

KEY NOTES LECTURES →

Florence program

October 15-16-17-18

Florence, former Canonica of San Giovanni Battista

free admission subject to availability

15 October 2023

[\(click here for live streaming\)](#)

10.00-10.30 Master Conference

- Originality-proportionality-harmony of Brunelleschi's dome

by Roberto Corazzi, Honorary President BRAU6, full Professors in the University of Florence, Italy

16 October 2023

(in physical presence – [click here for live streaming](#))

Session Presidents

Dr Mounir Bouchenaki (UNESCO), Arch. Walter Baricchi (CNAP, Italy), Prof. Arch. Roberto

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Corazzi (UNIFI, Italy), Prof. Emeritus Eng. George Penelis (AUTH, Greece), Prof. Arch. Andrea Corsani (OAF, Italy),

Moderators

Eng. Mario Maio (CICOP Italia Editor), Arch. Paolo Caggiano (CICOP Italia, OAP), Eng. Arch. Triantafillia Pineli (EMP, Greece)

9.00-09.30 Registrations of participants

9.30-10.00 Institutional greetings

10.30-11.15 Presentation of Biennial BRAU and opening greetings:

Prof. Arch. **Nina Avramidou** (UNIFI, Founder of BRAU Biennial)

Dr **Mounir Bouchenaki** (UNESCO, Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage)

Lawyer Cav. Italian Republic **Giorgia Granata** (Honorary Consul of Bangladesh in Florence)

Prof. Bruno Bernardi (Honorary Consul of Greece in Venice)

Arch. Chrysanthos Pissarides (President ICOMOS Cyprus), Co-Organizer Biennial BRAU5

Dr Ayat Elmihy (President CICOP Net Egypt), Co-Organizer Biennial BRAU4

11.15-13.30 Ceremony of Hypatia Internazionale Award, 2nd edition, ΥπΙΑ

Presentation of the Award by the Founder Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou (UNIFI, CICOP Italia Onlus)

Presentation of candidates and greetings:

- Prof. Arch. **Maria Rita Amoroso**, president of 2nd Hypatia Award, Brazil, founder

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member of Hypatia Award

- Dr. **Elena Korka**, Greek Ministry of Culture, founder member of Hypatia Award
- Prof. Arch. **Ezio Godoli**, UNIFI, president of CedaCot, founder member of Hypatia Award
- Prof. Arch. Raimondo Innocenti, UNIFI, CedaCot
- Dr. **Mauro D'Ubaldi**, Army Corps General of Italian Army, Cav. Italian Republic

Speech by Eng. **Fatima Hossaini**, Afghanistan, 1st Hypatia Award:

“My story after leaving Afghanistan and with some highlights of the women I photographed in exile in Europe”

Musical performance by Tiziano Parri and Emilio Parri:

- Tribute at Francesco Tristano strings of life variation
- Un pensiero a Keith Jarrett
- Schumann op.68 no.35

Tiziano Parri: He studied organ and piano at the L. Cherubini Conservatory in Florence. In recent years he has been arranging music for films, collaborating with the director Alessandro Ingrà in his latest film “You learn from mistakes”. In 2022 he became Vice President of the Ostello Tasso cultural association, creating a collective aimed at promoting musical events. He collaborates with the new ISIDORA project aimed at promoting cultural, artistic and musical events, enjoying success on the Florentine scene.

Emilio Parri: Music therapist and musician, he alternates a double soul between compositional research and work. With the epimoric project he unites the world of visual art and music, bringing it to schools and festivals through laboratories and workshops. His compositions: - I see you - Fernweh

The duo is promoted by ON.irica, a container of artistic and cultural events founded and managed by Antonio Putrino Gallo.

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The second edition of the Hypatia International Award is dedicated to Dr Maria Grazia Benvenuti for her precious civic engagement and long-term commitment within the CIF, Italian Women's Center, as president of the Florence and Tuscany headquarters. CIF organization is made up of women who express a cultural, political and civil commitment aimed at building relationships of human promotion, justice and peace

Winners, equal merit:

Jannatul Mouwa, Executive Director of BINDU Nari Unnayan Sangathan, Bangladesh

Zahra Joya, Founder of Rukhshana Media, Afghanistan

Rewarded 2023:

Prof. Dr. Eng. **Amod Mani Dixit**, - National Society for Earthquake Technology, (NSET), **Nepal**

Dr. **Adila Laidi-Hanieh**, General Director of the Palestinian Museum, Birzeit, **Palestine**

Prof. Arch. **Dalila Senhadji**, Université des Sciences et de la Technologie (USTO), Département d'Architecture, Oran, **Algeria**

Prof. Dr. **Hassina Mouri**, Full Professor in the Faculty of Sciences, University of Johannesburg, **South Africa**

Ass. Prof. Dr. **Tania Andrade Lima**, Department of Anthropology at the National Museum, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, **Brazil**

Dr. **Nicholas Minos**, Emeritus Director of the Directorate of Conservation of Ancient and Modern Monuments, **Greece**

Omaima Al-Sheikh, Founder & Board Chairman of the NGO, Al-Reyada Association for Development, **Egypt**

Ecclesiastical Dr **Júlio Lancelotti**, São Miguel Arcanjo Parish, Pedagogist, Foundation of Pastoral da Criança and for the formulation of the Child and Youth Statute, **Brazil**

13.30-15.00 lunch break

15.00-16.00 Master conference

- **“On the old city of Mosul: for the revival of the spirit of Mosul”**

Mounir Bouchenaki

(UNESCO Advisor for Cultural Heritage), **France**

- **On the role of cultural NGOs and the silk roads network**

Dr Elena Korka

(Honorary General Director of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of Greece, President of the Hellenic Committee of the Blue Shield), **Greece**

16.00 -18.00 Invited lectures

- **The Memorial Chapel (formerly Holy Trinity Church) of the Chiesa Evangelica**

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Valdese in Florence: Surveys and characterization of decorative plasters for conservative restoration proposal

Prof. Dr Elena Pecchioni, Dr Francesca Briani, Arch. Maria Di Benedetto, Prof. Carlo Alberto Garzonio

Dr Eleonora Pica, Dr Teresa Salvatici, Prof Alba Patrizia Santo

UNIFI, University of Florence, **Italy**

- **The rotunda of Thessaloniki: structural assessment using the design means of past and present**

Prof. Eng. George Penelis

Emeritus Prof. of AUTH, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, **Greece**

- Reinventing the role of river fortification and Mughal Empirical dominance in Bengal: How the piracy of the ancient Maritime Silk Road weakened the sea trade of Mughals but strengthened Dhaka as the capital city

Arch. Phd Ahmed Sayed

President CICOP Net **Bangladesh**

- **Online platform: Italian Architecture in the State of São Paulo**

Prof. Arch. Maria Rita Silveira de Paula Amoroso, CICOP Net Brazil, University of San Paolo, Brazil

Associate Prof. Miguel Antonio Buzzar, University of San Paolo, Brazil

Associate Prof. Beatriz Piccolotto Siqueira Bueno, University of San Paolo, Brazil

- **The computerized census of cultural heritage is the premise for effective**

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protection, conservation and enhancement of symbolic, social and cultural meanings and roles

Arch. Paolo Caggiano

former General Secretary of CICOP Italy and former president of Order of Architects and Landscapers of Pistoia, **Italy**

• **The renovation of Paris post office-Louvre: A controversial issue**

Prof. Galila El Kadi

Emeritus Director of research at IRD, “Institut de Recherche pour le Développement”, **France**

