

DEBATE

Architecture for Archaeology

María Margarita Segarra Lagunes

In the last fifty years, the boundaries of archaeological research have been considerably enlarged, while the excavation methods have been perfected to bring to light, with maximum scientific rigor, extraordinary finds of ancient times. However, the excitement of discovery was generally followed by the concern about the preservation of those remains.

Once unearthed, those artefacts degrade much faster than if they had stayed underground and simultaneously pose the problem of their comprehension and of their interpretation.

How to maintain them? How to protect them? Which are the limits? These are some of the open questions that will be investigated in the following pages, departing from a selection of interesting experiences for the most part carried out in other countries, that demonstrate how architecture is able to provide a useful contribution not only to the preservation and the interpretation of the archaeological heritage, but also to become an active part in the historical development of the sites.

Public Space between the Memory of Antiquity and the City of the Future

Alessandra Capuano

In Italy, archaeological resources and green areas are often abundantly present in our cities, but not always accessible, and appropriately valued. The issue is not topical, because the reflections on cultural heritage and landscape cyclically rekindle the political and expert debate in our country.

However, we are left if not at the starting point, always too far behind to be satisfied, because one of the main problems we face is the fact that we should be able not only to preserve, but to enjoy the historical and natural heritage. The *right to the city*, mentioned by Lefebvre, can be translated into quality of the urban public space, sustainable mobility, accessibility to places, to culture in all its multifaceted forms, including the most educated, but also mass culture.

From these preliminary considerations it was initiated a research project on archaeological landscapes that addressed the issues of heritage and green protected areas as resources to revitalize and redevelop the city, following the 2011 UNESCO recommendations for the «Historic Urban Landscape» that aimed to integrate the heritage and its vulnerability in the broader context of the growth of the cities.

Working with Traces as a Possible Method

Vieri Quilici

How to read and interpret the city if it does not refer to its evolutionary nature? In it there is always the imprint of the past, from the slow and not always peaceful geological-natural order to its often turbulent social evolution. Thus, stratifications are created from one cycle of transformations to another. On this plane, the re-meaning of works, in the Old and the Modern, is all immersed in a symbolic-communicative system in continual modification. In this sense, the overlap and widespread interweaving in the same territory of ancient heritage and the transformations of modern-contemporary architecture can perhaps still constitute a valid response to the instance of responsibility in the definition of Regulating function aimed to obtain an Integrated Archaeology with Landscape.

The Conservation and Presentation of Luoyang City of Sui-Tang Dynasties

Wenja Liu, Zhe Liu, Ge Wang

As one of the famous historic and cultural cities in China, Luoyang has a large number of underground cultural heritages. Along the Luo River from east to west, five ancient capital cities were built. With so many heritage resources, even more than those remains on the ground, how to protect and renovate these large archaeological sites has become a key element to shape future Landscapes and characters of Luoyang. The article mainly introduces the conservation and presentation of Luoyang city ruins of Sui Tang dynasties, especially the core of its' Palace City which was occupied by contemporary buildings in the city centre. It also discusses the problems existing in the content and method of presentation as well as in the reconstruction of the urban context, and suggests that the value of urban archaeological sites should be recognized in a wider view of Historic Urban Landscape.

Anastylosis and Modern Architecture. The Temple of Trajan Pergamon

Klaus Nohlen

The article deals with the theme of the restoration and anastylosis of the Trajaneum of Pergamum (Turkey). The different design options, the choice of materials, surface treatments, and structural aspects are illustrated. The follow-up shows that in the restoration or anastylosis interventions, only apparently deductive, different solutions come out from a work that combines the technical and constructive aspects with the aesthetical values in the definition of the final image of the monument.

Contemporary Architecture and Ruins: Three Examples of the French Approach

Pierre-Yves Caillault, Marie-Garance Girard

Through three different projects, we shall question the French contemporary approach to ruin restoration. Selected for their singularity, these three projects were designed by three different Architectes en Chef des Monuments historiques: restoration and enhancement of the Gallo-Roman amphitheatre in Grand, from 1993 to 1995, by Michel Goutal; restoration and extension of the Anglo-Norman château de Falaise, from 1987 to 1997, by Bruno Decaris; and finally the restoration of the damages caused by fire at the château de Lunéville, recently completed, by Pierre-Yves Caillault. In these three examples, the context as well as the personality of the architect helps to understand the very nature of the rehabilitation process. We shall also analyse the extent to which the meaning of these ruined monuments dominate the discussion.

Architectures Side by Side

Ángela García de Paredes

Each consideration on architectural ruins brings to a reflection on time; and any reflection on time leads to memory value. So, ruins and memory are strongly related. Each memory refers to an unconscious based on the intersection of events, ideas, values and culture; once this unconscious is related to architecture, each result of the sedimentation due to human operations on cities and landscape is translated into memory value. For every architecture period, another one precedes and another one follows; a long lasting period characterized by a figurative heritage in which the new architecture necessarily has a confrontation with the old one.

Architectures from different times set side by side seem a suggestive way of working with archaeological fragments where the new architecture assumes its temporality without imposing a definitive character. These fragments from the past can be a project tool as in several Paredes Pedrosa's projects: Competition for the Fori Imperiali, Olmeda Roman Villa, Ceuta Library and in Oropesa twin houses.

