cultural and historical heritage, Montenegro, now an independent state, should form its own international organizations like UNESCO, ICO MOS, ICRON, etc by which it would become a part of the international system of these organizations.

MONTENEGRO'S CULTURE RELATED TO PROTECTION AND VALORIZATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

by
Predrag MALBASA¹⁷ - Montenegro

Allow me, first of all, to greet all of you and express my pleasure for being here with you during these few days in Macedonia.

I have prepared a brief presentation for this meeting, with the aim to present that part of Montenegro's culture related to protection and valorization of cultural property. A particular attention would be paid on four parts of protection of cultural property in Montenegro: system, activities, condition and needs.

The system of protection in Montenegro is based on three essential parts: legislation, institutions and documentation. As you all know, Montenegro and Serbia have gained their independence only a couple of months ago. Montenegro, unlike Serbia, must renew its membership in many international organizations, what is a challenge and task to us all. Also the Constitution must be changed, many international conventions must be ratified and a whole set of laws that regulate the protection of cultural property.

Concerning institutions, many of them have a long tradition as Central National Library and National Museum. But it was not until 1991 that the Ministry of Culture and Media was established. From 1993 Ministry of Culture has been acting as an independent ministry in the Government of Montenegro. The Ministry of Culture and Media consists of four departments: Media department, Department for cultural artistic creativity, Department for cultural and natural heritage as well as Department for legal, financial and general affairs. There are 25 employees in the Ministry of Culture and Media, out of which 5 are working in the Department for cultural and natural heritage. Because of the former constitution, there is only one employee carrying out activities related to the international cultural cooperation.

Ten institutions in Montenegro with 450 employees are responsible for the protection of cultural property: Republic Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Regional Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Center for Archaeological Research, National Museum of Montenegro, Central National Library, Montenegrin Film Library, Mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegoš, Cetinje, Maritime Museum of Montenegro, Kotor; Republic Institute for Protection of Nature, Natural History Museum of Montenegro.

Montenegro's budget for 2006 is 518,912,185.26€ The budget allocated for the Ministry of Culture and Media is 7,283,793.73€ i.e. 1.4% of the budget.

Ministry of Culture and Media has undertaken a whole set of carefully planned activities with the aim to protect cultural property. Commissions for every field of protection of cultural property were formed. These commissions were formed from the representatives of the ministry, institutions and NGO or professional organizations. Field research of the team of experts gave the insight into the condition of protected monuments and sites, local museums, libraries, archives and based on already prepared questionnaires, they gathered all important details which are crucial for final reports on condition in the above mentioned fields.

¹⁷ Archaeologist, Assistant Minister of Culture - Ministry of Culture, Media and Sport - Podgorica, Montenegro

These reports deal with the development and history of these activities, all social subjects and the system of protection (the state, local administration, education, media, NGO, European criteria), complete analysis of the laws, evaluation of institutions (laws on republic level, staff issues, technical and financial means), field condition and validity of legal-technical protection and documentation. The essential part of these reports is the assessment of the condition and proposal of necessary measures.

Until now the reports on immovable cultural heritage, condition in the archival and library activities and the report on film library fund. The government has come to certain conclusions and realization of these projects is in progress. The reports on museum activities and condition of natural heritage are in its final stage of completion and they will be finished until the end of September.

The logical conclusions based on already finished reports are: obsolete laws, outdated organizational structures of institutions, jeopardized value of immovable monuments, undefined protected environment of the monument, the poor state of data base system and documentation, there is no archaeological map of Montenegro, a lack of cooperation with international organizations.

When it comes to immovable cultural heritage, more than 240 monuments have damages that require creation of repair projects. As damaging factors are recognized: natural (ravages of time, climactic factors; a lack of care (by its owner, user and state), unprofessional works (rebuilding, outbuilding, new buildings in the buffer-zone).