• **Water Infrastructures in Cyprus**

Arch. Chrysantos Pissarides

President of ICOMOS Cyprus

Presentation of CICOP Italia publications of 2023

“Rediscovering the monumental complex of the Modena Town Hall: History, Technologies, Restorations”

by Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou, Prof. Arch. Roberto Corazzi, CICOP Italia Onlus, UNIFI, Italy

presented by Roberto Corazzi

“Italian Architecture in Dodecanese, 1912-1943”

by Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou, with the contribution of Prof. Arch. Ezio Godoli, CICOP Italia Onlus, UNIFI, Italy

presented by Nina Avramidou

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“Urban and suburban monumental cemeteries: restorations, restyling, states of abandonment”

curated by Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou and Arch. Chiara Bardelli

presented by Chiara Bardelli

17 October 2023

(in physical presence – [click here for live streaming](#))

Session Presidents

Prof. Arch. Maria Rita Amoroso (CICOP Net Brazil), Dr. Eng. Gregory Penelis (Penelis Consulting Engineers SA, Greece), Prof. Eng. Vincenzo Sapienza (UNICT, Italy), Arch. Raffaele Davanzo (ISAO, Orvieto), Associate Prof. Arch. Beatriz Piccolotto Siqueira Bueno (University FAU USP, Brasil), Prof. Galila El Kadi (IRDF, France)

Moderators

Eng. Mario Maio (CICOP Italia Editor), Arch. Chiara Bardelli (CICOP Italia)

09.00-11.00 Invited lectures

- Traveling from Venice to Dhaka: how architectural guides can help enhance our cultural heritage

Prof. Dr. Arch. Philipp Meuser, Editor, Berlin/Kharkiv, **Germany**

- **Restoration and Expantion of the Halki Theological School in Istanbul, Turkey**

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Dr. Eng. Gregory Penelis, Penelis Consulting Engineers SA, Arch. Murat Tabanlıoğlu, Riba, AIA, Tabanlıoğlu Architects, Prof. Eng. George Penelis, Emeritus Professor of AUTH, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, **Greece**

- Recomposing AKM: Ataturk Cultural Center

Arch. Murat Tabanlıoğlu, Riba, AIA, Tabanlıoğlu Architects, Turkey

- **Some cases of recovery of urban areas within the historic centre: recovered spaces and spaces to be recovered, balance sheet and prospects**

Arch. Lucio Fontana

Municipal Administration of Modena, Italy

- The restoration of Palazzo Simoncelli in Orvieto and the museum setup of the integrated center for documentation, research and experimentation of Orvieto ceramics

Arch. Valentina Satolli

Municipality of Orvieto, **Italy**

- **The restoration of Maritime Silk Road: the less discovered gems of Khulna Region of Bengal**

Arch. Md. Bakebillah

Ass. Professor Department of Folklor, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, **Bangladesh**

- **The Municipal Market of the Old City Hall, in Nicosia**

Prof. Arch. Stella Evangelidou

Department of Architecture, Frederick University, **Cyprus**

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11.00-11.30 break

11.30-13.30 Invited lectures

- **Valorisation and revitalization of historical architecture in fragile context. The open air laboratory of Aeolian Island**

Prof. Eng. Vincenzo Sapienza

Dept. of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Catania, **Italy**

- The Palazzo del Popolo in Orvieto and its restorations

Arch. Raffaele Davanzo

Director of ISAO, Orvieto Historical and Artistic Institute, **Italy**

- Identification of the various challenges facing of the port city of Cherchell (Algeria): conflicts, values and opportunities

Prof. Dr. Arch Chennaoui Youcef

Full professor, Director of the reserach laboratory LVAP: Ville- Architecture et Patrimoine, Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme "Le Moudjahid Hocine Ait Ahmed" (EPAU), Algeria

- **A 1603 plan of Alexandria raised by a spy helps for a realistic restructuring of the city**

Dr Harry Zalas President of Hellenic Institute of Ancient and Mediaeval Alexandrian Studies and President of the Hellenic Institute for the Preservation of Nautical Tradition, **Greece**

- **The heritage of modern concrete Architecture: the Sacred Heart Cathedral**

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Algiers

Prof. Eng. Sabah Ferdi, Director of the National Research Center, CNRA, **Algeria**

- **Global eclecticism: Architecture of Italian matrix in the city of São Paulo**

Associate Prof. Beatriz Piccolotto Siqueira Bueno, University of San Paolo, **Brazil**

- **The silk road and the coffee road: a legacy in the way of living in Brazil and house Nhonhô Magalhães**

Prof. Arch. Maria Rita Silveira de Paula Amoroso. President of CICOP Net Brazil, University of San Paolo

Arch. Flávia Sutelo, Antonio Luís Ramos Sarasá, M-Estúdio Sarasá, São Paulo, **Brazil**

- Contradictions and consensuses of “Shared Architecture”: the case of the Italian architectural heritage of the Dodecanese in Greece, 1912-43

Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou, CICOP Italia Onlus, UNIFI, Italy

- **Determination of the values of a traditional water mill in Phthiotida to defend its need for protection by the State, Greece**

Arch. Eng. Triantafyllia Pineli, Athens Polytechnic, NTUA, **Greece**

- **Pathology and proposals for the structural restoration and conservation of a water mill in Phthiotida, Greece**

Arch. Eng. Triantafyllia Pineli, Athens Polytechnic, NTUA, **Greece**

13.30-15.00 lunch break

15.00-18.00 Participants lectures (20 minutes each)

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- **Italian painters and the decoration of Catholic religious spaces in São Paulo. The need for the platform to incorporate other immigrant craftsmen and artist**

Prof. Arch. Luciano Migliaccio, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, FAU USP São Paulo, **Brazil**

- **Conservation of Maldivian architectural heritage: assessment of buildings value**

Prof. Sara Abdelaziz Abdelmonem Mohamed, UNI **Maldive**

- **Restoration and intervention in the Ramos de Azevedo Building: the importance of producing a post-work Conservative Manual for future decision-making**

Arch. Lima Ana Carolina Gleria, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, FAU USP, **São Paulo, Brazil**

- **The Portuguese and the maritime silk route, with a contemporary note**

Rui D'Ávila Lourido, Historian, President of the Observatory for China and Cultural Coordinator of UCCLA, Portugal

- **TechNetEMPIRE: methods and approaches for a social history of the built environment of the Portuguese empire**

Prof. Alice Faria Santiago, CHAM, Centre for the Humanities, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal

- The sense of place: portuguese cities and fortresses on the maritime silk route.

Associate Prof. Beatriz Piccolotto Siqueira Bueno, University of San Paolo, **Brazil**

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18 October 2023

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15.00-18.30 Relazioni Partecipanti (20 min each) (simultaneous translation, in physical presence and live streaming)

- **Portuguese America and the Silk Route: circulation of objects and cultures**

Prof. Arch. Martins Renata Maria De Almeida and Prof. Arch. Luciano Migliaccio, Università FAU USP, **Brazil**

- **Goa experts and expertise across and beyond the Indian Ocean**

Researcher Arch. Alice Faria Santiago, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, **Portugal**

- **Salvador and Goa in 16-18th century: the India Career and the silk sea route**

Arch. Silva, Allan Pedro dos Santos, University of São Paulo, **Brazil**

- **Inconspicuous connections: the eclectic legacy of oriental cultures in the training of craftsmen, São Paulo (1870-1940)**

Carvalho, Fernanda, Curator of Historical Archives of the Lyceum of Arts and Crafts of São Paulo, **Brazil**

CONTINUES IN LIVE STREAMING UNTIL THE END OF ALL REGULARLY REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

18.30-19.00 Open debate

19.00 Final declaration and greetings by the Founder of the Biennial BRAU and Hypatia International Award, Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou (UNIFI, CICOP Italia)

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ONLUS)

Welcome in Dhaka by President of CICOP Net Bangladesh

Note: the capacity of the hall where BRAU will take place – for security reasons – has only 80 seats. On a delayed basis, the event can also be followed in the adjacent Ghiberti Hall, where videos of BRAU6 participants and Hypatia awardees will be on display.

