

# ELEVEN YEARS OF VALLETTA PRINCIPLES: EVOLUTION AND PRACTICE OF URBAN HERITAGE GOVERNANCE

THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE APPROACH AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE URBAN  
HERITAGE GOVERNANCE

## THE COMMUNICATION FORM FOR SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE PRESERVATION-CONSERVATION



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- The management of historic cities is not only about preserving the living environment, but also about the people who use it;
- Anthropology recognizes that **communication** is the essence of culture and, in fact, the very essence of life itself;
- Culture consists of webs of concepts that people weave around themselves
- Communication - language, art, music, dance, text, movie, sound recording and software - are the tools people use to explain, reproduce, preserve and transform these value webs

In media theory, belonging to one of the cultures means seeing and knowing the world, communicating with it in such a way as to renew that culture day by day

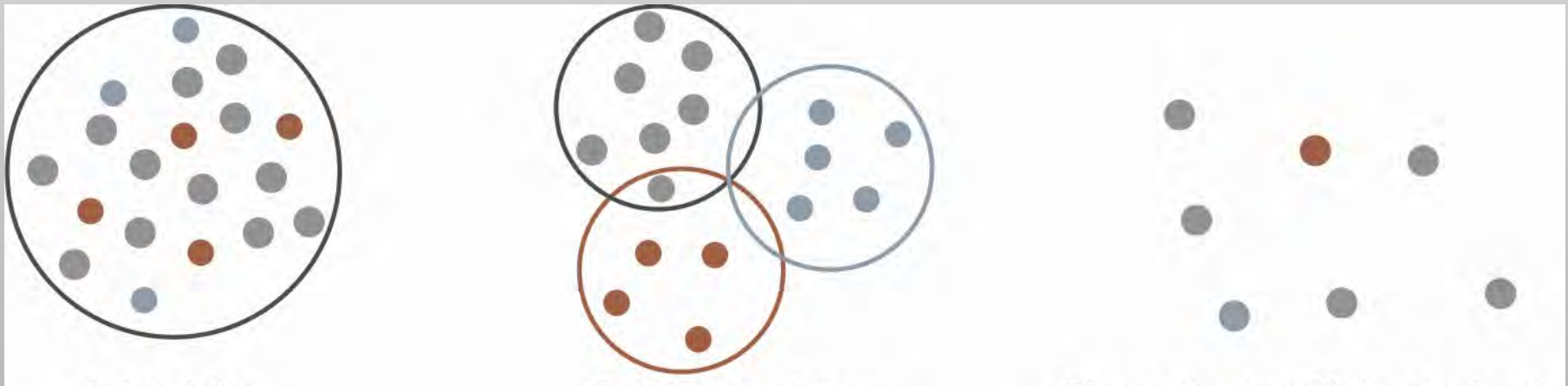


**ATĪVER LŌDZIN'!**

IZDRUKĀ APRAKSTU AR KARTI,  
ATKLĀJ KULDĪGAS LŌGU  
DAUDZVEIDĪBU,  
MEKLĒ BURTUS UN UZZINI,  
KAS AGRĀK BĪJA SENĀ KULDĪGĀ  
JEB SAVULAĪK GOLDINGENĀ!

- 1 Baznīcas iela 30
- 2 Baznīcas iela 36
- 3 Pasta iela 5
- 4 Mucenieku iela 8
- 5 Raiņa iela 5
- 6 Raiņa iela 7
- 7 Liepājas iela 8
- 8 Liepājas iela 38
- 9 1905. gada iela 12
- 10 Kaiju iela 3
- 11 Baznīcas iela 19
- 12 Baznīcas iela 17
- 13 Baznīcas iela 14
- 14 Sūdi bārs «Hercogs»,  
Kafejnīca «The Marmalade»





Society	Local communities	Experts, individual enthusiasts
Conservation of cultural heritage		

“Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.” Faro convention, 2005

**This explanation stresses participation of society in conservation of heritage, shared responsibility and the value of partnership, arguing that heritage must be conserved in the name of society, and not a small group of experts.**