Montenegro, its institutions and experts need support in the following 3 sectors:

SUPPORT IN STATE ADMINISTRATION

- ❑ Creation of law
- ❑ Ratification of international law
- ❑ Inclusion in international organizations

SUPPORT FOR INSTITUTIONS in

- ❑ Creation and realization of repair programs and projects
- ❑ Creation of documentation and data base system
- ❑ Creation of archaeological map of Montenegro

SUPPORT FOR STUFF in

- ❑ Professional education
- ❑ Application of new methods in technical protection
- ❑ Standardizing data, conservation terms etc

CURRENT STATUS IN CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN SERBIA IN THE BEGINNING OF 21ST CENTURY

by
Gordana MARKOVIC¹⁸ - Serbia

In the Balkans, there are not many countries that have gone along such a narrow path as Serbia did. Taking the narrow path brings many troubles at the present moment, but we are sure that narrow path opens up the widest horizons. In the most difficult situations the people want to save what is the dearest to them. And what is the dearest to us? The same that is the dearest to every nation in the world. It is the cultural heritage that a nation has built through centuries. Without any doubt, there are also cultural layers of other old civilizations. If we cherish the diversity and richness of our own cultural heritage, we will know how to understand each other. Of course, the cultural heritage is a whole, but in my opinion there are differences between the cultural heritage on paper and the cultural heritage in the field. Very often, we have perfect documentation and publications about a monument, while in the field the same monument is not in perfect condition. It is understood that the aim is to harmonize both activities.

The Office of Protection of Cultural Heritage in Serbia has 14 Institutes among which the Institute of the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia in Belgrade is the central body. Unfortunately, we lost 3 Institutes in Kosovo and Metohia since 1999. Is there a bigger loss than that? Unfortunately, there is. Since 1999 the Serbian culture has lost 150 churches and monasteries in Kosovo and Metohia. As the Office, we put great efforts in keeping our presence in the field. For the help in that we owe a great gratitude to the international community, especially to Unesco and the Council of Europe.

Out of 2700 cultural properties in Serbia, it is difficult to mark what is the most important for us. Certainly, these are the monuments which are inscribed in the World Heritage List (Old the Ras with Sopocani and the monastery Studenica in Raska region and monasteries Decani, Patriarchate of Pec, Gracanica and the Church of Holy Virgin Ljevisa in Kosovo and Metohija), the reconstruction of the majority of which is supported by the Serbian Government. Also, there is the reconstruction, according to the Memorandum of Understanding, of 34 churches which were damaged in one day, on March 17, 2004.

I would like to put a special accent on the monuments, monuments or shrines that celebrate their existence since centuries. While the monasteries Kalenic and Manasija celebrate 600 years of their foundation, the monastery Zica, the first Serbian Archbishopric and Coronation seat celebrates 800 years. Monastery Banjska is very important too, because we prepare urban plan of the colony where the monastery's prosperities is in the center.

In Serbia there are also important archeological sites: Justiniana prima, Feliks Romuliana and Lepenski vir on the Danube.

No matter which cultural monument is in question, no matter the country or the nation to which it belongs, there is only one aim. To preserve the integrity of the edifice, environment and function. To preserve all that in the original idea of the first architect.

¹⁸ Director, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments-Belgrade, Serbia

THE IMMOVIBLE CULTURAL INHERITANCE IN ALBANIA, AS AN ISSUE OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

by
Emin RIZA¹⁹

The cultural inheritance in general and the immovable one in particular, as unrepeatable historic and cultural witnesses, are closely connected in terms of evaluation efforts. These efforts bring out different levels of results in accordance with the level of restorers which are in the real custodies of this value. The binomial “evaluation – professionalism”, appears as constant guaranties for the preservation of the monuments as they have the quality of being witness and authentic documents of the culture and history.

The professional training means a clear definition of the principles regarding the activity related to the preservation of the IMMOVABLE INHERITANCE, which is expressed in the Italian language as “valorizzazione”. Based on these principles, after two centuries of efforts for their establishment, the process of restorers’ professional training is already accomplished. However, regarding the binomial “knowledge of principles – accurate application of them”, several problems appear which we can get over by the professionalism of all levels.

