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Transnational report

Summary of conclusions resulting from discussion panels with stakeholders

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Summary of conclusions resulting from discussion panels with stakeholders

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I. Introduction

The main subject of discussion Panels was the sustainability of the cultural heritage through a good management of the historical ruins, with an overview of best practices of management plans.
In the different panels, partners and participants had the possibility to discover some good examples in management of medieval ruin, and namely they discussed about:

1. Maškovića Han and current situation on management of the Church of St. Stošija in Puntamika as project's pilot location in the panel in Zadar, Croatia;
2. castles Celje and Šalek in Velenje, Slovenia;
3. UNESCO sites management, Ravenna and Fondazione Aquileia in Venice, Italy;
4. castles, defensive walls and sacred ruins in Warsaw, Poland.

Historical ruins are a place of multiple forms of modern use and re-use – mainly for commercial (economic development through the development of tourism), educational and culture-forming purposes.
The importance of management of ruins is connected to the fact that ruins are cultural monuments, but each one has different characteristics and stories which are fundamental when dealing with a good management. Indeed, in order to achieve long-lasting models of management and maintenance of individual cultural goods, it would be better to use their economic potentials to become self-sustainable or even profitable, and to take into account community cohesion, security growth, increased property value, new knowledge and jobs development.

The following chapters will present the reports of the four national panels, in order to better understand the debates that stakeholders and speakers have had and to deepen the good practices presented.

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National discussion panel with stakeholders

organised in Croatia

Deliverable D.T3.4.3:

National discussion panel with stakeholders organized in Croatia

Report from National discussion panel with stakeholders regarding management of historical ruins

1. **Organisational information regarding the Panel**
   /date, venue, participants, plan of the Panel, etc./

   Date: 27th September 2018

   Venue: Museum of Ancient Glass, Poljana Zemaljskog odbora 1, Zadar

   Lecturers and the Agenda of the discussion panel:

1. dr. sc. Tomislav Klarin (Department of Tourism and Communication Sciences, University of Zadar): *Management of immovable cultural heritage*, considering principal necessity for developing management plans for cultural monuments, key parts of the cultural heritage management plan, factors affecting the economic value of the immovable cultural heritage, enhance economic valuation and rehabilitation potential of immovable cultural heritage and examples of good practice in management of immovable cultural heritage across Europe
2. Izv. prof. dr. sc. Božena Krce Miočić (Department of Tourism and Communication Sciences, University of Zadar): *Management of cultural heritage*, considering definition of management in cultural heritage, difference between management and use, development of different cultural tourism programs and applications as well as advantages and disadvantages in creating attractions for the better valorization of cultural heritage monuments.

3. Marko Meštrov (Han Vrana Agency): presentation of good example in re-use and management of medieval ruin Maškovića Han in Vrana, Croatia.

The Discussion Panel began at 11 a.m. and lasted for approximately 2 hours. It was held in the Multimedia room of Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar. The number of 30 participants attended the Panel discussion.

2. Presentation of the subject and purpose of the Panel

The main subject of second Panel discussion was management of the medieval ruins with an overview of good example in management of medieval ruin Mašković a Han and also current situation on management of the Church of St. Stošija in Puntamika as project's pilot location.

Any effort invested at the management of medieval ruins starts with a few premises. First of all, cultural heritage is a resource that can be used to improve the everyday life conditions of local community, but also as a generator of economic activities. Culture is a public good, and therefore cultural heritage should ensure unrestricted possibilities for public access. In today's circumstances, cultural heritage is becoming more and more an economic resource that carries its market value. But, it is necessary to be aware that cultural good as an economic product has its own lifespan. Therefore, the development of a model of management and use of cultural goods should create mechanisms that will precipitate degradation processes through adequate maintenance. Namely, after the restoration phase of the monument, sustainability becomes a major problem, because without permanent investments and interventions, there is a risk of re-degradation of the restored ruins. An adequate model needs to be developed in order to create the synergy effects between local community, local authorities, professional services and other stakeholders. Such approach requires the highest level of consensus to prevent possible misunderstandings in the later phases. Furthermore, in order to achieve long-lasting models of management and maintenance of individual cultural goods, it would be better to use their economic potentials to become self-sustainable or even profitable. Furthermore, the sustainable management plan, through direct and indirect economic effects of cultural monument, should also take into account: community cohesion, security growth, increased property value, new knowledge and jobs development, (etc.).