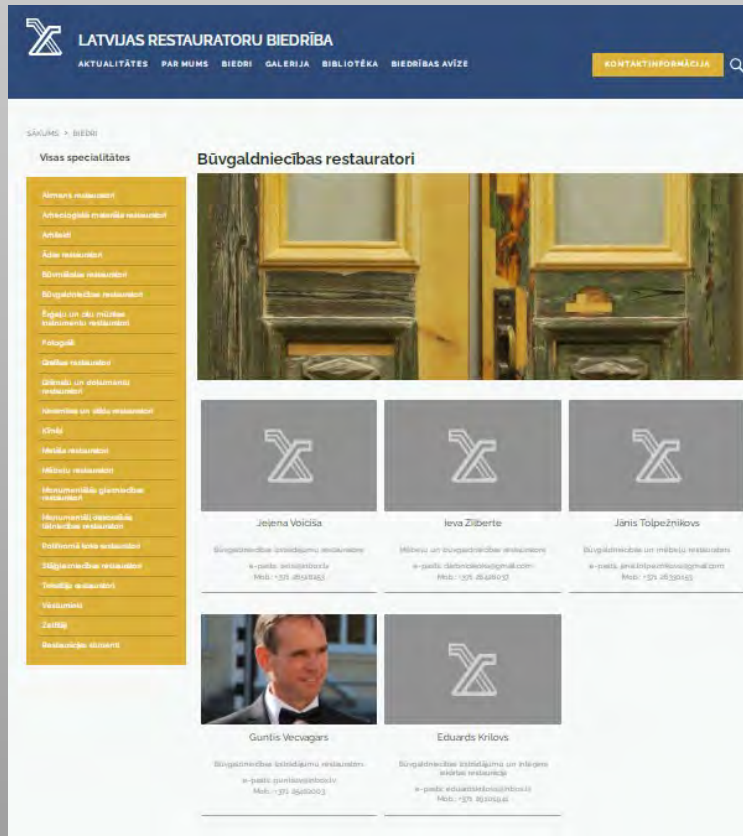
“A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.”

# Holy Grail or cultural heritage



Bringing society together with the cultural heritage

# Protection by isolation Conservation for conservators



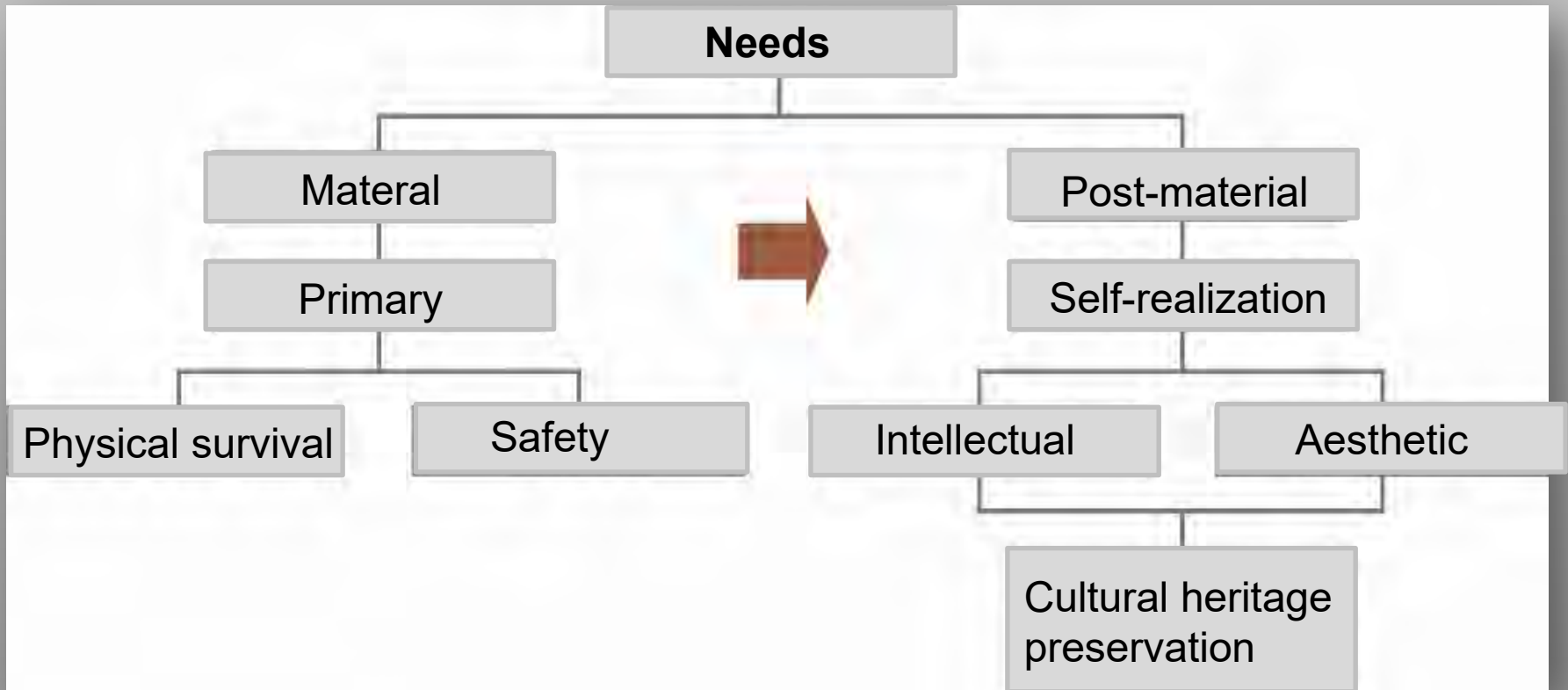
# Protection by public engagement Maintainance in supervision





