

1^{ère} Conférence régionale Euro-méditerranéenne
Architecture Traditionnelle Méditerranéenne
Present et Futur

Barcelone,
du 12 au 15 juillet 2007

1^a Conferencia regional Euromediterránea
Arquitectura Tradicional Mediterránea.
Presente y Futuro

Barcelona,
del 12 al 15 de Julio de 2007

1st Euro-Mediterranean Regional Conference
Traditional Mediterranean Architecture
Present and Future

Barcelona,
12-15 July 2007

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I ARQUITECTES TÈCNICS DE BARCELONA

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The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Union or its member states.

In memoriam. Gilles Nourissier (1954-2007)

Directeur de l'Ecole d'Avignon
Membre du Comité exécutif d'ICOMOS International
Expert de l'UNESCO et du Conseil de l'Europe
Membre de l'équipe RehabiMed

Toute l'équipe RehabiMed souhaite exprimer sa gratitude à Gilles Nourissier, ami intime et excellent collègue. Nous dédions cette Conférence en sa mémoire.

Director de la Ecole d'Avignon
Miembro del Comité ejecutivo de ICOMOS Internacional
Experto UNESCO y Consejo de Europa
Miembro del equipo RehabiMed

Todos los miembros del equipo RehabiMed queremos mostrar nuestro agradecimiento a Gilles Nourissier, entrañable amigo y excelente compañero. Dedicamos esta Conferencia a su memoria.

Director of the Ecole d'Avignon
Member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee
Consultant for the UNESCO and the Council of Europe
Member of the RehabiMed team

All the members of the RehabiMed team wish to express our gratitude to Gilles Nourissier, a dear friend and excellent colleague. We dedicate this conference to his memory.

Director de l'Ecole d'Avignon
Membre del Comitè executiu d'ICOMOS Internacional
Expert UNESCO i al Consell d'Europa
Membre de l'equip RehabiMed

Tots els membres de l'equip RehabiMed volem fer palès el nostre agraiment a Gilles Nourissier, amic de l'ànima i excel·lent company. Dedicuem aquesta Conferència a la seva memòria.

المدير العام
Ecole d'Avignon
اعضاء لجنة التنفيذ في
ICOMOS
مستشار ال UNESCO و المجلس الأوروبي
اعضاء فريق Rehabimed

كل الاعضاء فريق Rehabimed يعبروا عن امتنانهم للصديق و Gilles Nourissier
لزميل العزيز و تخصص هذا المؤتمر لذكراه.

Présentation

Notre association professionnelle a toujours assumé le défi du développement professionnel de ses membres ainsi que l'engagement social qu'une tâche comme celle-ci exige. Cela fait plus de vingt ans que ce défi et cet engagement se sont ouverts à un double versant international par la collaboration avec des organismes européens et par la coopération dans des pays en développement.

C'est cette longue expérience qui nous a décidés à nous lancer dans la réalisation d'un projet de la complexité et de l'ambition de RehabiMed. Il y a trois ans, la reconnaissance internationale de notre trajectoire a en effet permis l'approbation de RehabiMed par la Commission européenne et la mise à disposition de son soutien économique, ainsi que de celui de l'Agence espagnole de Coopération internationale.

Les objectifs marqués pour RehabiMed étaient ambitieux : renforcer les activités de réhabilitation et d'entretien des bâtiments dans les pays méditerranéens afin d'améliorer les conditions de vie de leurs habitants et préserver le patrimoine d'architecture traditionnelle. Pour atteindre ces objectifs, un réseau d'experts de quinze pays différents a travaillé inlassablement en progressant pas à pas sur le chemin marqué. Une méthode, de multiples outils de travail, des actions de formation, diverses publications ainsi que des opérations pilote exemplaires au Maroc, en Tunisie, en Égypte et à Chypre, montrent quelques-uns des excellents résultats, fruits de l'effort de tous.

C'est pour moi une grande satisfaction de pouvoir présenter les actes de cette Conférence régionale euro-méditerranéenne. Architecture traditionnelle méditerranéenne. Présent et futur. Il s'agit de la culmination des activités du projet RehabiMed. On peut en évaluer le succès grâce à cette publication de près de deux cent cinquante communications provenant de vingt-cinq pays différents. Je suis sûre que de là surgira un réseau méditerranéen encore plus fort, plus large et plus riche qui nous permettra d'envisager des objectifs plus hardis dans le domaine de la réhabilitation dans le bassin méditerranéen et dans le reste du monde. Sans le moindre doute, RehabiMed a contribué à donner un sens aux objectifs marqués par les chefs d'État et de gouvernement euro-méditerranéens qui se sont réunis à Barcelone en 1995 dans le cadre du processus de Barcelone, dont nous faisons partie et dont nous nous sentons orgueilleux. Nous avons en effet contribué à développer les échanges professionnels, à créer des synergies entre les différents pays impliqués, à étendre les transferts de connaissances et à poursuivre le développement social, économique, culturel et professionnel dans le domaine de la Méditerranée.