All the mentioned elements were taken into consideration through the Mašković Han reconstruction project and the related creation of the Heritage Hotel in a renovated object. The foundation of any project-related activities was solving property-related issues and instauration of profound scientific

research of the object itself. In order to significantly improve the economic valorization of the medieval heritage it was necessary to make adequate management plans. Mašković Han was renewed with the intention of the most possible architectural resemblance to the original object but a dermally different use. Today, the monument has numerous commercial facilities; hotel, restaurant, café, souvenir shop and museum. In other words, the capacities of the object itself dictated possible ways of its use and management. In the process of the implementation of project, a large number of administrative and technical problems came along, but the project itself had a major impact on the local community in terms of creating new jobs, placement of local products and increasing attractiveness of the destination.

Generally, there are three possible ways of managing objects of a similar type:
• Concession
• Mixed management (public-private partnership)
• Public management (the local community through the agency manages all segments within a restored object)

3. Characteristics of Panel participants

Panel participants were members of the academic community (Tomislav Klarin and Božena Krce Miočić), with significant practical experiences in relevant field and Marko Meštrov, director of Vrana Han Agency that manages former ruin of Mašković a Han as a todays reconstructed multifunctional object. In addition to the speakers, most of the Panel participants were also other members of the academic community, representatives of local authorities, members of the sectoral agencies, representatives of the Archaeological Museum and the Museum of Ancient Glass , members of the local association “Friends of Puntamika” and others.

4. Characteristics of the issues raised during the Panel.

• How to achieve the consensus involving all stakeholders for the project of re-use and management of cultural heritage monuments in preparation process

and how to assess which level of consensus is needed for the realization of the project?

• The question of the relationship between scientific research as a background and a final cultural product offered on the market?

• How to choose the most adequate model of management for the Church of St. Stošija in Puntamika? Should local association "Friends of Puntamika" manage the object as the most directly interested group or should it be an institution from City of Zadar as City is the owner of the parcel on which the object is located?

5. Conclusions

The management of Medieval ruins should particularly consider one key element of cultural heritage management in general: the danger of degradation. Namely, every use implies deterioration of the object (in different ways) and also, inadequate management can take back the restored monument to its previous, ruinous state. Another important element in medieval ruins management is creating consensus between various stakeholders and beneficiaries; local community (immediate and wider), local authorities, tourist boards and other professional organizations, as well as the various tourists. Therefore, finding the synergy between different needs of interested stakeholders and beneficiaries is one of the fundamental management issues. This issue becomes even more important while focusing on tourists, who are usually associated with the economic aspect of using a renewed object. Taking everything into account, management plans should be strictly defined with precisely determination of roles of certain actors. Such plan assigns the conditions in the renovation and restructuration of the monument – whether object needs "minimal" changes, which makes it more interesting for the immediate local community, or object needs better "visual attractiveness" which makes it more interesting to a wider local group.

6. Recommendations

• It is necessary to create a concept for sustainable development of the Church of St. Stošija in Puntamika.

• City of Zadar as owner must communicate with the local community and the scientific community.

• Achieving the broader consensus considering the direction of development, re-use and management of the church of St. Stošija in Puntamika.

• Achieving a distinct framework of possible sources of funding for possible construction interventions at the Church of St. Stošija in Puntamika.

7. Attachments

Two photographs from the Panel discussion, Participants list

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Potpisna lista s Panel rasprave: Moderno upravljanje srednjovjekovnim ruševinama, projekta „RUINS – Sustainable re-use, preservation and modern management of historical ruins in Central Europe" održanoj u četvrtak, 27.09.2018. godine, u prostorijama Muzeja antičkog stakla, Poljana Zemaljskog odbora 1, 23000 Zadar s početkom u 11.00 sati

Popis sudionika/ca:

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ŠALEK CASTLE RUINS:

REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL DISCUSSION PANEL WITH STAKEHOLDERS REGARDING USE OF HISTORICAL RUINS

Šalek castle ruins – what to do with them

National discussion panel organised in Slovenia

Deliverable D.T3.4.4:

Report from National discussion panel with stakeholders regarding use of historical ruins

1. Organisational information regarding the Panel

Date	21. 6. 2018, 16.00
Place	the Šalek-fire-brigade building
Participants	Representatives of the The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS OE Celje), local Šalek turist society, Institute Celeia Celje
Plan of the Panel	• Introduction (Boštjan Oder, Marija Brložnik, head of the local Šalek tourist society) • The revival of the Celje castle ruins as a model for the revival of the Šalek castle ruins (Urša Dorn, Institute Celeia Celje) • The parallels among the Celje & Šalek castle ruins (Danijela Brišnik, director of The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS OE Celje)) • The local Šalek tourist society and the Šalek castle ruins (Marija Brložnik, head of the local Šalek tourist society) • Discussion with the audience