The architecture monuments which arrive from the ancient history up today, as representatives of different historic periods, are presented with different levels of construction and in dangerous technical conditions. Further more, each monument, given to comprehensive reasons, represents special concerns making each restorative intervention a special case. The best solution of the intervention level requires from the restorer to have a deep knowledge of the monument characteristics and its historical development during the years. An advantage will be if the restorer is an architecture historian specialized in his field of interest.

The restoration principles since the beginning of their establishment had a universal character which was further shaped by the time and widely accepted. The unit of architectural monuments doesn’t exclude the architecture occurrences of certain populations, or later on, of certain entities. These populations living in certain historic and cultural environment, in different time, have created special architectural futures which are one of the causes for the specific interpretation of the general principles of the restoration. This fact is recognized and applied in international level.

The immovable cultural inheritance in Albania, as generally in Balkan countries, is an event which took place after the Second World War, in spite that the first legal act on the monuments dates the year 1922. The Albanian example of monuments evaluation, during a severe communist regime, represents some rapid and important achievements. The absurd intention of the cultural autarkies. Especially after the ‘60s of the past century in Albania, caused extreme negative consequences in the cultural life, while in the field of Immovable Cultural Inheritance the influence was favorable. Especially after the year 1965, the creation of the Institute of Monuments, there were notable achievements in the terms of monument evaluation. By the term “evaluation” we mean the tracking, documentation, protection, restoration and propaganda for the monument. As above one of the essential issues was the establishment of the restoration framework of the monuments.

Generally, when a new field of activities is presented, such as the evaluation of the Immovable Cultural Inheritance, the main priority is the self-qualification during and through the work. Considering the isolation and extremely dictatorial system in Albania, this solution was in fact the only

¹⁹ Prof. Dr. Emin RIZA, State Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Tirana, Albania

one. The first Albanian restorers were construction engineers, while later, a number of archaeologists were included in the process beside the first architects graduated in Tirana University.

It is worthy to mention some occurrences related to the professional training of restorers of architecture monuments. First, it is the categorization of architecture restorers according to the respective fields: protection construction, popular architecture. This experience considered as unique as far we know, paved the basis for a rapid and deep specialization and helped the achievement of the objective that the restorer to be also an architecture historian, because the history architecture and the restoration are complementary disciplines.

The next phenomena are related to the practice which has been respected strictly since the beginning of the tradition of restoration process in Albania: the analyzing of restoration process by a team of professionals. The experience has several advantages because it makes possible the rigorous application of the restoration principles and during the project discussions there is gained knowledge and experiences which serve for professional qualification. In 1975 Albania started the organization of seminars on restoration beside the follow up of different courses abroad organized by ICCROM. The acquaintance with the respective professional literature, despite the limitation caused by the dictatorial regime, helped the professional training of the Albanian specialist. The Albanian specialists were involved successfully in the post-graduate qualification system, obtaining degree and scientific titles.

The publishing was another important field for the qualification of the specialists. We can mention the publishing of the scientific magazine "The Monuments" in 1970 and later several numbers of monographs and albums. During these years the Tirana University started the teaching of the special course "The History of Albanian Architecture" following later by the publishing of "The History of Albanian Art".

After political changes in Albania, as in all East European countries, there were extended the possibilities for the restorers' qualification. But unfortunately the state remained unconcerned towards those values. Regarding the restorers qualifications we can mention Post-graduate Course near the Tirana University which was organized by the support of La Sapienza University of Rome and Polytechnic University of Valencia, financed by the Tempus programme. The opening of the Post-graduate course for architecture restorers near the Institute of Monuments, by the endowment of UNESCO Office in Venice, was an important event. In Albania it is published now a university text regarding the theory and practice of restoration, a monograph of the same subject and different articles.

We even believe that other countries with old tradition of the monument evaluation, are not satisfied with the professional level with which are treated the monuments, because the gap between the number of the monuments that need to be restored and funds needed for that purpose. For well-known reasons, the Balkan countries present emergency needs for the rapid improvement of the Immobile Importance. Because of two complementary reasons, the activity of the field of monuments evaluation is the responsibility each state, as well as all the other states, considering the universal values of patrimony. This unique cultural patrimony, even in Balkans is created in the wide cultural territories named ancient Greek, Roman, and Medieval (related to the Turkish Empire). Naturally, the monuments of these cultural territories cannot be considered as exclusive creations of the conquer entities such as the Romans, Turks, or ancient Greeks. For known political reasons, the up mentioned entities are co-contributors in the architectural creation of the territory where they were placed. This is the reason that despite all the differences between architecture monuments in local and entity terms appears as a special unit within the European framework.