Rosa Remolà
Présidente de l'Ordre des Métreurs et Architectes techniques de Barcelone

Barcelone, le 30 juin 2007

Presentación

Nuestra asociación profesional ha asumido siempre el reto del desarrollo profesional de nuestros colegiados, así como el compromiso social que una tarea como la nuestra exige. Hace más de veinte años que este reto y este compromiso se abrieron hacia una doble vertiente internacional: la colaboración con organizaciones europeas y la cooperación con países en desarrollo.

Fue esta larga experiencia la que nos hizo decidir a lanzarnos a la realización de un proyecto de la complejidad y ambición de RehabiMed. Hace tres años, el reconocimiento internacional de nuestra trayectoria permitió que RehabiMed fuese aprobado por la Comisión Europea y que haya tenido su soporte económico, así como el de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional.

Los objetivos marcados por RehabiMed fueron ambiciosos: reforzar la actividad de rehabilitación y mantenimiento en los países mediterráneos, contribuir a mejorar las condiciones de vida de sus habitantes y preservar el patrimonio de arquitectura tradicional. Para alcanzar estos objetivos, una red de expertos de 15 países ha trabajado incansablemente avanzando paso a paso en el camino marcado. Un método, múltiples herramientas de trabajo, acciones de formación, diversas publicaciones y unas operaciones piloto ejemplares en Marruecos, Túnez, Egipto y Chipre muestran unos resultados excelentes, fruto del esfuerzo de todos.

Es para mí una gran satisfacción poder presentar las actas de esta Conferencia Regional Euromediterránea. Arquitectura Tradicional Mediterránea. Presente y Futuro. Se trata de la culminación de las actividades del proyecto RehabiMed. Su éxito lo podemos evaluar con esta publicación de cerca de 250 comunicaciones procedentes de 25 países. Estoy segura de que de aquí surgirá una red mediterránea más fuerte, más amplia y más rica, que nos permitirá plantearnos objetivos más atrevidos en el ámbito de la rehabilitación en el Mediterráneo y en el mundo.

Sin duda, RehabiMed ha contribuido a dar sentido a los objetivos marcados por los jefes de estado y de gobierno euromediterráneos reunidos en Barcelona en el año 1995 con el Proceso de Barcelona, del cual formamos parte y nos sentimos orgullosos. Hemos contribuido al intercambio profesional, a crear sinergias entre los países, a la transferencia de conocimientos y al desarrollo social, económico, cultural y profesional en el ámbito mediterráneo.

Rosa Remolà
Presidenta del Col·legi d'Aparelladors
i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona

Barcelona, 30 de junio de 2007

Presentation

Our professional association has always sought to respond to the challenge of the professional development of our members as part of the social commitment required by a mission like ours. It is now over 20 years since this challenge and commitment opened up to its twofold international involvement in the form of collaboration with European organizations and cooperation with developing countries.

It is these years of experience that prompted us to organize a project of the complexity and ambition of RehabiMed. It is now three years since international recognition of our progress led to the approval of RehabiMed by the European Commission, which has granted its economic support, as has the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional.

RehabiMed set itself an ambitious series of objectives: to promote rehabilitation and maintenance in Mediterranean countries, with a view to improving the living conditions of their inhabitants and preserving traditional architectural heritage. In order to meet these aims, a network of experts in 15 countries has worked tirelessly, advancing step by step along the path it had marked out. A Method, multiple work tools, training schemes, various publications and exemplary pilot operations in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Cyprus have produced excellent results, thanks to the hard work of everyone concerned.

It is a great pleasure to present the proceedings of this Euro-Mediterranean Regional Conference—Traditional Mediterranean Architecture: Present and Future. It represents the close of the activities carried out as part of the RehabiMed project. This publication of some 250 papers submitted from 25 countries is proof of its success. I am convinced that it will lead to a stronger, broader-based, more productive Mediterranean network that will allow us to address even more ambitious objectives for rehabilitation in the Mediterranean and all over the world.