Previous discourse -> protect heritage by isolating it from the people; the value of the heritage is determined by its authenticity and permanence through time

Existing discourse -> the necessity to fully integrate the cultural heritage in the local society; the value of the heritage is increased by using it

# NEEDS AND VALUE CHANGES



# REGULAR WORKSHOPS OF HISTORIC WINDOW RESTORATION

- The residents of the buildings, with their manual labour, time, attitude
- 
- municipal support - financial, documentary and demonstration and supervision of the work of a restorer / consultant
- 
- gain access to historical evidence through their conservation activities

• Every year more and more historic windows are renewed and residents **learn about maintenance** of buildings, accepting it as a useful tool for living in a historic environment.

• Window restoration activities are a **reason for communicating** heritage with professionals and enthusiasts as well as neighbors and other residents of the historic center.

• It is an opportunity to understand the living in the historic center, also for **newcomers** - fostering belonging to the environment and its values.

# KULDIGA: GOLDINGEN IN COURLAND



The special character of the old town is formed by more than 400 historic buildings, 60% of which are wooden buildings built in the 17th - 19th centuries. The inhabitants of these buildings live for several generations there, but the Soviet-era ideology and the resulting joint ownership have led to a change in attitudes.

**People have come to realize** that museums, churches and castles are a valuable cultural heritage, but less so that the building they live in from birth is just as valuable a cultural heritage that also needs to be treated with care.





Ēku logu informācijas ievākšana, labošana, pārvaldība

### Darbs ar lietotni

Aptvertošas vaivākas lietošnes viēnā, tāl skatīt ar lauka apstākļos lietojamas lietošnes. Veicēdarbu lauka vidē, izmantojot ArcGIS Field Maps lietošni un ArcGIS QuickCapture lietošni (tikai oriēntēti atbilstošā ierīcē skatīt). Lietošnēm jābūt uzinstalētām uz darbinieka viedierīcēs, kā arī jāpiekļūst ar savu ArcGIS Online lietotājdraudzību un paroli, lai piekļūtu resursiem.

ArcGIS Field Maps skatiet karti ar nosaukumu "Logu apsekošana-viedierīcē". Šī lietošne ir konkrēti kārta ir pamata rīka, kā labot un ievērst, kā arī skatīt datus par ēkām un to dzīvokļiem logu kontekstā. ArcGIS QuickCapture skatiet projektu ar nosaukumu "Ēku fasāžu fotoattēlojums".

Pēc šīs datu ievākšanas (tai skaitā, atmlu uzņemšanas, pievienošanas), iespējama veikta dzīvokļu tabulas informācijas aizpildīšana un attiecīgo āķas loģu atmlu lejupielādi no āķas pielikumiem (potenciāli, nodzēstot bīdī kā pielikums pie āķas, lai nedubliētu atmlus pie āķas un dzīvokļa) un augšupielādi pie konkrētiem dzīvokļiem tabulā. Lai labotu datus, skatiet Datu labošanas sadaļu.