The standardization of the restoration criteria, the Balkans cultural consistency and its almost unified architectural typology are the reasons for a common consideration of the monuments evaluation in Balkans. It is the time to approach this patrimony all together in terms of methodology and practice.

While there are evident the opinions on the European integration, it is worthy and possible the methodic integration of the monument integration. This process would start with the collaboration regarding the professional qualification of the restoration process. Our meeting is an initiative to be considered. The organization of courses in regional basis would accelerate the standardization criteria of the restoration in Balkan region where there are distinguished similarities regarding architecture typology. The elaboration of common text on restoration, projects and publishing, would pave the basis for the professional exchange between the specialists of the Balkans for a better evaluation of the monuments in Balkans as a specific area. The inclusion of the restoration subject in the curricula of the Architecture Faculties of the Universities of Balkans would be a valuable appliance, though in delay, of the Article 3 of Paper of Venice, of 1964.

Professional education should be accompanied strongly by the propaganda on monuments values. It is important to emphasize that the issue of monuments evaluation is not only a professional issue, but also a social one. As deep and wide is the social conscience on these issues, as easy and efficient would be the activity for the evaluation of this authentic historic and cultural patrimony. We believe that is the right time to act, because our ideas are converging.

TEACHING OF CONSERVATIONS AT THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

by
Nadja KURTOVIC FOLIC²⁰ - Serbia

BRIEF HISTORY OF TEACHING CONSERVATION

Education in the field of research, conservation and revitalization of built heritage was elaborated through more than twenty years at the Department of History and Theory of Architecture and Arts at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. Since the very beginning all subjects were consist of lectures and practicals. The elective programs for students at the IV and V years of studying were introduced in 1990th. Two of them were related to the Protection and Revitalization of Historical Urban Spaces and History and Theory of Architecture. The main subjects for the first elective program were *Research and evaluation of built heritage*, *Typology of Architectural Structures and Urban Spaces* and *Architecture of Historical Styles*. To enter the elective courses very good marks in History of Architecture and Settlements, History of Architecture in Yugoslavia and Design Project were required. The elective program Development and Theory of Art and Architecture consists of the four subjects named *Styles and Forms in Architecture*, *Old building techniques*, *Theories and Theoreticians in Architecture* and *Aesthetics and Symbolic in Art and Architecture*. On the Course *Styles and forms in architecture* in last three years students in their final project through a design and interpolation of new structures within preserved historical spaces, have to express their feelings and approach to the architectural heritage and historical areas, by using acquired knowledge on classical principles and forms as motivation and the basis to enrich their own creativity. The purpose of this student project is to made them aware of the opportunities they have to solve the delicate and complex problems arising from the incoming of new function and structure in protected areas.

THE PLACE OF CONSERVATION IN EDUCATION OF AN ARCHITECT

Today, the built heritage arouses quite different feelings than in the past. Indifference, if not hostility, towards the buildings and other urban elements erected in the past and no longer meeting present requirements or satisfying current architectural taste has given way to interest in, and awareness of, their cognitive and emotional values. The safeguarding of buildings and areas now forms part of a campaign of much wider scope whose purpose is to protect and improve the human environment and landscape.

So, teaching conservation today must have complex approach to many interdisciplinary aspects of historical, architectural, urban, social, political and economical influences on built heritage and its future. That is why the subjects involved in preparing an architect to be acquainted with the field of conservation are structured according to Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites (Neuckermans, 2004).

