

# ARCHE - Constructional cultural assets in the vocational education and training

Review on the implementation of the Construction Archive Saxony  
from a European perspective

# Project description

In the recent years historical building materials were often abolished for financial reasons until people got aware of their historical and cultural value because they document the traditional skilled manual work of the past epoch and serve for protection of resources. In the 1970s it became clear that in restoring historical buildings big mistakes had been made. Craftsmen had used wrong materials or also wrong techniques. This had led to conflicts with the aims of monument preservation. Sometimes they had destroyed more than they had preserved. There had not been enough qualified craftsmen familiar with the old techniques and the old materials.

The aim of the project was to establish a place for exhibition in every participating country to be used as “Centre of competence for the knowledge in monument preservation and further education”.

Based on the [Construction Archive Saxony](#) its aims are:

- Establishing a depot of study (an exhibition for reference) that contains a collection of historical building materials, building components and tools for the protection of mobile cultural assets
- Collecting information on historical building techniques
- Establishing a network of craftsmen familiar with historical and traditional building techniques as a basis for passing knowledge to other interested people
- Creation of a basis for the investigation of historical civil engineering (creation of a specialized library, possibility of rooms for conferences etc.)
- Presentation of investigative activities on historical civil engineering and therefore improving the knowledge within the public

Furthermore workshops on restoration for apprentices were developed as an important part of the project. Those workshops offer information on traditional techniques in craftsmanship and the use of historical building materials in the partner countries.

# Review on the implementation of the Construction Archive Saxony in Motta di Livenza, North Italy

<b>Strengths</b>	
Awareness raising for preservation	The collection of different knowledge has increased the awareness in participants on problems and different aspects of preservation and collection techniques on a regional and national level.
Sustainable maintenance of the concept	The archive can be kept developed also after the end of the project, since it can be a point of meeting for future cooperation in this sector.
European Cooperation	The idea of creating an archive and comparing it to other project partners archive, can be seen a very effective cooperation on restoration sector, which differs from country to country.
Multidimensional comparison	The model transferred increased the awareness of European context of restoration that can be seen as a starting point for possible future projects

<b>Weaknesses</b>	
National specific laws & regulations	The biggest weaknesses in our case have been, and will be, the very strict laws and regulations concerning the restoration in Italy. They didn't give us the possibility to create an actual archive, but only an online one.
Stocktaking form	The things that might need to be improved are the proposed stocktaking form, we think it could be more descriptive, rather than related to codes.

<b>Opportunities</b>	
Networking	The model will be useful regionally, in order to create a sort of network among all craftsmen and professional restorers involved in the archive creation.
Online archive	Not only professionals will be able to visit the online archive, but also non-professionals or students who want to visit any kind of element of the archive and know the restoration process behind it.
Relationship to public body	The archive gave us the opportunity to improve the relationship with the Regional Board of Restoration, which is examining and evaluating the archive.
Easy availability	The online archive will be reachable by many people, so we hope that it will have a wider and wider development

Threats	
National law	The disadvantage is related to Italian laws and regulations, that don't allow the creation of an actual archive.
Limit of collection	A limitation could be the fact of not having all the pieces collected all together, and if someone wants to see them, they have to visit the restorer laboratory.

## Review on the implementation of the Construction Archive Saxony in Palermo, South Italy

Strengths	
Combine theory and practice	The transfer of the German model of the C.A.S in Italy, and particularly in Sicily, given the opportunity to integrate the Educational and VET system with the practical training by using collected elements with which our beneficiaries, university students by the Abadir specialising in restoration techniques, can actually practice their future job.
React on changing requirements on the labour market	In order to strengthen the link with the job market, within the training path proposed at local level, visiting restoration sites and real working companies dealing with restoration are introduced so to better show to beneficiaries the importance to be up dated and innovative with the use of both traditional and new materials and techniques.
Experiencing new & old technology	The organization of the archive/study depository where it is possible to collect several historic building materials is a useful resource to broaden the knowledge of the students gathered, as these materials can be tagged, catalogued, measured and studied in order to deepen features and techniques of historic construction.
Use of authentic materials	The study activities that may be conducted on parts of the archive and mapping of degradation of the materials is also an important preliminary activity to eventual restoration that can be achieved by students using the same materials coming from the archive/study depository.