## Datu labolana

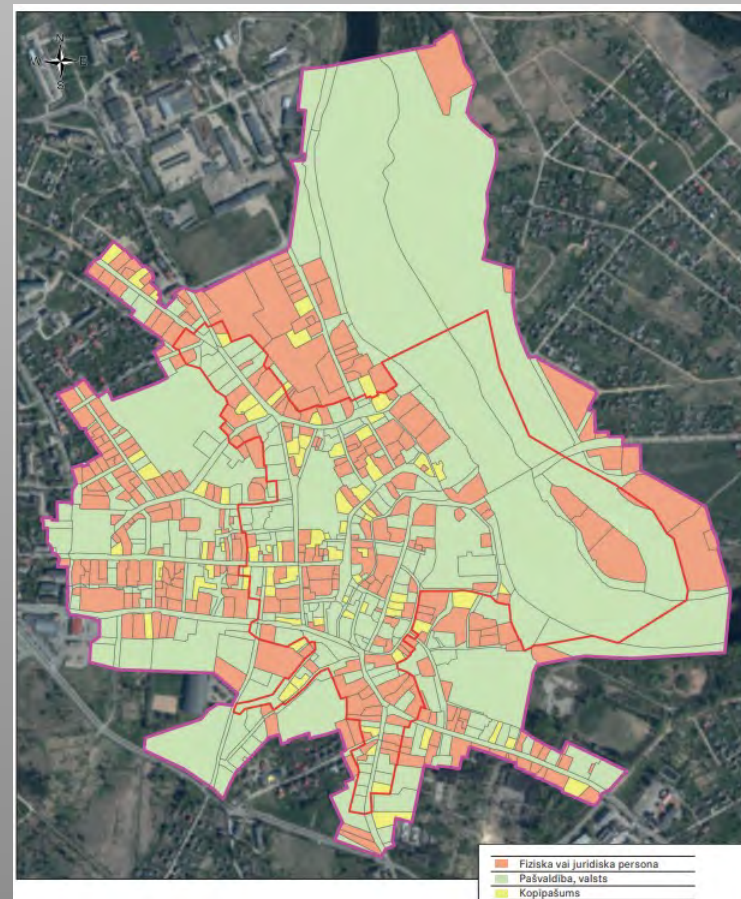
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## Datu pārskats

Sadāšā Datu pārsūtīšana iespējama interaktīvi izpēstot datus, pārtīstot divdabiskiem un šķēm pārvērtotus atbilst, iegūst kopasvilkumu par datiem dažādos laukumos griezumos. Nepieciešamības gadījumā šķē tabulas datus un divdabiskus no informatīvā lodžina var lejupielādēt \*.csv formātā, tai skaitā lejupielādējami arī interaktīvajiem piesūtiem atbilstošā filtrēti dati.

### Orientati atteli

Ar ArcGIS QuickCapture iespējams ieviestie orientācie smēli skatāmi Oriēnoti smēli sadalā, pievienotāā loorikā un to uzņemšanas vieta, smēli iekļautā terhorā skatāmi kartā.



# FROM 2010 – START





Kuldīga

June 3 at 10:30 AM · 🌐

# IN 2022 – 35 HOUSES

Ikgadējā logu akcija Kuldīgas vecpilsētas iedzīvotājiem šogad pulcē plašu dalībnieku loku, pieteikušās jau 35 mājsaimniecības. 🇪🇺



# OTHER WAYS OF COMMUNICATION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4jnmVunDas>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4jnmVunDas>

Educational activities for adults – town game  
PARTICULAR EVENTS FOR THE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN  
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR SENIORS



# THE RESULTS OF THIS PRACTICE (1)

- can be seen not only in the restored historic buildings, their details, improved knowledge and renewable practices (after a break of 60 years), but also have influenced the preservation of the heritage in the region, the practice has been taken over in the Baltics and even Finland, Norway.

- Kalle Saarinen, Director of Rauma Renovation Center: “Kuldīga’s old houses allow to discover essential knowledge about historical craft methods and traditional materials. Thus, these houses can be considered as an open lexicon for learning. When performing restoration works in the old town of Kuldiga, it is important not to forget to take care of the soul of the town.”

- 

- Eivind Falk, Director of the Norwegian Craft Development Organization: “When visiting Kuldiga, we are very inspired and filled with useful knowledge and creative inspiration. Kuldiga is a truly important town in the whole Baltic Sea basin. I think the town has a huge potential to become a craft training and research center for the whole region.”