2. Presentation of the subject and purpose of the Panel

characteristics of subject of the Panel	The story of the Celje castle can serve as an inspiration for the actions to be taken in Šalek, to incorporate the ruins into the touristical story of the area.
description of the topics raised during the Panel	Urša Dorn: • The Celje castle, being in a large part a ruin, is today one of the top touristic attractions of Slovenia. • The renovation process ended in 2010, providing the castle with all the touristic infrastructure needed: car access, parking areas, acception/info point, toilletes, caffe, exhibition place, viewing platform, thematic playground for kids, place for the large audience (up to 480 visitors), the stage … turning it into a luxurious location for large cultural events • All the time the maintenance of the castle/ruin is needed • What is it possible to see & experience in the castle? The active visit is a must (costumised guided tours, middle-age feast, middle-age & modern weddings, photo sessions, teambuilding, reenacted history all weekends april-october by visiting groups, musicals etc.). • All the time new touristic products are developed (an exhibition of the old torturing devices) Danijela Brišnik: • Both sites (castles Celje & Šalek) are cultural monuments, but with different characters, enabling larger events in Celje and more boutique events in Šalek • The Celje castle was under reconstruction from the 19th century; it took last cca 20-30 years to consolidate the walls • there are some new attractive ideas what to add to the castle (the

	hanging bridge to the castle from a near-by hill) • The Celje castle is much larger than Šalek, so the time & the cost of the interventions needed are proportionally lower. Marija Brložnik: • In the local Šalek tourist society the volountairs from the Šalek area are gathered, working for free • The local resident have a strong bond with a castle • The idea is to involve children, consequently reaching their parents, too, and creating the avarenes of the Šalek castle ruins as an icon of the local place & identity • The events, initiated by the Šalek tourist society, are taking place all year round • The latest addition is the "castle dance" of the costumed Šalek reenactors • The most visited was a haloween event (predicted were cca 300 visitors, more than 1000 appeared) • A large model of the castle is created to propagate the visual image of the castle as a basis for a story of the castle • As many events as possible are to be created on the castle, thus creating a constant flux of people, preventing the site from regressing into a degradated area, visited by groups of marginals

3. Characteristics of Panel participants

which places (ruins) were represented by the participants	Šalek castle ruins, Velenje
what functions do the participants perform in the system of protection, management and use of the ruin	conservation service: The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS OE Celje): The Šalek castle ruins are situated in the area of the jurisdiction of the quoted institute. The director, archaeologist Daniela Brišnik, was involved in the excavation and research of the Šalek castle ruins from the beginning Institute Celeia Celje: Urša Dorn presented the story of Celje castle – how it developed in one of the most visited tourist destination in Slovenia Local Šalek tourist society: Is trying to revive the castle ruins, using the ruins as a stage for different events

4. Characteristics of the issues raised during the Panel.

problems and issues raised by the Panel participants	• How the graffiti on the walls of the Šalek castle should be treated? • There is no need for the Velenje municipaliy to wait for the Mangement plan, it is possible to start urgent conservation works on the Šalek castle ruins basing on a separate elaborate, but in close collaboration with The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS OE Celje) • A new info board in the Šalek settlement is needed, guiding the visitors

	towards the castle & explaining them how and where to obtain the key for the fence. The locker in the fence must be kept in perfect condition. • The first goal is to renovate the castle in such an extent the fence would not be needed anny more (ca 5-10 years)

5. Conclusions

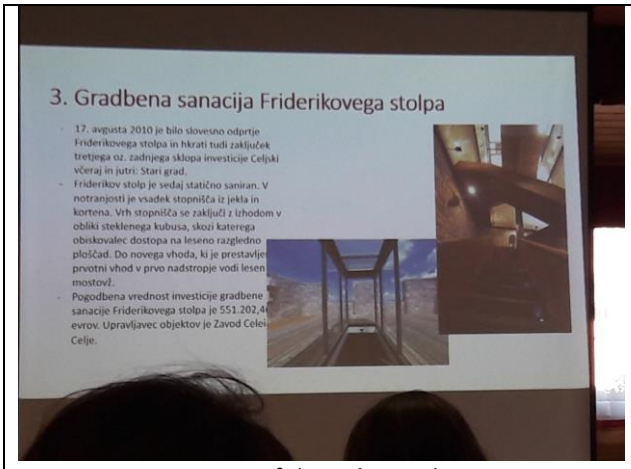
	• The story of the Celje castle can serve as a positive inspiration by reviving the Šalek castle, eventhough the scale of Celje caste is much larger than in Šalek

6. **Recommendations** for contemporary use

	• The polite use of the ruin is the best way to keep it in a good condition

7. Attachments

Photographic documentation	
 Fot 1. The new souvenir of the Šalek castle ruin, made in cooperation with the local primary school in Šalek	 Fot 2. The presentation of the Šalek castle in the tourist flyer
 Fot 3. Setting up the scenery for the panel in the Šalek-fire-brigade building	 Fot 4. During the discussion



Fot 5. Presentation of the Celje castle

Fot 6. Presentation of how the Šalek castle ruins live

Fot 7. The reenactors of the Šalek tourist society performing in Šalek after the discussion panel

Fot 8. The Šalek castle dwarf (palček Šalček) performing in Šalek after the discussion panel

Scans of the documents

Spoštovani!