Social Program

15 October

11.30-12.30 Visit to Basilica of San Miniato a Monte (free of charge, upon reservation by 10 of October at brau@info.cicop.it), minimum 10 participants)

The Basilica is located in one of the highest places in the city and is one of the masterpieces of Florentine Romanic architecture. It was begun in the 11th century and dedicated to San Miniato who was the first martyr of the city (Greek merchant or an Armenian prince on a pilgrimage in Rome).

Meeting point: Panoramic courtyard in front of the facade of the Basilica.

17 October

20.30-22.00 Cena conviviale (30 euro, upon reservation by 10 of October at brau@info.cicop.it, minimum 10 participants)

In the over one hundred and ten years of its life, the Old Conventino on Via Giano della Bella has been a participant in the artistic, social and cultural life of Florence. The historic complex, arranged in a quadrilateral on a tree-lined courtyard, was built between 1893 and 1896, as a

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place of prayer to host the cloistered Order of the Discalced Carmelite nuns (until 1917). Over time it has changed its use several times – from a military hospital to home to artisan workshops and artists’ ateliers. The entire complex was built in neo-Gothic style, designed by engineers Luigi Del Bene and Giovanni Saltini. It hosts convivial, musical and conference events.

Meeting point: Internal courtyard, around the central well

18 October

11.00-12.15 Guided tour of the museum of the Basilica of Santa Maria del Fiore (upon reservation by 10 of October at brau@info.cicop.it, minimum 10 participants)

A museum within a museum, founded in 1891 and radically renovated in 2015. It is designed as an “educational itinerary”, both for the value and number of works housed inside, and for the architectural and technological avant-garde of its environments and its museographic objects. Among the original art masterpieces: Michelangelo, Donatello, Brunelleschi, Ghiberti.

Meeting point: Entrance to the former Canonica of San Giovanni Battista (headquarters of BRAU6)

PRELIMINARY (Tentative)

PROGRAM

IN BANGLADESH

(29-30 October 2023)

Location: Bishwa Shahitya Kendro, 17 Mymensingh Road, Banglamotor, Dhaka-1000, Dhaka

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Banglades

10.00- 11.300 (local time); (5.00 Rome time)

- **WELCOME** speech by president Sayed Ahmed and short presentation on Bangladesh
- **HONORABLE GUEST SPEAKER: Dr. Md Faruk Shah, Associate Professor, Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University: Traditional craftsmanship in Bangladesh: Challenges and way forward.**

11.30 - 12.00 (local time)

- **LUNCH**

12.00 - 13.30 (local time)

- **GREETINGS** (in physical presence or in live streaming)

by **Institutional Authorities in Bangladesh**

by **Honorary Consul in Italy, Florence:**

Dr Lawer Giorgia Granata, Knight of the Italian Republic

by **Italian Embassy in Bangladesh, Dhaka:**

Dr Enrico Nunciata, Knight of the Italian Republic

by **the honorary Presidents of the Biennial BRAU6:**

Dr. Mounir Bouchenaki (UNESCO), Prof. Arch. Ezio Godoli, Prof. Arch. Roberto Corazzi (full Professors in the University of Florence, Italy); Prof. Eng. George Penelis (Emerius Prof. AUTH.Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki, Greece); Prof. Emeritus Arch. Lucio Gomes Machado (USP, University of San Paulo, Brazil)

by **the Founder of the Biennial BRAU**

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Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou, CICOP Italia Onlus, University of Florence, Italy

by **the International Coordinator of BRAU6**

Prof. Arch. Maria Rita Silveira de Paula Amoroso, President CICOP Net Brazil, University of São Paulo (FAUUSP), founding member of the International Hypatia Award, Brazil

COFFEE BREAK

13.30 - 14.00 (local time)

By **Md. Bakebillah**, Asst. Professor, Department of Folklore, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Mymensing, Bangladesh

“Presentation on culture, trade and heritage of Khulna and surroundings of mangroves of Sunderbans: Maritime Silk Road as less discovered gems of Khulna Region in Bengal”

14.00 - 14.30 (local time)

by

Arch. Muhammad Shafayet Hossain, principal architect of MSH Atelier, CICOP Net, Bangladesh

Arch. Navid Zaman Dhrubo, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, CICOP Net, Bangladesh

“Waribateshar: a lost connection from the remote past with the Greek and Abbasid culture through maritime trade route of ancient Bengal”

14.30 - 15.30 (local time)

- by **Participants in BRAU6 Biennial of Restoration** (In physical presence or in Live streaming)
- **SELECTED PAPERS BRAU6 (10 minutes each one)**

15.00 - 18.30 (local time)

Visiting important sites in nearby SHAHBAG AREA and AARONG SHOPPING CENTER for traditional craft.

9.00-12.00 (local time)

• **KEY NOTE LECTURES (30 minutes each one lecture)**

Prof. ch. Dr. Philipp Meuser, Architekt BDA und Verleger, Meuser Architekten GmbH, Berlin, Germany

"Looking from Dhaka to the World: How Architectural Guides allow us to Understand Building Cultures"

Arch. Sayed Ahmed, President CICOP Net Confederation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

"Dhaka and its relation with maritime silk road"

Prof. Arch. Nina Avramidou, Founder of the Biennial BRAU. University of Florence

"Restoration technologies along the maritime silk road Italy - Bangladesh: past, present and future"

Prof. Arch. Maria Rita Amoroso, President CICOP Net Brazil

"Brazil and its relation with maritime silk road"

Eng. Gregory Penelis, Penelis Consulting Engineers S.A. Greece

"Advanced structural Restoration Technologies of Masonry Monuments"

12.30 (local time)

LUNCH

13.00 - 14.30 (local time); (9.00. 14.30 Rome time)

By **Participants in BRAU6 Biennial of Restoration** (In physical presence or in Live streaming)

SELECTED PAPERS BRAU6 (10 minutes each one)

14.30 -15.00 (local time)

- GROUP DISCUSSION, certificate for young Bangladeshi heritage Architects and CONCLUSIONS

VISIT TO DHAKA MUSEUM and closing the discussion.

- **9.00-14.00 (local time)**

HERITAGE TOUR (MIEVEAL CAPITAL OF SONARGAON AND ITS CRAFT MARKETS) and LUNCH included.

15.00 (local time)

Return to Dhaka intercontinental Hotel and farewell.

SOME IMPORTANT REMARKS

Local Organizers cannot accompany BRAU6 Participants at the airport. The event venue Bishwa Shahitya Kendro is close from hotel InterContinental Dhaka, IHG and 5 star hotel in Shahbag (previously known as hotel Sheraton), but far from the airport and the transport system of Dhaka requires the help of a native tourist police/airport authority to reserve a taxi to reach . Hence, it is suggested that all participants arrive on the same day in Dhaka and travel to the venue with the same transport vehicle. After you reach your hotel, a microbus will be there ready to move to take all of you in and around Dhaka which will be reserved by the local organizers. In fact, a vehicle will be reserved for the foreigners, for a whole tenure 3 day: 29-30-31 October.

More information will be provided later by contacting the local organizers (see also the BRAU6 website). After the closing event on day 2, we'll move on to the medieval capital Sonargaon, so it's suggested that we all stay at the same hotel, the Hotel InterContinental Dhaka (Shahbag). Local organizers can take people staying at this Hotel to show some interesting places in Dhaka.

BRAU6 participants, after having decided how many days they will stay in Dhaka, can explore the new Capital and set a tour schedule according to the flight date, could be after 1st November. The hotels here in

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Dhaka are very friendly and can help you to reach the airport.

Resort payment, food, vehicle reservation could be paid as a package. Depending on how many attendees will join, this expense should be split equally.

Please take note that for tourists from Europe and America, it is allowed to get visa “on arrival” at the airport easily. Participants from African and Asian countries can contact Bangladeshi embassies to nearby cities in well advance and contact them for more details.