<b>Weaknesses</b>	
<b>Limited time for the implementation</b>	<p>The German model of C.A.S has been developed in about 20 years work, by consolidating cooperation between public administration and privates. The Trebsen Foundation has been developing strong collaborations both for the collection of building elements for the Archive, and planning of innovative and relevant training courses targeted to different levels of professional working within the restoration and reconstruction. The limit of the transfer therefore can be surely defined in the 2 year time available for the realizations of the activities.</p>
<b>National law &amp; regulations</b>	<p>In addition, differences in the regulations and rules to be followed in Italy have limited a lot the area of intervention especially with reference to the realisation of the on line archive: most of the historical buildings in Italy lay under the protection of the Regional Dept. of Cultural heritage.<sup>1</sup> This is true both for the protection and preservation of historical buildings and monuments (from where the building elements of the archive can be collected and also for the definition of competences needed to the professionals of restorers and consequently the Educational and training systems<sup>2</sup>.</p>
<b>Inadequate cooperation</b>	<p>It should be said that public bodies involved in the restoration cannot sell or transfer any decommissioned materials coming from the restoration of their buildings. Any such materials can therefore be restored and bequests in situ or (in case they are fine and important butun recoverable) be stored in warehouses and storage areas operated by the institution. But it is important to stress that these warehouses are inaccessible to external associations and which can work only insiders of the organization.</p>

<sup>1</sup> At a National level this sector is led by the Ministero dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali (Italian Minister of Cultural and Environmental Heritage). Since 2001, at a regional level, in Sicily, the main competence is covered by Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'identità siciliana Regional Dept. of Cultural Assets and Sicilian identity and also by Dipartimento regionale dei beni culturali e ambientali, dell'educazione permanente e dell'architettura e dell'arte contemporanea Regional Department of Cultural and Environmental Heritage, continuing education and contemporary art and architecture. More peripherally speaking, at any provincial capital level, the area of preservation and restoration is responsibility of the Superintendents and there are nine different Departments each of which is responsible for the activities of the territory of the nine provinces of Sicily (Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani). In addition there are also the Soprintendenza del Mare (Superintendents of the Sea). The first Superintendent of the Sea Italy was established in Sicily with a special article of the law to protect, manage and enhance the culture of the sea and the underwater Archaeology in Sicily.

<sup>2</sup> The main actual reference at a National level is the "Il nuovo sistema dei beni culturali, dello spettacolo e dello sport (The new system of cultural, entertainment and sports" ) by the Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali including in the area of cultural assets the following issues: The Cultural Heritage: - The Code of the cultural heritage and landscape - New system for public works contracts relating to cultural heritage - 3% of the resources provided by the Finance Act 2003 and the ARCUS SpA - The management of cultural heritage. the Foundations - Qualification requirements for restorers - Establishment and operation of the museum centers - A Plan for contemporary art - The protection and enhancement of rural - A museum to the memory of the Holocaust - The protection of historic heritage of the First World War - The legal deposit of documents of cultural interest - Simplification of procedures Access to the contributions to the industry of cultural - the benefits for publishers.

<p>Missing specialized knowledge</p>	<p>With regard to the archive should be added that in the historical buildings in Italy there are several very different construction techniques and elements that are not at all standardized. In this sense, mention the organization of an archive of historical materials without having a clear limitation of the historical-temporal, thematic, stylistic, geographical seems rather pointless and wasteful for the knowledge of restoration techniques. Moreover, the presence of very different materials and techniques makes it absolutely impossible the idea of reusing elements from other buildings in the restoration of any building.</p>
<p>No replace of traditional materials</p>	<p>It should also added that such a practice would be in stark contrast to the very principles of the restoration of a fine building since it is unthinkable to replace a traditional material with material from another building as this distort the building itself placing inconsistent with the idea of conservation that is the basis of any restoration activities.</p>

<p><b>Opportunities</b></p>	
<p>Improve cooperation between public and private actors</p>	<p>The model proposed by the project gives the possibility to interconnect public administrations and the private operators within the area of protection and preservation of historical buildings, proposing new and different perspectives to collecting building and construction elements, on the one side.</p>
<p>Improve training paths</p>	<p>On the other side, improving training paths – at the levels of Educational and VET systems - by comparing and exchanging good practices and innovation from other European and non-European countries.</p>
<p>Mobility opportunities in the European Union</p>	<p>Further development, in our opinion, could be implemented by realizing mobilities programs for operators – professionals of restoration and trainers but also student under Educational and VET systems - among EU Countries.</p>
<p>Networking</p>	<p>In addition, it could be interesting to “institutionalize” cooperation and exchange with different public Institutions and private companies both at National and International level from further countries so to promote networking and actually affect the preparation of the restorers.</p>

<b>Threats</b>	
Availability of time & national regulations	As mentioned above the limit of the available time and differences in the regulation applied in the area of restoration and reconstruction.