NEW CURRICULUM AND TEACHING OF CONSERVATION AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE IN BELGRADE

After two years of intensive work in accordance to the Bologna declaration, a new curriculum has been accepted. Education in the field of Research and Protection of Built Heritage is placed on the third year

²⁰ Prof. Dr. – Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade - Serbia

of bachelor studies in winter semester, in **MODULE 15 – Research and Renewal of Built Heritage** (3 ects). This module consists of two courses – *History of Architecture and Settlements in Serbia and Montenegro* (2 ects) and *Integrative Protection of Built Heritage* (1 ects). The aim of connection of these two courses in one module was to stress to students the mutual relation between two subjects because, without knowledge of general historical development and main characteristics of architecture and built environment in SCG, it is impossible to create and realize adequate approach and protection of built heritage. For that reason students are introduced with main aims, principles and approaches to contemporary integrative renewal in Serbia and world. Previous knowledge of history of architecture and settlements and history of art, which they adopt in the first and second year of bachelor studies, is necessary and required to enter the module.

Integrative Protection of Built Heritage

The *Integrative Protection of Built Heritage* is one-semester course practised by all students in the third year of bachelor degree. The number of teaching hours is 1 hour of lectures and 0.3 hour of home work during 15 weeks of active study. After lectures students have ten hours for preparation of part of semester paper connected to the conservation and protection of built heritage. Two teaching staff are involved in teaching process: one assistant professor and one teaching assistant.

The objective of the course *Integrative Protection of Built Heritage* is to introduce students to the history of conservation theories and the evolution of preservation of cultural and architectural heritage; fundamentals of preservation, integrated conservation, urban renewal, revitalization of built heritage and historical centres; the main elements of theory and history of architectural and urban conservation; methods and techniques of conservation, restoration and protection; possibilities of sustainable revitalization of historical centres or any other part of built heritage. Students are introduced to national legislative for protection of monuments, as well as with recommendations and charters of international organizations (ICOMOS, ICCROM).

The main objective of the course is to prepare students to behave in accordance with a critical and scientifically based knowledge, with full respect for an active interaction of monuments and sites within contemporary society, sense for interdisciplinary approach and awareness of their potentials.

PROPOSAL OF EDUCATION OF CONSERVATION ON NEW MASTER PROGRAM

The master program at our school of architecture is in process of establishing. Since our Department has very good experience with previously mentioned elective programs, which gave excellent results and were one of favorites between students, we have ambition to continue to enrich the students education with theoretical knowledge in subjects as *Styles and forms in architecture, Old building techniques, Theories and theoreticians of architecture, Aesthetics and symbolism in architecture and art, Contemporary architecture, Architectural and urban Typologies, Research and evaluation of built heritage*. We would also offer elective project *Design of new functions and structure in protected areas* (old cities, old fortifications, archeological sites, monastery complex, etc) in one semester. In this project the students would have practical tasks of protection and reuse of historical structures and modern design at preserved historical sites. The knowledge gained from the theoretical part given in lectures and seminars students would apply in the project.

CONCLUSION

The main aims in conservation education of an architect are: to develop a holistic approach to our heritage on the basis of cultural pluralism and diversity and ability to observe, analyse and synthesize;

to develop sense of sound judgement and proportion with an understanding of the community's needs; to form the strategy of cultural heritage potentials; to be able to apply the whole possibilities of conservation methods, such as integrated protection of cultural monuments and historic planning, maintenance and monitoring.

REFERENCES

Neucermans, H. (ed) (2004) *Workshop on Education in Conservation in Europe, State of the Art and Perspectives*, Leuven: EAAE.