Contact persons

Arch. Sayed Ahmed, President CICOP Net Bangladesh (ar.sayedahmed@gmail.com)

Md. Firoj Alam, (01818563637, firojbsk@gmail.com)

Information will be provided regularly on the website:

<https://www.cicop.it/brau/en/brau6-presentation/>

BRAU6 MASTER CONFERENCE

on the old city of Mosul

by Mounir Bouchenaki

UNESCO Advisor for Cultural Heritage

Brief synthesis:

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UNESCO is setting up for the reconstruction of this city a project “for the revival of the spirit of Mosul”, according to the declaration of Mrs. Audrey Azoulay, Director General expressed in 2018, after the defeat of Daesh which occupied the historic city from 2014 to 2017.

It is recalled the history of international conventions concerning the preservation of heritage in the event of war. UNESCO was created after the Second World War and in 1954 enabled the adoption of the Hague Convention.

Unfortunately, this Convention could not be applied in Mosul, just as it could not be implemented in the war-torn Lebanon of the 1980s, because the drafters of the Hague Convention did not no provision for the destruction of heritage in the event of civil war, only the destruction resulting from armed conflicts between two states.

This situation generated a second UNESCO Convention in 1970, concerning the protection of works of art and the fight against the illicit traffic in works of art.

To illustrate this point, we evoke several examples of heritage assets and monuments degraded or destroyed during civil wars and which did not fall within the scope of the Hague Convention: the National museum of Beirut in 1991 , Dubrovnik, the museum and the churches of Vukovar in 1992 in Croatia, and then the destruction in Mostar and Sarajevo in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

After the destruction of Sarajevo in 1993, for which the Hague Convention could not be activated, the need arose to work on a new updating of this 1954 Convention.

A British jurist, Sir Patrick Boylan from UCL, carried out an assessment and, in 1999, a second Protocol to this Convention was drafted, this time taking into account the destruction caused by new types of conflict. This second Protocole was adopted in The Hague in 1999.

Alongside UNESCO’s international proposals, protection institutions have been able to be set up locally, such as, for example, the Committee for the Protection of the Temples of Angkor Wat, created in the aftermath of the war in Cambodia, and run jointly by Japan and France.

The rebirth of Mosul, illustrated by slides.

Mosul, located on the Tigris, is the second largest city in Iraq and the capital of the province of Nineveh, 350 km north of Baghdad.

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The name of the city comes from the name of a bridge over the Tigris. Mosul is mentioned several times in the Bible. This very old city was home to all religions, with their associated places of worship.

Occupied since 2014 by Daesh, which made it its capital, the old town was completely destroyed when Daesh withdrew. Today, the city is empty of its inhabitants, displaced to Erbil.

UNESCO has 55 million dollars for the reconstruction of three religious monuments: the al-Nouri mosque, the Notre Dame de l'Horloge church, belonging to the Dominicans, and the Al Tahira cathedral church, Syriac Catholic. A joint Team from UNESCO and the Iraqi experts from Niniva province and from the Department of Antiquities from Bagdad are progressing towards the completion of this project

The al-Nouri mosque, which was Daesh's headquarters, is completely destroyed, including its 1,000-year-old Al-Hadba minaret (leaning minaret, symbol of the city).

In the Syriac Catholic Cathedral Church, during the study for reconstruction, the oldest church in Mosul, Al-Tahira, dating from the 6th century, was found.

Whether for the mosque or for the churches, all the bricks and all the old materials were recovered as much as possible from the scree to be reused in the reconstruction and restoration.

Today, the population is gradually returning to Mosul. She lives in the houses, some still in ruins in precarious conditions. The activities of life are slowly resuming, bakeries are reappearing. But UNESCO also ensures that the reconstruction of individual houses respects the architectural coherence of the districts of the old town and its monuments.

Finally, the presentation focuses on the presentation of ALIPH, the International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas, created in Geneva in 2017, and whose function is to ensure, in collaboration with UNESCO and other specialized Agencies, the conservation of heritage and architecture of countries at war.

ALIPH is presently contributing in particular to the rehabilitation of the Mosul museum, badly damaged by Daesh. Two major institutions are in charge of this project, the Louvre Museum and the World Monuments Fund, working closely with the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and Museums.

On the role of cultural NGOs and the silk roads network

by Dr Elena Korka

Honorary Director General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage

President of the Hellenic Committee of the Blue Shield

Brief synthesis:

The ancient Silk Road formed the first bridge between the East and the West forming an important network that extended over land, but also included sea trading routes. This paper examines how a historic network of routes enabled the exchange not only of silk and other expensive goods, but also cultures, ideas, innovations and religions, shaping the world as we know it today. The paper presents how the case of the interconnection between the different civilizations and Greek culture through the mutual exchange of artistic ideals proves to be a timeless pattern producing the interaction between cultures transcending historical periods, cultural spheres of inspiration and geographic locations. Therefore it is essential for NGOs dealing with cultural issues to continuously strive to protect the cultural assets of the countries involved.

Keywords: Silk Road, cultural routes, interconnection, Gandhara, cultural heritage, cultural cooperation, Hellenic Committee of the Blue Shield

“My story after I left Afghanistan and how life goes on and in between just some highlights of the women that I photographed in exile in Europe”

by Eng. Fatimah Hossaini

One of the 10 Winners of the First Hypatia International Award

BRAU6 KEY NOTE LECTURES

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Prof. Dr Elena Pecchi¹oni¹, Dr Francesca Briani², Arch. Maria Di Benedetto³, Prof. Carlo Alberto Garzonio¹, Dr Eleonora Pica¹, Dr Teresa Salvatici¹, Prof Alba Patrizia Santo¹

The Memorial Chapel (formerly Holy Trinity Church) of the Chiesa Evangelica Valdese in Florence. Surveys and characterization of decorative plasters, for a conservative restoration proposal

¹Department of Earth Sciences, University of Florence; ²Adarte S.n.ch. , Florence, Italy; ³Department of Architecture, University of Florence, Italy.

Abstract

The focus of this research concerns the Memorial Chapel, a site of historical and artistic interest showing a memorial character; the chapel is located in the *Chiesa Evangelica Valdese* in Florence. To contextualize the importance of the Memorial Chapel within the city's history, we need to look at the rise of the English community in Florence during the 19th century. This led to the establishment of the first Anglican church in the city, the Holy Trinity Church, built in 1843 by the architect Domenico Giraldi on the site where the *Chiesa Evangelica Valdese* now stands. Around 1890, in the same place, the construction of a new neo-Gothic building started, by the famous architect George Frederik Bodley; it was completed in 1904. The layout of the church that we see today, consists of a hall with three naves, a presbytery in the north wall, a sacristy, and a library to the side of the church and a space dedicated to memory, the Memorial Chapel. Only in 1967, the monumental complex was ceded by the Anglican community to the Waldensian community, taking the name of the *Chiesa Evangelica Valdese*.

The Memorial Chapel was retained within the Chiesa Evangelica Valdese and remains a separate space, as it does not have the function of a worship place that the church currently performs. The decorations on the walls of the Memorial Chapel have also been preserved, unlike the other wall decorations in the church, some of which were covered up because they were considered "superfluous", in accordance with the Waldensian liturgical tradition.

The aim of this interdisciplinary research was to study the most damaged areas of the painted plaster walls of the chapel, in order to find out its peculiar history given the interest in the preservation of this

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environment, place of remembrance and commemoration, as established in its first phase of construction. For this purpose, samples of plaster and mortar were collected in different areas, and then mineralogical, petrographic and microchemical analyses were performed. The degraded walls were digitally reconstructed through detailed photographic mapping thus obtaining the missing architectural relief. This study made it possible to highlight the degradation phenomena on the walls and reconstruct the events that led to their formation, providing a valuable tool for targeted restoration.