Beyond a doubt, RehabiMed has contributed to the content of the aims established by the Euro-Mediterranean Heads of State and government who met in Barcelona in 1995 to define the Barcelona Process, of which we are proud to form part. We have contributed to professional exchange, to the creation of synergies between countries, to knowledge transfer and to social, economic, cultural and professional development in the Mediterranean region.

Rosa Remolà
President of the Col·legi d'Aparelladors
i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona

Barcelona, 30 June 2007

Presentació

La nostra associació professional sempre ha assumit el repte del desenvolupament professional dels nostres col·legiats, al mateix temps que el compromís social que una tasca com la nostra exigeix. Ja fa més de vint anys que aquest repte i aquest compromís van obrir-se cap a una doble vessant internacional: la col·laboració amb organitzacions europees i la cooperació amb països en desenvolupament.

Aquesta llarga experiència és la que ens va fer decidir a llançar-nos a la realització d'un projecte de la complexitat i ambició de RehabiMed. Ara fa tres anys que el reconeixement internacional de la nostra trajectòria va permetre que RehabiMed fos aprovat per la Comissió Europea i que hagi tingut el seu suport econòmic, així com el de l'Agència Espanyola de Cooperación Internacional.

Els objectius marcats per RehabiMed van ser ambiciosos: reforçar l'activitat de rehabilitació i manteniment en els països mediterranis, contribuir a millorar les condicions de vida dels seus habitants i preservar el patrimoni d'arquitectura tradicional. Per assolir aquests objectius, una xarxa d'experts de 15 països ha treballat incansablement avançant pas a pas en el camí establert. Un mètode, múltiples eines de treball, accions de formació, diverses publicacions i unes operacions pilot exemplars al Marroc, Tunísia, Egipte i Xipre mostren uns resultats excel·lents, fruit de l'esforç de tots.

És per a mi una gran satisfacció poder presentar les actes d'aquesta Conferència Regional Euromediterrània. Arquitectura Tradicional Mediterrània. Present i Futur. Es tracta de la cloenda de les activitats del projecte RehabiMed. El seu èxit el podem avaluar amb aquesta publicació, de prop de 250 comunicacions provinents de 25 països. Estic segura que d'aquí en sortirà una xarxa mediterrània més forta, més àmplia i més rica, que ens permetrà plantejar-nos objectius encara més agosarats en l'àmbit de la rehabilitació a la Mediterrània i arreu del món.

Sense cap mena de dubte, RehabiMed ha contribuït a donar sentit als objectius marcats pels caps d'estat i de govern euromediterranis reunits a Barcelona l'any 1995 amb el Procés de Barcelona, del qual formem part i ens sentim cofois. Hem contribuït a l'intercanvi professional, a crear sinergies entre els països, a la transferència de coneixements i al desenvolupament social, econòmic, cultural i professional en l'àmbit de la Mediterrània.

Rosa Remolà
Presidenta del Col·legi d'Aparelladors
i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona

Barcelona, 30 de juny de 2007

التقديم

أرادتُ جمعيتنا المحترفة دائماً أن تُرَدُّ على تحدي التطوير المحترف من أعضائنا كجزء من الالتزام الإجتماعي المطلوب لمثل مهمتنا . انه الآن عشرون عاماً منذ هذا التحدي والالتزام والذي فتح ضعفي التدخل الدولي على شكل تعاون مع المنظمات الأوروبية والتعاون مع الدول النامية.

هذه السنوات من التجربة هي التي دفعتنا لتنظيم مشروع في تعقيد وطموح ريهابيميد. لقد مرت ثلاث سنوات الآن منذُ الاعتراف الدولي بتقدمنا و الذي أدى إلى الموافقة لريهابيميد بالمفوضية الأوروبية، الذي منح دعمه الإقتصادي، كما لديه الاجنده الاسبائية للتعاون الدولي.

ريهابيميد وَّضَع لنفسه سلسلة طموحات من الأهداف: للترويج لإعادة التأهيل والصيانة في بلدان البحر الأبيض المتوسط، مع وجهة نظر إلى تحسين ظروف معيشة السكان والابقاء على تراث العمارة التقليدية. لكي يُحَقِّق هذه الأهداف ، شبكة من الخبراء في ١٥ بلد عملت بلا كلل، التقت خطوة فخطوة على طول الطريق المحدد. الطريقة المتبعة، أدوات عمل متعدّدة، مخططات التدريب، منشورات مختلفة وعمليات تجريبية نموذجية في المغرب وتونس ومصر وقبرص أنتجت نتائج ممتازة، شكراً إلى العمل الشاق من كل شخص ساهم به.