Cultural Heritage
without Borders - Sweden

Културно наследство
без граници - Шведска

ИКОМОС - Македонија



ICOMOS - Macedonia

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



Cultural Heritage
without Borders - Sweden

Културно наследство
без граници - Шведска

ИКОМОС - Македонија



ICOMOS - Macedonia

**LIST OF
PARTICIPANTS/OBSERVERS/ORGANISING
COMMITTEE/SECRETARIATE**

Name

Institution/Contact address

Country

PARTICIPANTS

Prof. Dr. Walter SHTYLLA	Professor: Institute for the protection of Cultural Monuments-Tirana President of ICOMOS Albania Rr. M. Toptani, 9 Tirana Tel.: ++ 355 42 8512; 66 39 47; Fax: ++ 355 42 72310; Mobil: ++ 355 68 2542720; E-mail: valtershtulla@yahoo.com	ALBANIA
Mrs. Lidija MICIC	Director-State Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments - B&H Federation-Sarajevo	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Prof. Dr. Vjekoslava SANKOVIC - SIMCIC	Professor: Faculty of Architecture - University of Sarajevo, B&H Patriotske lige 30 71000 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina Tel.: ++ 387 33 663 944; 663 947; Fax: ++ 387 33 213 494 E-mail: vssimcic@bih.net.ba	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Mrs. Milica KOTUR	Republic Institute for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of RS Bosnia and Herzegovina Kamena zgrada bb, Kastel 78000-Banja Luka Fax: ++ 387 51 301 062 Mobile: ++ 387 65 904 736 E-mail: koturgomil@blic.net	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mrs. Hristina STANEVA	Professor and free lance architect conservator President of ICOMOS Bulgaria, Bul. A. Stamoliski 17, 1040 Sofia Tel: + 359 2 9400 910 Fax: + 359 2 980 7401	BULGARIA
M-r. Kiril GEORGIEV	ICOMOS Bulgaria, Slaveikov sq. 11, 1000 - Sofia Tel: + 359 2 980 6050 Fax: + 359 2 980 6050 E-mail: icomosbg@bgnet.bg	BULGARIA
Prof. Dr. Goran RADOVIC	Professor: Faculty of Architecture, University of Podgorica Cetinjski put bb 81000 Podgorica Montenegro Tel.: + 381 81 241 777 or +381 241 888 Fax: + 381 81 241 903 Mob: + 381 69 327 183 E-mail: rgoran@cq.ac.yu web site: www.ir.cq.ac.yu	MONTENEGRO
Mr. Predrag MALBASA	Assistant Minister: Ministry of Culture and Media Vuka Karadzica 3 81000 - Podgorica Montenegro Tel.: + 381 81 210 765; Fax: + 381 81 231 540 predrag_malbasa@min-kulture.mn.yu	MONTENEGRO
Mrs. Gordana MARKOVIC, Director	Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Belgrade Radoslava Grujica 11 Belgrade, Serbia Tel.: + 381 64 326 3943; Fax: + 381 11 344 1430 gordana@yuheritage.com	SERBIA
Mr. Baki SVIRCA, Director	Kosova Institute for Cultural Monuments Protection "Zenel Salihu" str. No. 9 10000 - Prishtina/Kosova Tel: ++ 377 44 405 397 Fax: ++ 381 38 518895 E-mail: bakisvirca@yahoo.com	KOSOVO
Mr.Sc. Shqipe NIXHA	Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Prishtina Dardania 6/7-3 10000 - Prishtina/Kosovo Tel.: ++ 377 44 127791; Fax: ++ 381 38 543084 E-mail: shnixha@gmail.com	KOSOVO

Mr. Pasko KUZMAN, Director	Ministry of Culture Cultural Heritage Protection Office Gjuro Gjakovic 61, 1000 Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3289 702 Fax: + 389 2 3289 777 E-mail: uzknrm@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Mr. Behixhudin SHEHAPI, Director	National Conservation Center Evlija Celebija bb, 1000 Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3289 802 Fax: + 389 2 3227 240 E-mail: rzsindok@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Prof. Dr. Jasmina HADZIEVA ALEKSIEVSKA	Faculty of Architecture, University of SS “Cyril and Methodius”-Skopje Bul. Partizanski odredi b.b, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia Tel.: ++ 389 2 3116 328, ext. 151; Fax: ++ 389 2 3116 367; E-mail: jhadzieva@yahoo.com	MACEDONIA
Assist. Ana IVANOVSKA	Faculty of Architecture, University of SS “Cyril and Methodius”-Skopje Bul. Partizanski odredi 24, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia Tel.: ++ 389 2 3116 328, ext. 121; E-mail: ana_ivanovska@yahoo.com	MACEDONIA
Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC	President of ICOMOS Macedonia MNC ICOMOS P.O.Box 816 “Pokriena Carsija” 37B, local 13 1000-Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel/fax: ++ 389 2 32 15 435 E-mail: icomosmk@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Prof. Dr. Lazar SUMANOV	Advisor Conservator-Free Lance Architect ICOMOS Macedonia-Secretary General MNC ICOMOS P.O.Box 816 “Pokriena Carsija” 37B, local 13 1000-Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel/fax: ++ 389 2 32 15 435 E-mail: icomosmk@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
M-r Zoran PAVLOV	Art Historian-Head of Section, Cultural Heritage Protection Office-Ministry of Culture ICOMOS - Macedonia Vice President MNC ICOMOS P.O.Box 220 “Gjuro Gjakovic” 61 1000-Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel.: ++ 389 2 3 289 789 Fax: ++ 389 2 3 289 777 E-mail: pavlovz@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA

OBSERVERS

Mr. Konstantin ANASTASOV , architect	Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage and Museum - Bitola Marsal Tito 57; 7000 - Bitola Tel: + 389 47 252 248; Fax: + 389 47 229 525; Mobile: ++ 389 70 671 200; E-mail: abkonstantin@yahoo.com	MACEDONIA
Mr. Aleksandar CICIMOV , Director	Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage and Museum - Strumica 27 Mart br. 2, 2400 - Strumica Tel: + 389 34 346 991; E-mail: alexmkd@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Mr. Jovan RISTOV , Legal Protection Expert	National Conservation Center Evljija Celebija bb, 1000 Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3289 802 Fax: + 389 2 3227 240 E-mail: rzsindok@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Dr. Veronika SENDOVA , Assistant Professor	IZIIS (Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology) Salvador Aljende 73 P.O. Box 101, 1000 Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3107 727; Fax: + 389 2 3112 163 E-mail: veronika@pluto.iziis.ukim.edu.mk	MACEDONIA
Danica BACEVSKA	Conservationa Center - Ohrid Boro Sain 10 6000 - Ohrid Tel.: + 389 46 262 498;	MACEDONIA
Jordanka MATOVA	Conservationa Center - Ohrid Boro Sain 10 6000 - Ohrid Tel.: + 389 46 262 498;	MACEDONIA
Nikola UPEVCE	Conservationa Center - Ohrid Boro Sain 10 6000 - Ohrid Tel.: + 389 70 627785; Fax: + 389 46 780 027; E-mail: nikolaupevce@yahoo.com	MACEDONIA
Lence MOJSOSKA	Conservationa Center - Ohrid Boro Sain 10 6000 - Ohrid Tel.: + 389 46 262 498; Fax: + 389 46 231 302; E-mail: nikolaupevce@yahoo.com	MACEDONIA

CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHOUT BORDERS (CHwB)

Mr. Johan MÅRTELIUS	Professor and chair, History of Architecture, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm KTH Architecture and the Built Environment Drottning Kristinas väg 30, 100 44 Stockholm Tel. : +46 (0)8 7909418 Fax : +46 (0)8 7907900	(CHwB)
Mr. Sali SHOSHAJ Architect Project Manager	Cultural Heritage Without Borders - Sweden, Local Office in Kosovo Tel.: +381(0)38 243 918 mob: +377(0) 44 167 008 e-mail: sali.shoshaj@chwb.org sali.shoshaj@gmail.com http://www.chwb.org/kosovo	(CHwB)
Ms. Leilja HADZIC,	Cultural Heritage Without Borders - Regional Office Sarajevo Logavina 60 71000 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina Tel.: ++ 387 33 239 939; Mobile: ++ 387 61 463 420 E-mail: lejlja.hadzic@chwb.org	(CHwB)
Mr. Carl FON ESSEN	Cultural Heritage Without Borders, Sweden	(CHwB)