Dr. Eng. Gregory Penelis (Penelis Consulting Engineers SA, Arch. Murat Tabanlıoğlu, Riba, AIA, Tabanlıoğlu Architects, Prof. Eng. George Penelis, Emeritus Professor of AUTH, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Restoration and Expansion of the Halki Theological School in Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

The Halki Theological School is located in the island of Halki (Heybeliada) in the Bosphorus sea of Istanbul. It is the largest building complex of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its function has always been as a higher school or University. The main historical building is a three story unreinforced masonry structure with a timber roof, category A listed by the Ministry of Culture, with a total area of 8,000s.m. It has been erected in its current form in 1896 following a previous collapse by earthquake. It has undergone local maintenance and restoration works, yet it has not undergone a complete restoration since the time it was built. The complex also includes a single storey masonry building with jack arch roof that houses the kitchen and a single storey masonry building with timber roof that is the barn..

At the request of his Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew a complete design has been developed for the structural, architectural, and functional restoration and upgrading of the school, so that it may be used as a modern educational institution campus that will include library, dorms, workshop classrooms, lecture halls and a modern auditorium. The design has been funded by Mr. Athanasios Martinos and has already been completed and a building permit containing all the approvals from the Heritage Council has been issued. The design was executed under the coordination of Penelis Consulting Engineers and with the leadership of Tabanlıoğlu Architects.

The design foresees for the historical building the structural strengthening by introducing stiffer diaphragms, modification of the attic to an accommodation ward, modernization of the E&M facilities of the building, addition of emergency staircases and elevators for disabled access and application of waterproofing and

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climate control for the Library that is located on the ground floor on a new slab on grade. The existing kitchen building, that has serious settlements issues will be demolished and reconstructed.

The existing barn, also a category A listed building, is transformed into a multipurpose hall for banquets or diners by introducing an new CLT roof.

Finally a new underground auditorium as well as E&M spaces are created with the use of green roof in order not to affect the historical site (fig.2) with a total area of 1,800m².

The budget of the project is 25 million Euro and is scheduled to start within 2023.

Dr Sabah Ferdi, (Director of Research, Emeritus of CNRA, Algiers)

The heritage of modern concrete architecture: the case of the Sacred Heart Cathedral of Algiers

Abstract

Concrete is a building material that has revolutionized modern architecture by allowing the realization of ambitious and daring buildings such as the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Algiers, which is the subject of this article.

This cathedral of Algiers, built between 1952 and 1956, is one of the most emblematic works of modern architecture in concrete. Designed by the architects Paul Herbé and Jean le Couteur, it is a remarkable example of the use of reinforced and prestressed concrete in the construction of a religious building. Its construction has been a source of controversy and debate from its conception to its completion. When this modern movement was launched in architecture, the Algerian colony was a land of experimentation, the Metropole was “wary” of a new innovative construction system for the time and where the stone through a structure in load-bearing walls was the building material par excellence. Many authors have written about the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Algiers, analyzing its architectural characteristics in relation to the movement of structural expressionism, its historical and political context, as well as its cultural and patrimonial significance.

Today, the development of modern concrete architecture is a major issue for the preservation of architectural heritage of the twentieth century in Algeria and elsewhere the debate is launched between the name of heritage of the twentieth or colonial. (Indeed, since 2013, many rehabilitation operations are launched in Algiers, Oran, Annaba ... to preserve this heritage) because it also allows to preserve the

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collective memory and witness the evolution of architecture and construction over time. It is by focusing on the cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Algiers as an emblematic and significant example of this architectural movement that I propose to expose you during this conference.

Mr. Harry Tzalas (Historian, President of Hellenic Institute of Ancient and Mediaeval Alexandrian Studies and President of the Hellenic Institute for the Preservation of Nautical Tradition)

A 1603 plan of Alexandria raised by a spy helps for a realistic restructuring of the city

Abstract

A detailed plan of Alexandria made in 1603 by a Venetian spy, with three letters in Catalan sent by the Marques de Santa Cruz to the King of Spain, were traced in 1996 at the Archivos General de Simacas, Valladolid, Spain. The plan was meant to be used for an attack on Alexandria to appropriate the *Caravana*, a large vessel transporting the yearly tribute of Egyptian grain to Constantinople, as well as looting the city and making numerous slaves. This plan is important because contrary to others that were drawn with fantasist details, the Simancas' made for the use of a military operation has numerous realistic details. It is the only plan of Alexandria known to have been drawn by a spy.

Prof. Eng, George Penelis, (Emeritus Prof. of AUTH, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki Greece)

The rotunda of Thessaloniki structural assessment using the design means of past and present

Abstract

Task of this paper is the presentation of a **comparative structural assessment** to gravity loads and seismic actions of Rotunda of Thessaloniki, a very imposing circular monument resembling the Pantheon of Rome covered by a huge dome of 24.5 m in diameter built in about 300 A.D. Rotunda was first adapted for use as a Christian church in about 400 A.D. while in the 16th century A.D. it was transformed, in turn, to a

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mosque. Today it is used for cultural and religious events. After the Thessaloniki earthquake (magnitude 6.2 grades in Richter scale, 1978) the monument had shown extensive damage and a tendency to collapse. Using the design means of that period the structural assessment and the rehabilitation of the Monument was elaborated by the author of this paper (1980) Forty years later, in 2020, some small cracks (1,0 to 3,0 mm in width) appeared in one of the two most damaged and rehabilitated piers. The Ephorate for the **Monuments of Thessaloniki** asked the author of this paper and designer of the intervention of 1980, to proceed to a new structural assessment taking into consideration the findings on site. So, we had the opportunity to make a comparative study for the results of the structural assessment of the monument using the design means of the past (1980) with those of the present (2020) which we present in the paper. Main conclusion of this assessment is that the capacity curve of the structural system determined on the basis of inelastic analysis of the building (modern approach) lies in the boundaries of the upper and lower bound theorems that were used in 1980 for the assessment of the structural capacity of the monument.

Arch. Ahmed Sayed, (President, CICOP Net Bangladesh)

The river fortification in Dhaka region: how piracy problem of ancient maritime Silk Road was capitalized by the Mughals to establish their Empirical dominance in Bengal.

Abstract

There is a paradoxical conception in our history that whether the invaders like Mughals have renovated and mounded the conquered forts of erstwhile independent Sultanate rulers and Hindu landlords, or erected them as a victory mark of their bloodshed cost in Bengal's riverine topography. Some scholars also believe, they just logically positioned the frontiers to save the newly established capital Dhaka from the raids of Arakanese and Portuguese pirates. The second one is more acceptable proof, but still does not give an overall picture of the context. Why have the rulers from Delhi erected a group of river forts to guard the water routes to Dhaka and other places of strategic importance? Was it only reason that the Mughal interest to establish an Islamic city within a fortified belt, as the number of mosques in today's old portion of Dhaka city indicates the significance or there were more other catalysts to facilitate ancient maritime silk road; this study will try to focus on that.

The research method might reexamine some Mughal constructions of Dhaka region with extensive literature reviews of previous scholars to justify the new logics and conceptions and eradicate the misconceptions of medieval Bengal. These river forts along with the trade centers are definitely the witness of such era, which reflects the time of the world's most prosperous dynasty, its conquest and associated defensive shelters of

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in a far distant and a troublesome province in an innovative way. Including these forts as series monuments category in the nomination process of the UNESCO's World Heritage List would be the prior recommendation of this reseArch.

Keywords: Medieval Bengal, Mughal expansion, Dhaka, Maritime Silk road, Defense Heritage.

Arch. Paolo Caggiano (already General Secretary of CICOP Italia, and president of the Order of Architects of Pistoia, Italy)

The computerized census of cultural heritage is the premise for effective protection, conservation and enhancement of symbolic, social and cultural meanings and roles.

Abstract

Censuses are consolidated tools for promoting knowledge of architecture. A deeper relationship with architectural and urban forms can in fact develop through the progressive refinement of observation skills which, a qualified gaze can promote, not only among architects, but more generally with regard to society, in order to highlight the fundamentally collective value of architecture.