## THE RESULTS OF THIS PRACTICE (2)

- Appropriate forms of communication based on local values can be found in heritage conservation practices that promote and sustain living evidence of tangible and intangible heritage while addressing community-wide challenges or needs. This form of communication has also been recognized internationally

## THE RESULTS OF THIS PRACTICE (3)

- Such a communication practice through maintenance is a participation in direct sense - maintaining the heritage - the buildings and their parts do not require extensive restoration or alteration work that can reduce the value of the original essence. Also, the participation of the municipality in the maintenance of the joint heritage, which is recognized as a common value.

# THE MAIN CHALLENGES

- The particular skills of traditional crafts that are necessary for the maintenance of cultural heritage sites are disappearing because the new construction methods and materials used are completely different. The number of qualified crafts persons is reducing and therefore also the knowledge is disappearing. The number of restoration specialists is also limited.
- On the National level, there is a lack of a certification system for architects and building companies working on protected cultural heritage objects which leads to bad quality of implemented conservation and restoration works starting from planning to practical process.
- The financial ability of the residents of old town and owners of the apartments and houses is very limited. They don't have the finances for the proper maintenance of buildings.

**•THIS PROGRAMME IS DIRECTLY THE PRACTICE OF GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE VALETTA PRINCIPLES AND ITS IN-DEPTH UNDERSTANDING, WHICH HAS LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT PARTICIPATION HAS GREAT POTENTIAL AND BENEFITS.**

# Latvia's Report to the United Nations on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals - 2022

## Culture - a space for conversation and exploration



Latvijas ziņojums Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijai par ilgtspējīgas attīstības mērķu ieviešanu – 2022. gads

ANO Augsta līmeņa politikas forumam par ilgtspējīgu attīstību, 2022

Kuldīga Restoration Center The skills and attitude of Latvian craftsmen towards the created are useful for promoting the Circulation economy and reducing consumption. In order to implement practical conservation and restoration, as well as to advise the residents on the preservation and maintenance of old buildings, the Kuldīga Restoration Center has been established in Kuldīga. Visitors can watch the restoration process, learn about traditional building restoration methods, tools and materials. One of the most popular events organized by the center is a regular window maintenance campaign. This is a practical event, within the framework of which the residents of Kuldīga Old Town are offered the opportunity to repair the windows of their own house. The municipality covers the costs of a restorer-consultant, offers the opportunity to use the tools necessary for the work free of charge, covers the costs of linseed oil, putty and linseed oil paint. Residents, in turn, first listen to the explanation of the restorer about the work to be performed and its significance, watch a demonstration and then practically renovate the windows themselves. This method can be applied to preserve the cultural heritage of any small town and to raise public awareness of the role of heritage in society.

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS





# REPORT OF THE OMC (OPEN METHOD OF COORDINATION) GROUP OF EU MEMBER STATE EXPERTS – 2021

## EU WORK PLAN FOR CULTURE 2019-2022



2021

REPORT OF THE EU MEMBER STATE EXPERT GROUP

## TOWARDS A SHARED CULTURE OF ARCHITECTURE

INVESTING IN A HIGH-QUALITY LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERYONE

## LAWS AND POLICIES

### Local level

**(6) THE KULDĪGA DESIGN CODE** from Latvia is an example of how a small town introduced its own quality criteria to protect its unique historical image and craft skills. The code includes design guidelines for buildings and public spaces as well as competence centres and restoration workshops for citizens. Funding has been made available for projects and areas as small as street facing mini-gardens consisting of plant pots.



New European Bauhaus  
beautiful | sustainable | together



Window restoration workshop at the Kuldīga restoration centre  
(Kuldīga design code), 2019.  
Courtesy of Kuldīga Municipality. © Rīčards Sotaks

The case studies fitting into this category offer an insight into the wide range of legislative frameworks that exist and are important in policymaking. This category considers that national, regional and local policies and laws on architecture and spatial quality are the basis for delivering a high-quality built environment. The chosen examples show attractive approaches in constituting and shaping laws or in developing policy to influence good planning, architecture and spatial quality in the field.