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC	President of ICOMOS Macedonia P.O.Box 816 "Pokriena Carsija" 37B, local 13 1000 - Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel/fax: ++ 389 2 32 15 435 Mobile: ++ 389 70 350 583 E-mail: icomosmk@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
Mr. Per Arne STRÖBERG	Secretary General – CHwB P.O.Box 6204 SE - 102 34 Stockholm, SWEDEN Tel. ++ 46 (0) 8 32 20 72 Fax.++ 46 (0) 8 34 74 74 E-mail: per.arne.stroberg@chwb.org	SWEDEN
Dr. Lazar SUMANOV	ICOMOS Macedonia-Secretary General P.O.Box 816 "Pokriena Carsija" 37B, local 13 1000 - Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel/fax: ++ 389 2 32 15 435 Mobile: ++ 389 70 781 671 E-mail: icomosmk@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA

M-r Zoran PAVLOV	ICOMOS-Macedonia Vice President P.O.Box 816 "Pokriena Carsija" 37B, local 13 1000 - Skopje, MACEDONIA Tel.: + 389 2 3289 729 Fax: + 389 2 3289 777 E-mail: uzknrm@mt.net.mk pavlovz@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
-------------------------	--	------------------

Secretariat

M-r Zoran PAVLOV	ICOMOS-Macedonia Vice President MNC ICOMOS P.O.Box 816 "Pokriena Carsija" 37B, local 13 1000 - Skopje MACEDONIA Tel.: + 389 2 3289 729 Fax: + 389 2 3289 777 E-mail: uzknrm@mt.net.mk pavlovz@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
-------------------------	---	------------------

Mr. Sasha KRSTEVSKI, system administrator	Ministry of Culture, Cultural Heritage Protection Office Gjuro Gjakovic 61, 1000 - Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3289 759; 3240 612 Fax: + 389 2 3289 777 E-mail: uzknrm@mt.net.mk salsa@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
---	---	------------------

Mrs. Irena SUMANOVA, documentarist	National Conservation Center Evljija Celebija bb, 1000 Skopje, Tel.: + 389 2 3289 859 Fax: + 389 2 3227 240 E-mail: rsindok@mt.net.mk	MACEDONIA
--	---	------------------

Mrs. Jana ANGELKOSKA, Translator	E S P Macedonia st. 11/1/8 Tel.: + 389 2 3129 881; Fax: + 389 2 3129 880 Mob.: + 389 70 225 746 E-mail: janaak@esp.com.mk 1000 Skopje	MACEDONIA
--	---	------------------

Mrs. Ana ARSENKOVA, Translator	E S P Macedonia st. 11/1/8 Tel.: + 389 2 3129 881; Fax: + 389 2 3129 880 Mob.: + 389 75 398 334; E-mail: esp@esp.com.mk 1000 Skopje	MACEDONIA
--	--	------------------

Mr. Gjorgji KOCEVSKI	C S S Spiro Gulapcev 1 Tel.: + 389 2 2700 133; Fax: + 389 2 2700 136; Mob.: + 389 70 225 746; E-mail: css1@mt.net.mk 1000 Skopje	MACEDONIA
-----------------------------	---	------------------



Skopje - Opening session-Welcome address by Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC, President of ICOMOS Macedonia.



Skopje - Opening session – Auditorium



Skopje - Opening session – Mr. Ilirjan BEQIRI, Minister of Culture. Official opening of the Regional Expert Meeting



Skopje - Working session I - Mr. Johan MÅRTELIUS, representative of CHwB. Introductory presentation.



Skopje - Working session I - Prof. Dr. Predrag GAVRILOVIC, Introductory presentation



Skopje - Working session I - Dr. Lazar SUMANOV, Introductory presentation



Ohrid-Working session II – M.Sc. Hristina STANEVA’s presentation.



Ohrid – Working session II – Mr. Behixhudin SHEHAPI’S presentation.



Ohrid – Working session III – Dr. Walter STYLLA’ presentation.



Ohrid – Working session IV – Discussion on presentation and final document



Ohrid – Working session VI – Chair and co-chair: Adoption of the final document. From the left: Mr. J. Mårtelius, M.Sc. H. Staneva, Dr. P. Gavrilovic, Dr. L. Sumanov and Ms. L. Hadzic,



Ohrid – Site visit of the Ohrid fortress.