The project for the Census of the Churches of the Italian Dioceses is included in a broader framework of description and enhancement of the cultural assets of the various fields: historical-artistic, architectural, archival and library.

In addition to the obligations deriving from canon law and state legislation, the inventory of the cultural assets of the Catholic Church is of an urgent necessity, as a premise for effective actions of protection, conservation and enhancement of symbolic, social and cultural meanings and roles aimed at a heritage linked to communities for centuries, but often subject to influences and actions that compromise its very identity.

The ecclesiastical information system therefore does not respond to mere documentary meanings but, enhancing the compilation activity, then foresees scenarios of complex integration and cultural fruition that responds to pastoral and cultural indications. The tool for the computerized inventory aims at the census of churches owned by the church, ie the entire architectural heritage for worship owned by the church.

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To enhance the aspects of information and communication, a general coordination is indispensable which guarantees its homogeneity and controls its objectivity. This coordination therefore manages a flow of reciprocal communication between central structures and territorial realities, simplified by information technologies but based on the recognition of subjects and functions. The activity that supports this project requires awareness and sharing of the nature and objectives pursued by those who are involved, in various capacities and with different qualifications, in the initiative.

Arch. Lucio Fontana (Municipality of Modena, CICOP Italia Onlus)

Modena, Italy. The rule of Municipality of Modena in urban planning and construction.

Some cases of recovery of urban areas within the historic centre.

A huge past to use. Recovered spaces, spaces to be recovered: balance sheet and prospects

Abstract

Former Convent of the Dominican nuns: New ch. Sigonio socio-psycho-pedagogical and musical high school;
San Paolo district: New school complex for primary schools in the historic centre, new library of the Faculty of Law, opera singing headquarters of the Vecchi - Tonelli Conservatory;

Former Monastery of San Geminiano: The new headquarters of the Faculty of Law;

Palazzo Solmi: from a noble palace to the seat of the city's cultural institutions.

The historic urban centre, reorganized at the end of the 17th century with the movement of the Estense court from Ferrara to Modena, is characterized by the presence of numerous large buildings built starting from the mid-16th century intended to house the institutions with which the new ducal city had to equip itself. Above all monasteries and convents were often built using the same architects made available to the dukes.

These large buildings, often characterized by large internal porticoed or green spaces, are then used over the years with different uses, in the succession of local and national political events, with particular importance in correspondence with the structures determined by the Unification of Italy and then after the Second World War where many services, provided for by the new legal systems (hospitals, schools, etc.)

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are still concentrated within the historic city and located within ancient convent structures.

At the beginning of the 1980s, with what was called the “Piano Cervellati”, urban planning of the Municipality of Modena identified the historic inhabited center on the one hand and the quality suburbs on the other.

The task of an initial analysis of the great architectural heritage present in the center defined as “historic” falls to the architect Pier Luigi Cervellati with the identification of the possible uses of the great architecturally relevant heritage finally rediscovered, starting from the great.

Prof. Galila El Kadi, (Emeritus research director at the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement IRD, France, and Professeur des universités françaises)

The renovation of Paris post office-Louvre: A controversial issue

Abstract

Located in the heart of Paris, next to the Louvre museum, the central post office of the Louvre (formerly the Hôtel des Postes and currently administratively referenced “Paris post office - Louvre”) is a central office of *La Poste in Paris*. It is one of the most important landmarks in the historical 1st arrondissement, one of the four central districts of historical Paris. The Hausmanian building occupying a trapezoidal 3.5 ha plot, was designed by the architect Julien Guadet and completed in 1886. During more than a century, the central post office, opened 24 hours, has played a major role in the communication and exchanges between the peoples, at local, regional and international levels; has ensured the dissemination of the the ideas developed in the press and guaranteed the access to bank services. The revolution of the modes of communications has diminished its role, but not the building value, underwent major renovation work between the beginning of 2016 and the end of 2021. This vast and ambitious architectural and urban project was designed by Dominique Perrault associated with Jean-François Lagneau, chief architect of historical monuments. Inaugurated on January 10, 2022, the restructuration project has transformed the former building in a mixed uses ones, comprising: In addition to the post office, it accommodated social housing, a luxury hotel on the top two floors (as well as a restaurant and a panoramic terrace) and a green interior square organized around shops. Public reception is maintained on the ground floor and the basements has still housing the parking lot for postal vehicles. The first floor and its entresol became offices.

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In this paper we will first relate the history of the post office, shedding the light on its architecture, urban context and its social, economical and cultural role. In a second time, we will present the major rehabilitation and building reuse projects achieved in the two central districts of Paris during the last two decades. We will then describe the Office post rehabilitation project and finally report on the controversy raised by the heritage conservation associations about this “complete renovation”.

Prof. Arch. Nina AVRAMIDOU and Prof. Arch. Roberto Corazzi (CICOP Italia Onlus, UNIFI)

Rediscovering the monumental complex of Modena's town hall: history, technologies, restoration

Abstract

The study is aimed at highlighting the parameters that define the factors of historical importance of the Palace, retracing the historical stages and the most significant political events connected to the vicissitudes of the Palace. An attempt was made to carefully identify the most significant architectural, use, structural and ideological-decorative values, from a perspective that favors functional, and formal and emotional characteristics at the same time.

The history of the Town Hall of Modena is undoubtedly the result of a succession of construction episodes closely connected with the civil history of the city. Retracing the most significant stages of the civic and political life of the city of Modena, the historical aggregations relating to three distinct temporal spaces are highlighted: 1) creation of the original nuclei on emerged archaeological pre-existences, 2) from the sixteenth century to the unification of Italy , 3) from the unification of Italy to the middle of the twentieth century. This subdivision was found to be sufficiently appropriate for a rough study.

The planivolumetric modifications of the single buildings making up the complex of the Palace are specified, in chronological sequence, including the interventions of limited entity, in order to trace the possible heterogeneity and constructive discontinuity between the single bodies (type of connection between walls, historical technologies , degree of solidity, etch.).

The more properly historical investigation, assisted by a careful diagnostic campaign (both material and typological) takes place through the technological reading of the complex: quality of materials, state of conservation, clamping and construction typologies, allowing to trace the main achievements and

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modifications that have occurred over the centuries from the origin up to today. they put forward hypotheses of historical aggregations, in our opinion, worthy of more in-depth investigations (of a multidisciplinary nature), as they would still allow some pre-existing structures dating back to the most remote period of Modena history to be highlighted in which significant traces of the urban centrality can already be found of the Palace, expressed in physically aclearly perceptible forms.

Arch. Chrysantos Pissarides (President ICOMOS - Cyprus Section)

Water Infrastructures in Cyprus

In addition to being a commodity of the utmost vital importance for the existence and survival of man, water has always played, and is still playing, a decisive role in the quality and way of life of humankind, in the formation of cultures, habits and customs and, by extension, in the architecture and the infrastructure of a country.

Despite the fact that Cyprus is an island, it has a mountainous topography with two large mountain ranges running across the central and western part and the northern coast of Cyprus respectively, namely Troodos and Pentadaktylos mountains, whose fringes stretch all the way to the shores. As a result, several rapid torrents are formed, some of which have continuous flow all year round. In times past, in order to facilitate the movement and transport of goods and minerals from the mountains all the way to the ports, several stone bridges were built in the mountainous areas consisting of one, two or even three arches and having either a flat or a curved floor. Most bridges are located in mountainous areas near mining areas and in the Krasochoria Wine Region. In the semi-mountainous areas as well as on the foothills of the two mountain ranges, cisterns were built to collect and store the water brought down by the rivers so that people were able to water and sustain their crops, something that those who lived in the mountainous areas had no need to do. The water supply and distribution to the residential houses was achieved via the Community public water taps that were installed throughout all the villages of Cyprus, as well as via water taps that were constructed wherever there were mosques for the sake of the ritual washing of the faithful prior to prayer. Public or Private Hammam Baths also existed and were found, for the most part, in the urban areas of Cyprus, where people had the socio-economic ability either to have their own private hammams or to visit the one located in their hometowns.