Building Atop the Existing. Integrating Ruins within Contemporary Architecture

José Ignacio Linazasoro

Archaeology has gone from being of interest to specialists to become an activity linked to leisure and tourism. To meet the new demands of the public, visitors centres are built, but this does not seem to be enough to make those ruins truly understandable. The fundamental issue is the possibility of intervening directly on the ruins, which has generated a debate, which directly affects the architectural project as a discipline and implies a fine-tuning of theoretical and specifically project and technical instruments. The actions that propose to integrate the ruins in a contemporary project as well as those that try to reconstruct buildings on the ruins, imply

a way of protection, since they avoid their progressive disappearance, but at the same time they offer a greater possibility of understanding of the remains which are intended to be preserved.

Architecture and Antiquity

Francesco Cellini

The disciplines today engaging in the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage have to face an extremely complex set of methodological problems, operational and political, though being (sometimes occasionally) illuminated by common threads and an ideological and conceptual core consolidated and shared. A large part of them is also supported by the relative safety of their specialized nature, then by the definiteness of the scope and the specific instrument; not so for architecture, which deals with an immense and multifaceted piece of cultural heritage that is irrevocably involved in dynamics which are territorial, urban, social and economic. What is almost impossible to store in a museum, or in an archive, and that in any case is expensive and difficult to protect and conserve effectively; what, in short, it is hard to protect from the impact of life and use. This, however, is its purpose, and here his strategies must be devised.

RESEARCHES

Integration within the Landscape

Cristina Casadei

Architecture can't ignore the context in which it is located. From this, by tradition but more out of inner necessity, it derives resources and its character: or rather materials, technologies and shapes used by architecture. This way of thinking and acting has always allowed the natural integration of architecture in landscape: the same has come to constitute itself through the intervention of people generations.

Despite it, architecture cultural crisis introduced from modern age has created a discontinuity, so that today we talk about architecture integration in landscape as a particular condition. However, it is important to deal this question especially when operating in archaeological context. Inclusion of a building in a stratified site full of signs demands high attention to landscape.

The architectures in archaeological site described below are good examples which silently insert themselves in landscape, translating its qualities in their forms and strengthening the present relationship.

Work by Contrast

Mariana Carvalho

In this essay the relations between the ruin and the intervention on site are approached from seven recent examples. These projects are divided, in a generic way, between *evokers* and *containers*. *Evokers* are those that do not con-

tain the archaeological remains, but instead collect their meanings in the project design. These include the Céide Fields Visitor Centre (Ireland) by Mary MacKenna-OPW, the Visitor Reception Center of Atapuerca (Spain) by Mata y Asociados and the Archeopark (Czech Republic) by Radko Květ-Architektonická kancelář. Containers are the projects that shelter the ruins inside, including Peter Zumthor's Shelters for Roman Archaeological Site (Switzerland), the Archaeological Museum of the Castle of Mayenne (France) by Philippe Madec, the Chedworth Roman Villa (United Kingdom) by Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios and the Roman Villa La Olmeda (Spain) by Paredes Pedrosa. After being characterized based on their content, these works are analyzed through three figures of rhetoric that better define the intervention and its relation to the ruins: metaphor, metonymy and allegory.

Public Space vs Archaeology. Autochtony and Identity

Federica Morgia

The essay aims to analyze the relation between archaeological heritage preservation and public space design in the contemporary architecture.

The practice of architecture has always followed the same protection, decoding and evaluation strategies when working with ruins. Often, these practices are associated to the restoration of the archaeologies on site but the fence surrounding the ruins ends up condemning the vestige to solitude ignoring the environmental context in which it was set.

Public space design, consents the relationship between the remains and the context in which they are found to be re-established, to overcome prejudice of contemporary architecture, in its forms and functions, which is opposed to the idea of heritage preservation.

The article selects some projects in urban historical contexts mainly regarding archaeological excavations that don't favour the historical periods in which they were built but each one is evaluated in its context as in Niederbonn les Bains, Valencia, Sevilla, Aachen and Beijing where contemporary architecture interacts with history, geography and landscape complexity.

Minimum Intervention. Compositional Variations on the Ruin

Giuseppe Ferrarella

The essay illustrates three architectural interventions in three different archaeological sites: the recovery of Yacimiento Romano De Can Tacó in Spain, the construction of a protective shelter for the remains of St. Maurice Abbey in Switzerland, the enhancement of the ruins of the Norman castle of Bova in Italy. Through a theoretical approach, it has been analysed the compositional aspects of the three projects, putting special attention on the hierarchy and structures of spaces, on the relation among the parts. Fixing these postulations, the three projects, geographically and figuratively distant from each other, show their far consonance.

New spaces for the access to archaeological sites

Laura Pujia

The essay investigates the tourist reception and accessibility of archaeological sites.

The correct arrival in an archaeological area is the first action of knowledge of the place, which occurs through the sequence of images and spaces connected to each other. The selection of projects described in this paper identifies a useful case study of contemporary projects in relation to the usability, understanding and communication of archaeological sites. The case studies analysed are all from the European context: the Stonehenge Exhibition and Visitor Centre (UK); the interpretive center to the archaeological site of Castro de Palheiros, near Murça (Portugal); the café restaurant in Tongobriga site, near Marco de Canaveses (Portugal); the winning proposal of the recent competition for the design of a tourist reception center for the archaeological site of Clunia Sulpicia, Burgos (Spain).