## Review on the implementation of the Construction Archive Saxony in Istanbul in Istanbul, Turkey

<b>Strengths</b>	
Appropriate knowledge about historical materials and its use	The historical building materials and components are stored in the premises of İSOV Vocational High School. Documentation of those pieces helps students understand the importance of historical building materials. They know which material was used for what reason and also where it was used.
Raise the awareness for historical building materials	Students gained a perspective for historical and cultural value of constructional materials.
Preserve the traditional restoration techniques	Thanks to workshops, students were taught about traditional restoration techniques in a historical atmosphere. Students gained knowledge on 3 different historical building technique in Turkey.

<b>Weaknesses</b>	
National law & regulations	The C. A. S. concept was not totally implemented in our region since collecting historical materials is prohibited in Turkey.
Limit of collection	For other assets which do not have the historical feature, it was hard to find where they are and to have the permission of the owner. Therefore, collecting materials, establishing a study depository concepts unfortunately did not work in our region. This part of the concept can be transformed for the countries which have special regulations for collecting historical materials.

<b>Opportunities</b>	
Online stocktaking system	We used C.A.S. concept as an online stocktaking system in which constructional assets are pictured and their features are presented. In this way, students could go through the pieces and read about them. This model can also be used in other Vocational High Schools which has Restoration department.
Implementation of the workshops	Furthermore, workshops can continue to be implemented in other schools since it brings together craftsmen, vocational students and teachers on restoration.

<b>Threats</b>	
Keep the attention of the students for the archive alive	In our context, since it was online based, we haven't faced a problem yet. We just need to draw the attention of students for our online archive and we plan to achieve this through posters and brochures. We also can increase the number of historical materials which are presented in stocktaking forms.

## Review on the implementation of the Construction Archive Saxony in Istanbul in Paide, Estonia

<b>Strengths</b>	
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Paide SRIK's team have participated in many trainings on the restoration and renovation and is competent to act as a consultant on this area. Paide SRIK have arranged many trainings on restoration since 2006 and consulted many house-owners and specialists.
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Strong and close Partners: Tallinn and Tartu SRIK's (round-table), local vocational school, some good professionals on restoration

The reputation values	Paide SRIK is known as only organisation in the area offering professional information and help on the area of renovation and restoration and in supporting local community.
Ability to cooperate	Cooperation with SRIK is documented in Paide's city-plan (until 2020).
Financial capacities	Financial support from Paide and Türi municipalities, selling old building materials, possibility to get support from Estonian foundations to arrange small workshops
Raising popularity of sustainable lifestyle	It is easier to get support for our activities (incl. public funds) and to
Raising trends to „delegate“ public services to the „third sector“	Public sector is willing to delegate public services, cooperation and mutual understanding regarding this is very good, legal ways to do it are clear and favourable
Raising popularity of traditional skills and materials	It is easier to involve people to our activities (workshops) and to offer our services (counselling, selling old building materials etc.)
Positive impact of economic recession	People think more about saving, re-using, local materials, do-it-yourself – the same things which are the aims and message of Paide SRIK
Territorial advantage	Being in the centre of Estonia means good opportunity to reach many people (main Estonian highway close to Paide)
Weak competition	Almost no competition in the area – no other organisation or larger company offers the same services, especially on social level
Partnership	Good partnership with similar organisations and public sector

<b>Weaknesses</b>	
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Competence have obtained through self-learning, without almost any formal education
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Coordination is weak, we do not have common strategy
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	We need more instructors for our volunteers, it is not possible to do all jobs with the help of volunteers, we also need paid professionals (more than 1 as it is now).
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	In Estonia it is almost impossible to get public funds for the building and renovation in the town-area. Most funds support activities like workshops, which makes the renovation of the building very slow.
Reputation Values	It is known that our resources are not enough to offer more practical help besides consultation and workshops. People who are involved with us are often outside of Paide, not locals.
Reputation Values	Free use of the building is made only yearly.
Reputation Values	Still not well-understood concept for many Estonians
Reputation Values	It is difficult to recognise „right“ product or service – some companies have started to use the „language“ of sustainable renovation or eco-building, but their products or services often don't follow these principles.
Ability to cooperate	Municipality has limited resources to support such activities.
Financial capacities	Financial support from Paide municipality is for paying small salary for one employee only, support from Türi municipality is symbolic. Support from Estonian foundations is not applicable on „hard“ activities – renovation, building etc.
Raising popularity of sustainable lifestyle	Not enough people to use all new opportunities.
Raising trends to „delegate“ public services to the „third sector“	Too small staff and insufficient formal competence.
Raising popularity of traditional skills and materials	Not enough resources (staff and finances) to use all opportunities.
Positive impact of economic recession	Difficulties to see practical levels and opportunities.