Vljudno vabljeni na diskusijske delavnice z naslovom

ŠALEŠKI GRAD – NAŠA KULTURNA DEDIŠČINA

Diskusijske delavnice bodo potekale v okviru projekta RUINS, v povezavi s projektom HICAPS, **v četrtek, 21. junija 2018**, in sicer:

- 10.00–11.45 **Šaleški grad – del naše turistične ponudbe** (Mladinski hotel Velenje)
- 12.00–13.45 **Sobivanje z ruševinami Šaleškega gradu** (Mladinski hotel Velenje)
- 16.00–18.00 **Šaleški grad – kaj bi z njim** (dvorana Gasilskega doma Šalek).

Več o vsebini lahko preberete v priloženem programu.

Evropska kulturna dediščina vključuje več tisoč srednjeveških ruševin. Lastniki in upravljavci teh območij se soočajo s podobnimi težavami, ki so povezane z njihovo zaščito: trajno uničenje in omejene možnosti za njihovo moderno uporabo.

Projekt RUINS se osredotoča na vrednotenje in varovanje arheološke dediščine ter vpeljave novih sistemov zaščite in varovanja arheoloških najdbišč. V sklopu projekta bo Mestna občina Velenje izdelala celovit načrt upravljanja arheoloških ostankov Šaleškega gradu. Tako bomo poskušali bolje izkoristiti potencial ruševin tega gradu. Namen projekta HICAPS pa je vrednotenje in revitalizacija zgodovinskih grajskih parkov.

Na delavnice se lahko prijavite preko spletnega obrazca http://bit.ly/ruins-saleskigrad, elektronske pošte – ruins@velenje.si, lahko pa se prijavite tudi na GSM številko 030 710 922.

Prosimo vas, da udeležbo potrdite najkasneje do srede, 20. junija 2018.

Veseli bomo, če boste povabilo na delavnico posredovali še komu od vaših znancev ali prijateljev, ki bi jih vsebina zanimala.

Prijazen pozdrav!
dr. Patricija Hočevar, vodja projekta RUINS pri Mestni občini Velenje

MESTNA OBČINA VELENJE 13 VELENJE

1 | Stran

Fot 9. Invitation page 1

OKVIRNI PROGRAM IN VSEBINA DISKUSIJSKIH DELAVNIC

10.00–11.45	**Šaleški grad – del naše turistične ponudbe** Kako je Šaleški grad vpet v turistično ponudbo, kakšne so njegove omejitve ter kakšni so njegovi potenciali za prepoznavno turistično znamenitost.
11.45– 12.00	Odmor s pogostitvijo
12.00 – 13.45	**Sobivanje z ruševinami Šaleškega gradu** S kakšnimi težavami se soočajo krajani ob ruševinah Šaleškega gradu in kaj je potrebno za prijetnejše sobivanje lastnikov zemljišč, ki mejijo na grajski prostor.
13.45–14.00	Odmor s pogostitvijo
16.00–18.00	**Šaleški grad – kaj bi z njim** Seznanili se bomo, kaj je bilo narejenega od lanske okrogle mize ter se seznanili s primerom dobre prakse – Grad Celje, kako je možno vključiti grajske ruševine v turistično zgodbo kraja.

2 | Stran

Fot 10. Invitation page 2

list of participation	

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE RUINS

DISKUSIJSKI PANEL: ŠALEŠKI GRAD - KAJ BI Z NJIM?