انه لمن دواعي سروري تقديم إجراءات المؤتمر الاوربي الإقليمي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط : عمارة البحر الأبيض المتوسط التقليدية: حالياً ومستقبلاً. يُمَثَلُ إنتهاء النشاطات و التي نفذت كجزء من مشروع ريهابيميد. فان نشر حوالي ٢٥٠ صحيفة قدم من ٢٥ بلد برهان على نجاحه. انني مقتنعة بأنه سيؤدي إلى أقوى ، اوسع مستند، شبكة البحر الأبيض المتوسط أكثر إنتاجاً التي سنسمح لنا بمخاطبة أهداف طموحة لدرجة أكبر لإعادة التأهيل في البحر الأبيض المتوسط وفي جميع أنحاء العالم.

مما لا شك فيه ان ريهابيميد ساهمت في محتوى الأهداف التي وضحت من قبل رؤساء دول و حكومات البحر الأبيض المتوسط الأوربيين الذين اجتمعوا في برشلونة في ١٩٩٥ لتعريف عملية برشلونة، الذي نحن فخورون لتشكيل جزء منه. فقد ساهمنا في تبادل ، خلق المشاركة النشطة بين البلدان، إلى نقل المعرفة وإلى التطوير المحترف والثقافي والإقتصادي والإجتماعي في منطقة البحر الأبيض المتوسط.

روزا ريمولا

Col·legi d'Aparelladors i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona: رئيسة

برشلونة ٣٠ يونيو/حزيران ٢٠٠٧

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The Spaces of the Exchange in the Mediterranean Cities

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The essential urban structure is mainly made up of social relation spaces and the places consecrated to exchange, situated in the most central urban areas. So, exploring and understanding this specific category of spaces may be a worthwhile instrument to formulate strategies aimed at maintaining their vitality and role.

"*Luoghi dello scambio e città del Mediterraneo. Storie, culture, progetti*" published in 2003 by Concetta Fallanca De Blasio and Alireza Naser Eslami, pursues this line of research that is going to publish, within 2007, the second volume.

It offers an interpretative reading of eighteen cities - case works, divided into specific units:

- the first is consecrated to the structural components of trade, to its economical pressures, to its socio-cultural motives and to the political reasons which determined its character;
- the second concerns relations between business spaces and whole urban organization, by analyzing the structures linked to the business spaces, such as shipyards, docks, areas of coasting trade. Particular attention is focused on the foreign presences, organized in some specific built-up areas;
- the third focuses to the architectural expressions of trade and to peculiarities linked to the reference cultural area;
- the deepening of the specific urban realities ends up with the observation of the projects in progress, expressing also some considerations on the future of the historical business spaces within the overall planning of the city.

Entire business quarters, as in Istanbul, Bursa and Cairo, are real historic citadels situated in the centre of settled city, with monumental

constructions (*bazaar* or *Kapalıçarşı*, *han*, *fonduk*) radiating into a big network of shopping streets (*Uzunçarşı Caddesi*) and in a progression of *souqs*, as in the medina of Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Jerusalem, Akka and Aleppo, dominated by the polarities of the places of worship and sometimes by *quaisariya*, closed and covered market reserved to the most precious goods. In the European cities the case record is also varied: real historic open markets appear in authentic *souqs*, as in Palermo, Seville and Naples, enriched with the typology of the loggia; fine networks as in Venice with the polarities of the warehouses, in Genoa with the axiality - now lost - of the *Ripa*, as well as in Marseilles reinventing a balance which was broken in the 20th century by the building of the docks. In the end of the 19th century, the squares of the historic markets are enhanced by the urban shopping arcades, the *passages* and the magnificent markets whose ceilings are inspired by the palace of cars shown in the last expo in Paris.

The work emphasizes the importance of the processes of trade reorganization to ensure complexity and vitality of important fragments of urban tissue; whereas the deterioration of the local commercial networks may cause the decline of entire urbanized areas.

The study of spatial and organizational phenomena of the spaces devoted to trade is of crucial importance to appreciate the Mediterranean city and cast our mind into a sort of planning aware of meanings and identities. The spaces actually devoted to trade should be considered within the more complex system of the exchange spaces. Also the historical and current settling of foreigners should be taken into account in order to understand properly the basis on which the equilibriums of multi-ethnic towns were realized and also in order to project ancient achievements towards the new desires for city, which our contemporary reality still does not seem ready to satisfy.