Territorial advantage	Weak infrastructure in the area.
Weak competition	Our staff is mostly non-professionals on marketing, we are strong on social issues, but not on business-making
Partnership	Involvement in many (and necessary) projects doesn't leave almost no time to develop partnership and to work more closely together.

<b>Opportunities</b>	
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Obtain formal education and necessary licenses to operate on restoration field.
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Paide is in the centre of Estonia – it is good to arrange common round-tables here (e.g. during the yearly conference of old towns). Paide SRIK can offer our warehouse in the centre of Estonia to the partners to work together (old building materials).
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	With the help of projects to have seasonal and paid professionals to help us to develop different services
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	To collect old building materials for the using them in renovation of our own buildings. To start „social-enterprise“ with the help of public funds to start effectively earn money for the organization.
Reputation Values	To find public funds to get seasonal and paid professional to develop our services. We need to offer our resources (carpentry, tools etc.) to the use for the members of local community (for that we need professional instructors).
Reputation Values	Free use of the building is guaranteed best when SRIK is able to invest more to the renovation of the buildings.
Reputation Values	It is better to show in practice what the principle means – to help renovate old valuable buildings, reusing building materials, following DIY principle etc.
Reputation Values	Workshops in the old buildings, flyers and booklets, consultation directly in the old buildings.
Ability to cooperate	Estonian „social-enterprise foundation „can help Paide SRIK to develop and to start earning profits to fund cooperation with municipality.
Financial capacities	New possibilities to start „social-enterprise“ and to get funded for many activities, which help SRIK to develop

Raising popularity of sustainable lifestyle	Cooperation with other organisations, involvement of pupils of vocational school, local people (through community projects), centers on volunteers, offer paid services related to sustainability issues.
Raising trends to „delegate“ public services to the „third sector“	Cooperation, involvement of pupils of vocational school, local people (through community projects), centres on volunteers. Gaining formal further and higher education.
Raising popularity of traditional skills and materials	Involvement of new people and foundations to support currently popular trends and activities
Positive impact of economic recession	Teaching what sustainability means on very local and personal level, how to save money on choosing sustainable solutions (local materials, DIY, re-use of old materials).
Territorial advantage	It is possible to use together with partners larger premises in the area, to arrange logistics of collection and sale of old building materials etc. – sharing resources.
Weak competition	New trend – „social enterprises“, it allows us to keep our social focus, but also to find step-by-step new ways to earn also profits from our services
Partnership	Involve partners to our projects; maintain focus on social issues to avoid negative competition with partners, to coordinate activities with partners to avoid overlapping.

<b>Threats</b>	
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Without formal education and licences is not possible to use many opportunities on this field  Higher competence may also mean, that people start to search for new employment.
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	Without proper coordination our cooperation with partners may cease
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	When everything is based on voluntary work and enthusiasm, then it cannot last for very long time
Competence: people, skills, facilities, tools	It the building are not renovated or not renovated in proper way, then it may start to work against us

	(negative example)
Reputation Values	We may get the reputation of the organisation of low capacity.
Reputation Values	It is actually not impossible that municipality wants to find another use for the premises or starts to ask too high rent
Reputation Values	The message may sound too theoretical and not applicable locally
Reputation Values	Historical environment is changed to modern environment because of the use of wrong materials and techniques or will not be developed at all.
Ability to cooperate	Municipality may reduce financial support if SRIK is not able to find further ways to fund its activities
Financial capacities	Relying on only public funds is not enough to help organisation to develop
Raising popularity of sustainable lifestyle	If SRIK doesn't act quickly enough the „market“ will be lost
Raising trends to „delegate“ public services to the „third sector“	If delegated services will not be implemented fully and properly then the positive image of SRIK may be damaged severely
Raising popularity of traditional skills and materials	„Over-use“ of sustainability lexical and terms – people may get tired of the same message and activities
Positive impact of economic recession	Modern life-style doesn't allow for most people to get involved in such activities
Territorial advantage	Location may also be a weakness – it is also easy to reach to the other areas from here.
Weak competition	Being too ambitious on corporate level may suppress potential new local entrepreneurs (very important for the development of local community).
Partnership	Negative competition with partners  Political changes (local municipality may reevaluate their priorities)  Estonia is very small – when even one staff member leaves partner-organisation, it may mean that the organisation may lose its capacity for a long time (it is difficult to find new people)



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme

## Acknowledgement

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. The report reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Project title: *ARCHE – constructional cultural assets in the vocational education and training*

Project number: *LLP-LdV-TOI-2010-DE-147 327*

Project website: <http://www.project-arche.com/>

Leipzig, September 2012