21. 6. 2018, 16:00 - 18:00, Dvorana gasilskega doma Šalek

IME IN PRIIMEK	NASLOV STALNEGA BIVALIŠČA	ORGANIZACIJA	TELEFON	EMAIL	VLOGA V PROCESU (lastnik, spomeniškovarstvena stroka, uporabnik, projektant,...)	PODPIS	Podpisani izrecno in prostovoljno soglašam, da MOV v svojih evidencah hrani in obdeluje moje osebne podatke	Podpisani se strinjam, da me po e-pošti ali navadni pošti obveščate o aktivnostih projekta RUINS
URŠA DOLN	ZAGRAD 1 VELE	ZAVOD CELJA CELJE	041 608605	ursa.dolna@celjer.si	STARI GRAD CELJE			
Marjan KAC	Aškerčeva 7 VE	direktor	041.406.269	marjan.kac@gmail.com	upravljalec			
NADJA JERJEV	ŠALEK PONIKVA 44F	"	03 5728-613	–	uprav.			
DRAGO MARTINČIČ	Šenbrek 6 Velenje	MOV	041/640 746	drago.martincic@velenje.si	Lokalna skupnost			
MARIJA JELEN	ŠALEK 91	KS Šalek	03 5875414	–	UPOR.			
Spegel Franc	Lipje 109	RTV SAŠKA	041753502	franc.spegel@gmail.com				

Zbrane podatke bomo uporabili za namen poročanja o izvajanju aktivnosti v okviru projekta RUINS

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE RUINS

Marija Brložnik	Kajovenova 2c, VE	TD Šalek	051 365 119	info@tdsalek.si	upravljavec	Brložnik	✓	✓
ROK POLES	GORIŠKA 13a VELENJE	ŽERILKA d.o.o.	041 532 580	rok.p@domino.si	arhitekt		✓	✓
PATRICIJA MALIKOVIĆ	PREŠIČEVA 2, Velenje	MOV	051 382-854	patricija.malikovic@velenje.si	REGISTRIRANA LOKALNE SK			

Zbrane podatke bomo uporabili za namen poročanja o izvajanju aktivnosti v okviru projekta RUINS

DELIVERABLE D.T3.4.3.

National discussion panel with stakeholders

organised in Venice, Italy

Deliverable D.T3.4.3:

National discussion panel with stakeholders organized in Italy

Report from National discussion panel with stakeholders regarding management of historical ruins

1. Organisational information regarding the Panel

Date: 14th November 2018

Venue: Sala Morelli, Palazzo Malcanton, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Venice

Lecturers and the Agenda of the discussion panel:

1. Dr Maurizio Malè (Venetian Cluster srl): *The RUINS project*, presentation of Venetian Cluster and of the RUINS project, focusing on the outputs of the project and on the two case studies on which Venetian Cluster focuses its activities.

1. Dr. Diego Calaon (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow, Ca' Foscari Univeristy (I), Department of Environmental Studies, Stanford University, Department of Anthropology): *Ruins or Remains from the past? An Anthro-Archaeological Point of View between Politics, Identity, and Memory*, an overview of the meaning of ruins and the past and present situations from the political and social points of view.

2. Antonino Frenda (SiTI, Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation): *The experience of SiTI about the Management Plans of UNESCO sites*, presentation of SiTI, the development of a managament plan, the analysis of a cultural site and examples of good practices.

3. Eugenio Tamburrino (Venetian Cluster srl): *The Management of Cultural Heritage: the case studies of Ravenna and Aquileia*, presentation of the

international legislation regarding cultural sites management and good practices in re-use and management of ruins.

The Discussion Panel began at 10 a.m. and lasted for approximately 3 hours. It was held in the Sala Morelli within the Ca' Foscari University of Venice. The number of 15 participants attended the Panel discussion.

2. Presentation of the subject and purpose of the Panel

The main subject of discussion Panel was the sustainability of the cultural heritage through a good management of the historical ruins, with an overview of best practices of management plans.

3. Characteristics of Panel participants

Panel participants were members of the academic community, both professors and PhD students with significant knowledge in relevant fields, and representatives of local authorities. In addition, the speakers represented two partners of the project and the academic community.

4. Characteristics of the issues raised during the Panel.

• Why we need to preserve that ruin in that particular contest, leaving aside the common educational need of preservation of our past, which are our political, economic and personal/private interests around it?
• How to achieve a good practice for the re-use and management of cultural heritage monuments in preparation process?
• The question of the choice between national and international proposals and the local site-specific practices.

5. Conclusions

The ruin lives in its ruined condition because of an abandonment for social, economic, cultural and political reason. The ruins are a cultural product that

resists for intrinsic reasons, it does not survive for aesthetical motives but because it is linked to memories and history.

The positivistic approach suggests to conserve all the buildings and ruins with small maintenance, and the international legislation is controversial: in practice, it is possible to notice that in many cases there is a bottom-up approach that allows a good management of the sites.

A fundamental element in the management of medieval ruins as well as management of cultural sites is the creation of consensus between the various stakeholders: local community, local authorities, tourists, private and public owners, national authorities and bodies are involved in the management process and because of their different interests it is important to achieve the broader consensus considering the direction of development, re-use and management of the ruins. Because of this, some good practices showed indeed the collaboration between the various stakeholders through the creation of a foundation that collects all the voices and interests.