Watermills were mainly situated at lower elevations, that is at semi-mountainous rural areas, given that in the highlands the volume of water flow was not as great as to apply the gravity force needed to operate and turn the impeller of a watermill, but also due to the fact that in the mountainous locations there were no

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grain or olive crops.

Where there were no nearby rivers and water had to be transported, mainly to urban lowland areas, aqueducts were used. Nowadays, medieval stone bridges have been replaced by large-scale concrete bridges, while community taps, hammams and cisterns have given way to plumbing/water installations inside dwellings, to bathrooms, water tanks as well as to large water dams, the capacity of which reaches even millions of tons of water.

Finally, our picturesque fishing harbors have been replaced by vast port facilities and marinas serving passenger and/or commercial ships and private yachts.

The aim of this presentation is to make an introduction to the water infrastructures in Cyprus, an area that requires/deserves extensive study and research. The recording and documentation of all the ancient and traditional water infrastructures will contribute decisively to the further investigation, to the enrichment as well as to the exploitation not only of their natural but also of their cultural characteristics, with the ultimate goal of facilitating and at the same time ensuring both the elaboration of properly targeted studies, as well as the selection and implementation of appropriate conservation, restoration and management strategies for said monuments.

Arch. Valentina Satolli (Municipality of Orvieto, Italy)

The restoration of Palazzo Simoncelli in Orvieto and the museum set-up of the integrated center for documentation, research and experimentation of Orvieto ceramics.

Abstract

In the last twenty years of the thirteenth century, while the Palazzo de Popolo was being built, the perimeter of the large square, bordered on the south-west side by an imposing private building with all characteristics of the Orvieto civil architecture of the thirteenth century. As happens in many other cases, in the sixteenth century the palace, at the time owned by the family Simoncelli, was enlarged and transformed and the new facade, with squared windows and ashlar portal with loggia, definitively assumed the function of architectural backdrop of the preserved square until today. Purchased by the Municipality of Orvieto in the 70s, it was the seat of the District Court until 1999 and immediately later, the Administration destined it as the headquarters of the Integrated Center for documentation, research and ceramic experimentation.

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The intervention, divided into two aspects, concerned on the one hand restoration work in the building and on the other, the creation of the technical volume of the stairwell/elevator inside a building minor adjacent to the building itself. The functional distribution of the spaces foresees that the ground floor, in addition to the entrance hall, is intended for workshops for potters, the main floor for the Museum of Ceramic Tradition and the second floor for offices, library, restoration laboratories and deposits. Once the works were completed in 2008, the building was assigned to another destination for a decade until when in 2020 the Umbria Region financed the creation of the museum set-up that is currently under construction. The exhibition process of the project develops following a chronological progression from the Etruscan era until the first half of the twentieth century.

Of absolute importance, and central part of the exhibition, is the group of archaic majolica from from the Curti Donation (over 300 pieces that will be previewed), which represents the most eminent character of the Orvieto ceramic tradition and at the same time the set of majolica most significant archaic exhibited in an Italian civic museum.

Arch. Md. Bakebillah (*Ass. Professor ,Department of Folklor, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University. Bangladesh*)

The restoration of Maritime Silk Road: the less discovered gems of Khulna Region of Bengal

Abstract

The worldwide trading history of Bengal belongs to thousands of years in which the Maritime Silk Road has an important role. It was an extensive network of trading routes (from 130 B.ch. E. until 1453 ch. E) that began to connect East and West which was important not only for trade but at the same time also had a great impact on culture and heritage. For example, salt, jute, honey, grains, textile products, and horses were exported from the coastal range of Bengal and in return, they imported spices, camphor, porcelain, silk, sandal-wood, ivory and metals. At the same time, *Puthi*, folk music, tale and literature are written and developed by folk poets and writers such as Gazi-Kalu-Champabati or Banabibir Puthi in the southern part of Bengal where we found pictures of trade as well as religion, culture and heritage. Archaeological heritage sites are another evidence of that time for instance we can mention the name Kingdom of King Protapaditya and his sons King Vikramaditya of Jessore including the coastal area of Sundarban Mangrove forests and later of religious leader and social reformer Khan-E-Jahan Ali of Bagerhat. In this research, an outline and connection between the culture, heritage and maritime trade of the Khulna region from the ancient time to

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the 18th century will be described. The research methodology relies on primary sources where the archaeological documents and written texts are investigated from the perspectives of cultural context and secondary sources from the previous scholars. Although some previous works have been on trade and history, this research will find out a sketch of the culture and heritage of the coastal belt of the Bay of Bengal as well as the Khulna region which is closely related to and inspired by the maritime trade.

Keywords: Maritime Silk Road, Culture, Heritage, Trade, and Khulna region of Bengal.

Prof. Dr. Philipp Meuser (Architect and Publisher, Berlin/Kharkiv)

Traveling from Venice to Dhaka: How Architectural Guides Can Help to Value our Cultural Heritage

Abstract:

Architectural guides document the buildings of a city, describe them from an architectural or art-historical perspective, and situate them in their wider urban context. They are a little too specialized to be seen as pure travel guides, and a little too heavy on words to be seen as popular photo books. Nevertheless, it is hard to imagine the world of architecture without architectural guides. The genre has established itself across geographical, cultural, and religious borders as a valuable tool for evaluating the quality of a built environment. By definition, every architectural guide is a travel guide as well since architecture serves as a frame of reference for navigating a foreign environment, both as a social and a physical place.

Understanding architecture also means visiting unknown cultures and places. Only then do we learn how to classify our own traditions. However, how can we identify a context we have never heard of? Are we able to see anything we do not know? An architectural guide, a hybrid of travel guides and architectural criticism, is a helpful tool for this. To understand what this genre of books can contribute to our understanding of the built environment, we need to look to the history of travel culture. This journey also takes us into the history of architecture.

Key words: architectural guide, travel guide, architectural critic, city marketing

Arch. Stella Evangelidou (Department of Architecture, Frederick University)

The Municipal Market of the Old City Hall, in Nicosia

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Abstract

Throughout history, in various cultures, food markets have been considered important infrastructures located in urban centres, serving not only the functional needs of citizens, but also contributing to the social and cultural life of the city. The building that housed the Municipal Market of the old Town Hall, in Nicosia, from 1967 to 2018, was designed by the modernist architect Stavros Economou in a brutalist architectural vocabulary and was included in the national list of Heritage Buildings in 2011. The market closed after a decision taken by the municipal authorities to change its use from a market to a research center focusing on interactive media, smart systems and emerging technologies.

This study will begin with a historical reference to the markets of Nicosia in the 20th century in order to explain their socio-political as well as architectural significance. Two earlier markets in the same area will be analysed within the modernization process of the island of Cyprus under the British colonialism and the evolving architecture. The Economou market, that was built after the country's independence will also be explained in relation to political conflicts on the island but also from the perspective of architectural and economic boom during an era of optimism and progress in the 1960's.

The paper will present the characteristics of local Brutalist architecture and the importance of its protection and preservation through legislation. It will also discuss the current refurbishment for its new use as carried out by the municipality. Among the aims of this study are to raise questions about how this protection is perceived by the public and authorities and to discuss the relationship between the protection and preservation of the concrete architecture, the importance of the scheme and the change of use of a public building to offices, in historic settings that are nevertheless under pressure from economic development.

Prof. Eng. Vincenzo Sapienza (Ass. Professor, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Catania - Italy)

Valorisation and revitalization of historical architecture in fragile context. The open air laboratory of Aeolian Island.

Abstract

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The Historical Architecture is a significant fraction of the Culture Heritage of Italian country. Apart of the monumental cities, historical architecture characterizes small villages and the rural landscape, by making them precious and unrepeatable places. This is an additional value that forms a strategic resource for our society so, it must be adequately preserved and valorised. This approach could contribute in the revitalization of places that are facing an inexorable season of abandonment and depopulation.

