WORKSHOP SESSION:
Characteristics of energy efficient restoration... in 4 questions

Birgit Dulski and Giovanni Litti
Are there differences at local level? Do you consider these differences as a problem or as an obvious situation?

- Granada Conference in 1985 introduced the concept of European heritage instead of national heritage.
- Is not possible to apply an unique policy or approach for each EU country, but it is possible to consider the building preservation as common value.
- Local policies in EU: on the one hand very high awareness, on the other hand a large amount of intervention evaluation criteria for each country or city.
- Scientific or political evaluation?
2- EUROPEAN Versus LOCAL POLICIES

How to combine the impact of the local context with the wish for clear regulations on national or even international level (EPBD)?

- There is not a clear strategy, at European level, about how to consider heritage buildings in a sustainable development
- Before the first EPBD publication, there have been 5 conferences of ministers for cultural or architectural heritage.
- Despite the big debates the insights of these conferences weren’t effectively translated within the EPBD (91 and 31), just exceptions for historical protected buildings were mentioned
- Therefore each local authority has to implement an individual approach
3- BUILDING PROTECTION

How to protect heritage buildings and areas that are no listed as monuments / is it acceptable that values will be lost in these buildings/areas if energy saving measures are applied?

EPBD (2002 and 2010)

Art 4: EU members might avoid interventions for: “buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance”.

Granada Conference (1985)

The building protection was extended also to buildings for which: “the protection procedures have been instituted” when proposals for their alteration have been planned.
3- BUILDING PROTECTION

Nantes (1992) Council of Europe conference

“Architecture Heritage: Inventory and documentation methods in Europe”. “The process of collecting is never finished since a collection is never finished, therefore we should endeavor in the compilation of inventories to ensure the perpetuity of knowledge of the heritage along with the perpetuity of the heritage itself.

Other problem the “partial building protection”, for the future generations we are preserving only the buildings facades against with the definition of sustainability

Brundtland Commision (1987)

“meeting the needs of present generations without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
Which kind of material might be used within the energy retrofit in historical buildings?

Art 4: (...) in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance”.

- Which kind of materials or interventions might be considered detrimental for the building itself? Who and which instruments are capable of defending the unacceptable alteration due to the energy retrofits interventions in historical buildings?
- Is it possible to alter the building character by using the same materials that normally we use for nZeb, without considering their mechanical, chemical, physical compatibility?
- Adopting a “prudence concept” also to historical not already protected buildings might be an idea?