Some Mediterranean cities, such as Istanbul and Bursa, have entirely renewed their urban tissue, keeping their trade citadels inside their most central folds, with an astonishing vitality of the functions for a continuity covering at least five hundred years of history. The case of Istanbul may be considered emblematic because of the number and the quality of its trade structures: three *bedesten*, more than a hundred *han*, turned into laboratories, small manufacturing factories, retail and wholesale outlets and a huge number of weekly markets. *Quarter Bazar* is the structural settlement and has such a distinctive value in the urban settlement form that it creates a trade city within the heart of the old town of Istanbul. It is the widest urban quarter fully devoted to trade in the Mediterranean area and still today it is integrally keeping its functions.

The historical identity of a lot of towns in *Maghreb* - such as Fez, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, sharing a culture based on the Berber civilization and on its ups and downs in opposing the supremacy desires of Spain, the Near East, the Arab World and the Ottoman Empire - is just concentrated in their medina. Today the Associations for the Protection of the Medina are just aiming at the revitalization of trade spaces constituting the arteries and the main polarities of the compound urban patrimony. After epochs of neglect, now the trend seems to give them back to the city in its quality of organized body keeping its deepest identity characters, through the preservation of the complexity of the residential, commercial and artisan tissue, the restitution of the primitive functions and the training of skills left to local competent craftsmen.

The historical urban materials devoted to trade in the European Mediterranean city are less identifiable and they do not include real commercial citadels. They are made up of the great areas equipped for

the weekly trade, of the stable markets, of the market squares, of the streets with arcades sometimes culminating in the open galleries and of the architectures of the covered markets dating back to the end of the 19th century. The rare Italian shopping arcades were built towards the end of the 19th century, inspired to the Parisian *passages* and to the London arcades, with soft and well-lit ceilings in glass and iron.

The traditional ancient forms of street trade were revalued only recently, because they have been hindered for decades by the local governments which judged them hardly manageable and considered them as trouble elements for the urban functions. Only the local devotion avoided the innumerable street markets to be moved to the outskirts, like in Milan, that had to defend "even the street fair of *Saint Ambrogio*" (M. Sernini, '98) and in Palermo, that has also shown to be attached to its historic market quarters, most of them of Arab origin, such as *la Vucceria*, *Ballarò*, etc. The historic market and food supplies squares have been equally neglected for a longtime. The recent rehabilitation of the historic *Piazza delle Vettovaglie* in Pisa seems a good example. A greater luck was destined to the surviving loggias, urban covered places built from the 13th century to the second half of the 18th century, assigned to the merchants' negotiation and destined to the sale of corn and wool. These are widespread typologies, often located at the round floor of public buildings or churches which have been considered for a longtime their exclusive competence, confusing their nature as in the case of the loggia in Dubrovnik, situated at the ground floor of *Palazzo del Rettore*. The covered markets also seem to be the object of new attentions with good rehabilitation interventions like the one of Leghorn, built in 1884 and recently restored.

Good examples of skills and organizations

A last consideration about the utility to observe and record the organizations which, particularly in the East of the Mediterranean, in the past as well as at present, have conceived magnificent trade architectures inserted in significant urban fragments, ensuring the financing of their prestige and of the upkeep of religious buildings, of social, educational and cultural activities. All this aims at maintaining the value of the built-up areas and at pursuing the main purpose of the common interest in terms of consumer protection.

If the *Kapalıçarşı* still keeps maintaining its character of production and distribution - even with forms of international appeal in the case of the carpets and *Kilim* - this is due to the economical complexity it has kept, to its full integration with the historic town, to its laboratories that produce unique pieces which allowed the citadel to be fully inserted into the contemporary economical circuits. All this created some forms of internal resistance to the trend of devoting the great historic trade spaces to the tourist sale, often of industrial production. The principle of assembling sale and production spaces according to the kinds of goods, found in the *souqs* of the medina in Fez and in Tunis and in the bazaars of Cairo, Istanbul and Bursa, is essentially kept still nowadays in order to help the customer in the comparison of the products and prices; its expressions are the research of an efficient exhibition of goods, reasonable prices and the working-out of finer and finer handicrafts. This principle was worth in the European cities of the Middle Ages and it still survives in the local markets or in the thematic street markets; it has been new overturned in the modern criteria of town layout or in the big shopping centres.



El Cairo



Istanbul



Istanbul



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