In order to get this achievement, it is very important to improve the level of sensibility in the approach to the fragile building context of the stakeholders or, at list, mostly of them. This goal could be reached through a series of higher education activities addressed to who deal with it, such as university students and young designers of the Architecture, Engineering, Construction sector (AEC).

Recently, a research group formed in the Department of Civil Engineering and architecture of the University of Catania have begun these kind of actions, on the thematic of the requalification of the historical architecture. The first one of these was an Intensive Programme (in the framework of Erasmus Plus). Last year, a cycle of Summer School has started. In the future a pilot workshop will be developed (again in the framework of Erasmus Plus)

All events have assumed as open air laboratory the Aeolian Island, because of the interesting peculiarity of the local declination of the Mediterranean architecture, which is the Aeolian House. In particular, Filicudi has been chosen among the other isles of the archipelagos. In fact, it has preserved the features of the local architecture, thanks to the isolation of the place.

In the paper that will be presented, the author would like to develop a description of the mentioned activities and would like to share some considerations about this topic, on the base of the acquired experience.

Palazzo del Popolo a Orvieto e i suoi restauri. Visto che Valentina per tema ha scelto il *Museo della Ceramica*, mi sembra che la nostra *accoppiata* possa degnamente ricordare il nostro grande amico Alberto con due sue opere tangibili che, una vicina all'altra, lo legano e lo legheranno per sempre alla Città, alla Storia, al Restauro.

Arch. Raffaele Davanzo (Direttore ISAO, Istituto Storico Artistico Orvietano)

Il Palazzo del Popolo a Orvieto e i suoi restauri

Abstract

The Palazzo del Popolo in Orvieto was born in the context of the construction of the seats of the magistrates of the free medieval municipality of Orvieto. It was the seat of the Capitano del Popolo, the judiciary that took care of both the organization of the militias of the Municipality and the administration of Justice. It consists of a large upper hall for indoor meetings and a lower one, at square level, for public assemblies. The Palazzo was built in the last third of the XIII century, and presents many elements of sculptural decoration in the architectural parts, such as in the windows, which characterize the architecture in Orvieto of that period: and which largely derive from their first use by part of French workers in the Badia dei SS. Severo and Martirio and in the papal palaces. Two phases can be distinguished in the building: the first, on the left, with the two overlapping rooms and the large external staircase; and the right side, slightly later, which also includes the apartment of the Capitano del Popolo and the bell tower, separated from the first building by a public vaulted passage. A first major Arch. hitectural restoration was carried out at the end of the 19th century by Paolo Zampi, the same Arch. hitect who also oversaw the restoration of the Duomo. Thirty years ago, based on a project by the recently deceased Arch. hitect Alberto Satolli, the building was transformed into a Congress Centre, one of the City's major cultural reference points.

The above presentations, together or alone, will take place in Florence and Bangladesh (in physical presence) as well as - preliminary in live streaming - in all cities involved by the "cultural axis of BRAU6 Biennial: Italy (Venice, Florence, Brindisi, Lecce); Greece (Athens, Rhodes); Egypt (Cairo, Alexandria), Sudan (Khartoum); South Sudan (Ramciel), Ethiopia (Addis Abeba); Somalia (Mogadishu, Hargheisa); Djibouti (Djibouti); Saudi Arabia (Medina, Jeddah, Mecca); Yemen (Sanaa); India (Madurai, Madras-Chennai, Calcutta); Sri Lanka (Colombo); Bangladesh (Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna)

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Team Brazil/ Portugal

BRAU6 - The Luso Empire and Brazil on the Maritime Silk Road

GLOBAL TRADE, CONNECTED HISTORIES, SHARED INHERITANCES:

LUSO EMPIRE AND BRAZIL IN MARITIME SILK ROUTE

- **Rui D'Ávila Lourido, Historian, President of the Observatory for China and Cultural**

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Coordinator of UCCLA, Portugal

The Portuguese and the maritime silk route. This contribution will be from a historical perspective of the development of the Maritime Silk Road that from ancient times connected China to Europe. So, it will reflect on the influence of trade in the development of social and cultural influences and architectural influences, of the transformation of mentalities, in multiple aspects, from the artistic to fashion and European customs, with emphasis on Portugal.

- **Alice Santiago Faria (CHAM/ UNL)**

TechNetEMPIRE: methods and approaches for a social history of the built environment of the Portuguese empire. This contribution built upon and present and argue the methodology and results of the of the project **TechNetEMPIRE - Technoscientific networks in the construction of the built environment in the Portuguese Empire (1647-1871)**, which aimed to identify and analyze knowledge networks and flows and their transformation over time, following circuits of expertise, patterns and agents of dissemination and circulation of technoscience in the Portuguese Empire. YouTube: <https://youtu.be/iFF5PC0pvWs>

- **Beatriz Piccolotto Siqueira Bueno (FAUUSP)**

Networked military engineers: portuguese cities and fortresses on the maritime silk route. Research in History of Urbanization, Military architecture, military engineers. Studies on material culture and Cultural Landscape. This contribution aims to present archaeological sites of Portuguese matrix in the world, with emphasis on the maritime silk route, focusing on cities in North Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and India, seeking to analyze the atmosphere and the Lusitanian sensibility in the choice of strategic sites and respect for native preexistences.

- **Luciano Migliaccio (FAUUSP) and Renata Maria de Almeida Martins (FAUUSP, JP2 Barroco Açú FAPESP) - The artistic geography of Portuguese America and the silk route: circulation of objects and cultures.** Researches in History of Art, Architecture and Territory, Cultural Landscape, they are specialists in the studies on material and artistic culture - including on the Jesuit networks -, decolonial Studies, research on museums, arts and collections. They will present

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recent researches conducted by their team.

- **Alice Santiago Faria (CHAM/ UNL)**

Goa experts and expertise across and beyond the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean is a transnational space with a long tradition of connecting communities, people, knowledge and goods. This contribution will departure from a central space in the former Portuguese empire - Goa, the siege of the former Portuguese India - and look at the circulation of Goan experts. This experts educated in Goan military schools, played, as we shall see, an important role as agents of transformation of the built environment across the Portuguese empire.

- **Allan Pedro dos Santos Silva (Master, FAUUSP)**

Salvador and Goa in 16-18th century: the India Career and the silk sea route.

GLOBAL ECLECTICISM, CONNECTIONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

- **Miguel Buzzar (IAU-USP/ CAU-SP), Maria Rita Amoroso (CICOP.NET/ FAUUSP), Beatriz Bueno (FAUUSP) - Italian Platform.**
- **Fernanda Carvalho (Curator of Historical Archives of the Lyceum of Arts and Crafts of São Paulo)**

Inconspicuous connections: the eclectic legacy of oriental cultures in the training of craftsmen. São Paulo - 1870-1940

When the German avant-garde photographer Ilse Bing was in Persepolis, she portrayed shadows of architectural masses of great beauty. The unusual angles of Bing's shots will serve as an inspiration for the

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long-lived examples analyses in the library of training artisan labor for the decorative arts at the Lyceum of Arts and Crafts in São Paulo between 1870-1940. Which models were privileged? What triangulation did they propose between Persian or Greece, Europe and America? How were they used in drawing classes? *Inconspicuous connections: the eclectic legacy of oriental cultures in the training of craftsmen. São Paulo - 1870-1940* approaches the references in the high school style manuals to find beautiful material, Persepolis, near Pasargada, and other cities of the maritime and land silk route included.

- **Maria Rita Silveira de Paula Amoroso (Cicop.Net/ FAUUSP), Antonio Luis Ramos Sarasá Martin, (Institute SARASÁ/SP)**

The Silk Road and the Coffee Road -

A legacy in the way of living in BRAZIL.