Moreover, it was noticed that international legislation and national practices in use are not necessary the best available tools for every case. Indeed, during the discussion, the local community was the one that appeared to have a huge importance: because the locals are the closest beneficiaries, there is a need of creating a sense of ownership and care for the ruins, in order to be sure that the management plan will be pursued.

Then, the analysis of tourism is a key point when developing a management plan: it is important to understand the numbers of tourists, the capacity of the site, the roads connection, the needs and interests of tourists, in order to be able to create a network of stakeholders that can offer a good proposal connected not only to the ruins but also to the general interesting places of the area, which becomes relevant from the economic point of view.

Finally, the overview of some best practices gave new ideas to the participants: the description of Fondazione Aquileia, of Ravennantica and of the process of the management plan of Alberobello provided different good examples of local solutions.

6. Recommendations

• It is necessary to create a feeling of ownership in the community that lives in the nearby of the ruins.

• Be prepared to consider local (at various levels) and not global answers: there is probably not a global successful recipe, but many long local negotiation processes.

• The management of cultural sites and specifically of medieval ruins wants a long process to be defined, the involvement of all the stakeholders and the analysis of interests in order to be effective and efficient.

7. Attachments

Photographs from the Panel discussion

SiTI
OBIETTIVI

DELIVERABLE D.T3.4.3

National discussion panel with stakeholders

organised in Poland, Warsaw on April 16-17,2018

Deliverable D.T3.4.3:

National discussion panel with stakeholders organised in Poland

Report from National discussion panel with stakeholders regarding management of historical ruins

1. Organisational information regarding the Panel

16-17th April, 2018, The Royal Łazienki Museum in Warsaw

Plan of panel:

16th April:

A. Sobczak, Problems of the investment process implementation on historic buildings, presented on the example of the Castle of the Dukes of Mazovia in Ciechanów

B. Szmygin, Protection of historical ruins – assumptions to the theory and practice;

J. Janczykowski, *The Protection Charter of Historical Ruins* – the theory and practice. Examples from Małopolska

M. Trafas Wołoszyn, A. Siwek, Hammershus - good practices for protection and management of consolidated ruin

A. Kowalska, Contemporary use and re-use of ruins in the area of the historic urban layout of Gdańsk;

I. Kozłowska, Protection of historical ruins on the Polish-German border – a case of cultural heritage of the former Duchy of Western Pomerania

DISCUSSION

17th April

P. Dettloff, The attractiveness of the consolidated ruin. Contemporary functioning of the historical ruins of castles in Małopolska (Lesser Poland Voivodeship)

G. Bukal, Protection and exhibition of the walls of the Człuchów castle – experience and new problems

A. Rok, Castle in Siewierz. Preservation and revalorisation of the historical ruins.

DISCUSSION

2. Presentation of the subject and purpose of the Panel
/characteristics of subject of the Panel, description of the topics raised during the Panel/

The subject of the panel was the issue of management of historical ruins, supplemented by issues of protection and use of ruined historical sites. The panel was divided into sessions on the following issues:

1. Ruins in the theory and practice
2. Ruins in the spatial context
3. Ruins of castles

These questions are directly related to the issues of RUINS project workplan.

The first session presents the standards and principles of protection of the historical ruins in Poland, referring primarily to the so-called *The Protection Charter of Historical Ruins*. It was also shown – on selected examples – whether and how these principles are applied in practice. The ruins of Hammershus Castle in Denmark were presented as a good practice to protect and manage a consolidated ruin. It was a very important topic:

– to present the historical features of the ruins as a separate, specific group of monuments,
– to point out differences between historical and contemporary ruin,
– to characterise ruins as a monument,
– to indicate optimal principles and forms of protection of historical ruins.

The second session was dominated by issues related to specific problems and difficulties in conducting protection policy and contemporary development of various types of historic ruins, presented on a few selected examples.

The third session was devoted exclusively to the ruins of castles. The issues related to research works, technical protections and experience related to difficult choices of appropriate conservation proceedings were analysed on the examples of two objects, in order to reconcile the preservation of the value of the monument and at the same time to remove threats and adapt the ruins to tourist traffic. During this session, the modern use of a couple of ruins of castles in Małopolska was also presented, convincing that the objects are attractive places for tourists.