- Designated policies and laws can help to establish guiding principles for the work of architects and provide clear definitions of the public interest in scenarios that support high-quality in architecture and the built environment

- 56 Irish Walled Towns Network Educational Programme
- 58 Italian Places I Love
- 60 Conservation Programme of Kuldiga Old Town
- 62 SOS Azulejo Project
- 64 The Living Cabanyal Archive
- 66 The Watershed Landscape Project in the South Pennines

IRELAND | IRLANDE  
ITALY | ITALIE  
LATVIA | LETTONIE  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN | ESPAGNE  
UNITED KINGDOM | ROYAUME UNI

AWARD | PRIX

CATEGORY 4 | EDUCATION, TRAINING  
AND AWARENESS-RAISING

## Conservation Programme of Kuldiga Old Town

(LATVIA | LETTONIE)

“What struck the Jury particularly about this project was its power of example in a wider European context. The award recognizes both its awareness-raising aspect among the local community and also its role in establishing training for the restoration and maintenance of an area of genuinely everyday heritage. Obtaining the involvement, not only of local people, but also of academic researchers, architects and craftspeople, and even experts from abroad, all on very limited financial resources, constitutes a model for any European country possessing examples of built heritage in wood.”

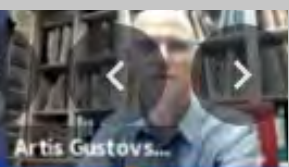
Since 2008, Kuldiga Restoration Centre has implemented a programme of awareness-raising with regard to the preservation of Kuldiga's old town. Three main activities have resulted: cultural heritage laboratories, action Art Spawn and action for the regular maintenance of windows. The special character of the old town derives from its collection of over 400 wooden houses, built between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There have been citizens living in the old town for generations, but from the Soviet period a lack of private ownership had created an attitude of indifference towards the maintenance of the buildings. People readily understand that museums, churches and castles are heritage sites, but it is sometimes less obvious to them that old houses where they lived since birth may be the same, and equally in need of regular care and maintenance. To address this situation, the Restoration Centre initiated activities where local citizens could actively become involved. Targeted at citizens of the old town – owners of the buildings, craftspeople and architects – all these activities developed a better understanding of the cultural heritage as well as reinforcing local identity.

« Ce qui a particulièrement frappé le Jury sur ce projet était sa force d'exemple dans un contexte européen plus large. Ce prix récompense à la fois son rôle de sensibilisation auprès de la communauté locale mais aussi celui de mise en place de formations pour la restauration et l'entretien d'un véritable patrimoine quotidien. L'obtention de la participation, non seulement des populations locales, mais aussi de chercheurs universitaires, d'architectes et d'artisans, et même d'experts venus de l'étranger, le tout avec des ressources financières très limitées, constitue un modèle pour tous les pays européens possédant des exemples du patrimoine bâti en bois. »

Depuis 2008, le Kuldiga Restoration Centre a mis en place un programme de sensibilisation à l'égard de la préservation de la vieille ville de Kuldiga. On distingue trois activités principales : les laboratoires de patrimoine culturel, l'action Art Spawn et l'action pour l'entretien régulier des fenêtres. Le caractère particulier de la vieille ville provient de sa collection de plus de 400 maisons en bois, construites entre les 17<sup>ème</sup> et 19<sup>ème</sup> siècles. Des citoyens vivent dans la vieille ville depuis des générations, mais à partir de la période soviétique, le manque d'appropriation privée a créé une attitude d'indifférence envers l'entretien des bâtiments. Les gens comprennent facilement que les musées, les églises et les châteaux soient des sites patrimoniaux, mais il est parfois moins évident pour eux que les vieilles maisons où ils ont vécu depuis leur naissance le soient également et aient besoin d'attention et d'un entretien régulier. Pour remédier à cette situation, le Centre a lancé des activités de restauration dans lesquelles les citoyens locaux peuvent s'impliquer activement. S'adressant aux citoyens de la vieille ville (propriétaires des bâtiments, artisans et architectes) toutes ces activités ont développé une meilleure compréhension du patrimoine culturel ainsi que le renforcement de l'identité locale.



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# Sustainable Renovation

of the UNESCO Oldtown  
of Kuldīga

- To ensure the preservation of the authenticity of Kuldīga's historical heritage for future generations;
- To ensure the heritability of craft traditions and the sustainability of historical craft skills.
- **Every resident** of Kuldīga can restore **wooden doors** and **wooden windows** to the house with their own hands





- Thank you for your attention

**Dr. arch. Jana Jākobsone**

Head of the Construction Authority  
of Kuldīga Municipality, Architect

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RISEBA FAD Associated Professor