3. Characteristics of Panel participants

/which places (ruins) were represented by the participants (list the objects); what functions do the participants perform in the system of protection, management and use of the ruin – e.g. owner, conservation service, user, local administration, architect/

The participants of the seminar presented a number of historical ruins of castles and other types of historical ruins (including ruins of fortresses, granaries, city fortifications) from many regions of Poland (mainly Małopolska, Śląsk, Mazowsze, Świętokrzyskie, Gdańsk, West Pomeranian Voivodeship) and ruins from Western Europe (Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Germany, Great Britain).

List of objects:

- ruins of castles in Poland:

  Chęciny, Ciechanów, Człuchów, Czorsztyn, Dobra Nowogardzka, Golczew, Ogrodzieniec, Olsztyn near Częstochowa, the Kamieniec castle in Odrzykon, the Smoleń castle (Pilcza), Tenczyn in Rudno, Rabsztyn, Rożnów, Siewierz, Stare Drawsko

- the ruins of castles in Western Europe: Hammershus (Denmark), Franchimont (Belgium), Rock of Cashel, Trim, Adare, Kells, Rock of Dunamase (Ireland), Löknitz and Burg Stargard (Germany), Astley Castle (Great Britain)

- ruins in the area of the historic urban layout of Gdańsk (mainly the ruins of granaries and the bastion of the city walls),

- ruins of the city defensive walls: Gdańsk, Pyrzyce, Trzcińsko-Zdrój, Stargard Szczeciński, Stralsund
- sacral ruins - church of St. Stephan in Gartz, the chapel of St. George in Banie, monastery in Stolpe, church of St. Catherine in Bytów, church of St. Nicholas in Trzęsacz, the Augustinian monastery in Police-Jasienica, the monastery of St. John in Elden, monastery of St. John in Stralsund
- relics of historical ruins of churches and castles (archaeological monuments)

The participants of the panel were mostly: representatives of conservation services, owners and managers of facilities, companies performing repair and maintenance works, architects, researchers and representatives of the scientific community.

4. Characteristics of the issues raised during the Panel.
/problems and issues raised by the Panel participants/

- Necessity to distinguish a historical ruin from the modern ruin.
- Need to strengthen landscape protection with ruins (maintaining the identity of the place).
- Need for multilateral studies (archaeological, architectural, landscape) before starting work.
- How to determine the limits of interference?
- Is revitalization a form of ruin protection?
- Unresolved problem of architectural forms of added elements – neutral, modern, historicizing or reconstruction (in case of certain sources?). Individual conservation decisions in compromise or in opposition to the vision of managers.
- Conservation and use of the monument – maintenance necessary to enable using the monument and ensuring the safety of tourists; route delineation, usually associated with the need to incorporate new architectural elements (eg stairs, porches, small accompanying buildings).
- Historical ruins can be effectively used for development, not only local one – a ruin can perform a number of material and non-material

functions; it can be a tourist attraction and perform culture-forming functions.

5. Conclusions

- Presented issues and problems regarding protection, re-use and management of historical ruins in Poland generally illustrate the lack of a systemic approach – even in a restorers community. The indicated examples in terms of the limits of interference in the historic substance, form and landscape are an obvious confirmation of this thesis.

- In theory and developed rules of dealing with historical ruins, historical ruins are full-fledged monuments, the best pattern for their protection is to leave them in their existing form - preferred preventive conservation, with acceptable, small cubature complements - view developed by the scientific community and theoretically accepted by the restorers community.

- In practice (in Polish reality), however, there are many cases of non-compliance with these basic principles. There is a fairly significant discrepancy between theory and practice.
- Protection of the substance's authenticity, form and landscape with a view of and from ruins should be one of the guiding principles in dealing with historical ruins.
- There are prevailing opinions that historical ruins should be "living" monuments – besides conservation and security, they should be used and managed – for various social and economic purposes.

- There is some discrepancy between the "conservation" approach and the perception of the maintenance and use of ruins by administrators (especially private ones). Conservation services generally occupy a preservative position – maintaining the authenticity of substance and form. Owners point to the necessity of at least partial reconstruction, mainly in order to introduce new functions (including commercial ones).

- Historical ruins are a place of multiple forms of modern use and re-use – mainly for commercial (economic development through the development of tourism), educational and culture-forming purposes.

- To protect the substance and views of the ruins, it would be most profitable to locate accompanying functions at some distance from the monument.
- The principles of protecting historical ruins should be treated as an element of local and regional development policy (tourism, culture etc.)
- Proper use and re-use of ruins is possible, compliant with the standards of protection. A conscious manager, a targeted vision and a long-term action plan included in the Management Plan are necessary.

6. Recommendations

/for the development of the comprehensive model of sustainable preservation, modern management and contemporary use of ruins /

Necessity to develop a model of documentation assessing the technical condition and needs of conservation intervention - so-called *The Technical Assessment Charter of Historical Ruins*

Necessity to develop a technical survey guide for the historical ruin – *Research and Apparatus in the analysis of the Historical Ruins*

Necessity to develop a doctrinal document for the protection of historical ruins – *The Charter for Protection, Management, Use of Historical Ruins*

Development of guides on the preservation, management and use of the historical ruin in the form of *Management Plan – Historical Ruin Management Plan – Guide*

7. Attachments

/e.g. photographic documentation, scans of the documents, list of participation, etc./

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CENTRAL EUROPE
RUINS
RUINS
SUSTAINABLE RE-USE, PRESERVATION AND MODERN MANAGEMENT
OF HISTORICAL RUINS IN CENTRAL EUROPE
- ELABORATION OF INTEGRATED MODEL AND GUIDELINES
BASED ON THE SYNTHESIS OF THE BEST EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES
1.765.421,10
1.474.095,48
06.2017 - 05.2020

Warszawa, 16-17 kwietnia 2018
Ochrona zabytkowych ruin –
założenia do teorii i praktyki
Politechnika Lubelska
Bogusław Szmygin

KARTA OCHRONY HISTORYCZNYCH RUIN
przyjęta Uchwałą Walnego Zgromadzenia Członków PKN ICOMOS w dniu 4 grudnia 2012 r.
dokument, który w znacznym stopniu uporządkował spotykane wcześniej różnorodne podejście służb konserwatorskich oraz projektantów i inwestorów do kwestii ratowania ruin zamków, które często zamieniało się w swobodną, często całkowicie fantazyjną pseudorekonstrukcję tych obiektów.
Dzięki niemu konserwatorzy wojewódzcy zyskali istotny dokument doktrynalny, pomocny w opracowywaniu zaleceń dla właścicieli tego typu zabytków, a następnie w procesie uzgadniania przedstawianych projektów.
Wydaje się, że dzisiaj, po ponad pięciu latach od przyjęcia Karty.., nadszedł czas na konfrontację jej zaleceń z praktyką.
ZAMEK TĘCZYN W RUDNIE
RABSZTYN
ROZNOW

emocje
NIEPOKAZ
OTOCZENIEM

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE
European Union
European Regional Development Fund
RUINS

DISCUSSION PANEL WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Warsaw 16/04/2018

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE RUINS

PANEL DYSKUSYJNY

LISTA UCZESTNIKÓW

Warszawa, 16/04/2018

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VI. Conclusions

The ruin lives in its ruined condition because of an abandonment for social, economic, cultural and political reason. The ruins are a cultural product.
In practice, it is possible to notice that in many cases there is a bottom-up approach that allows a good management of the sites.
A fundamental element in the management of medieval ruins as well as management of cultural sites is the creation of consensus between the various stakeholders: local community, local authorities, tourists, private and public owners, national authorities and bodies are involved in the management process and because of their different interests it is important to achieve the broader consensus considering the direction of development, re-use and management of the ruins.
Moreover, it was noticed that international legislation and national practices in use are not necessary the best available tools for every case. Indeed, during the discussions, the local community was the one that appeared to have a huge importance: because the locals are the closest beneficiaries involved, there is a need of creating a sense of ownership and care for the ruins, in order to be sure that the management plan will be pursued. Indeed, the principles of protecting historical ruins should be treated as an element of local and regional development policy.
Finally, finding the synergy between different needs of interested stakeholders and beneficiaries is one of the fundamental management issues discussed in all the panels. This issue becomes even more important while focusing on tourists, who are usually associated with the economic aspect of using a renewed object: it is important to understand the numbers of tourists, the capacity of the site, the roads connection, the needs and interests of tourists, in order to be able to create a network of stakeholders that can offer a good proposal connected not only to the ruins but also to the general interesting places of the area. Taking everything into account, management plans should be strictly defined with precisely determination of roles of certain actors.

The recommendations developed through the four national debates with the stakeholders can be summarized in the following points, which are fundamental when dealing with the development of models for the management of ruins:

- It is necessary to create a feeling of ownership in the community that lives in the nearby of the ruins, and the public owners must communicate with the local community and the scientific community.
- Be prepared to consider local (at various levels) and not global answers: there is probably not a global successful recipe, but many long local negotiation processes.
- The management of cultural sites and specifically of medieval ruins needs a long process to be defined, the involvement of all the stakeholders and the analysis of interests in order to be effective and efficient.
- A sustainable use and management of the ruin is the best way to keep it in a good condition
- Necessity of development of guides on the preservation, management and use of the historical ruin in the form of Management Plan, Historical Ruin Management Plan and Guide