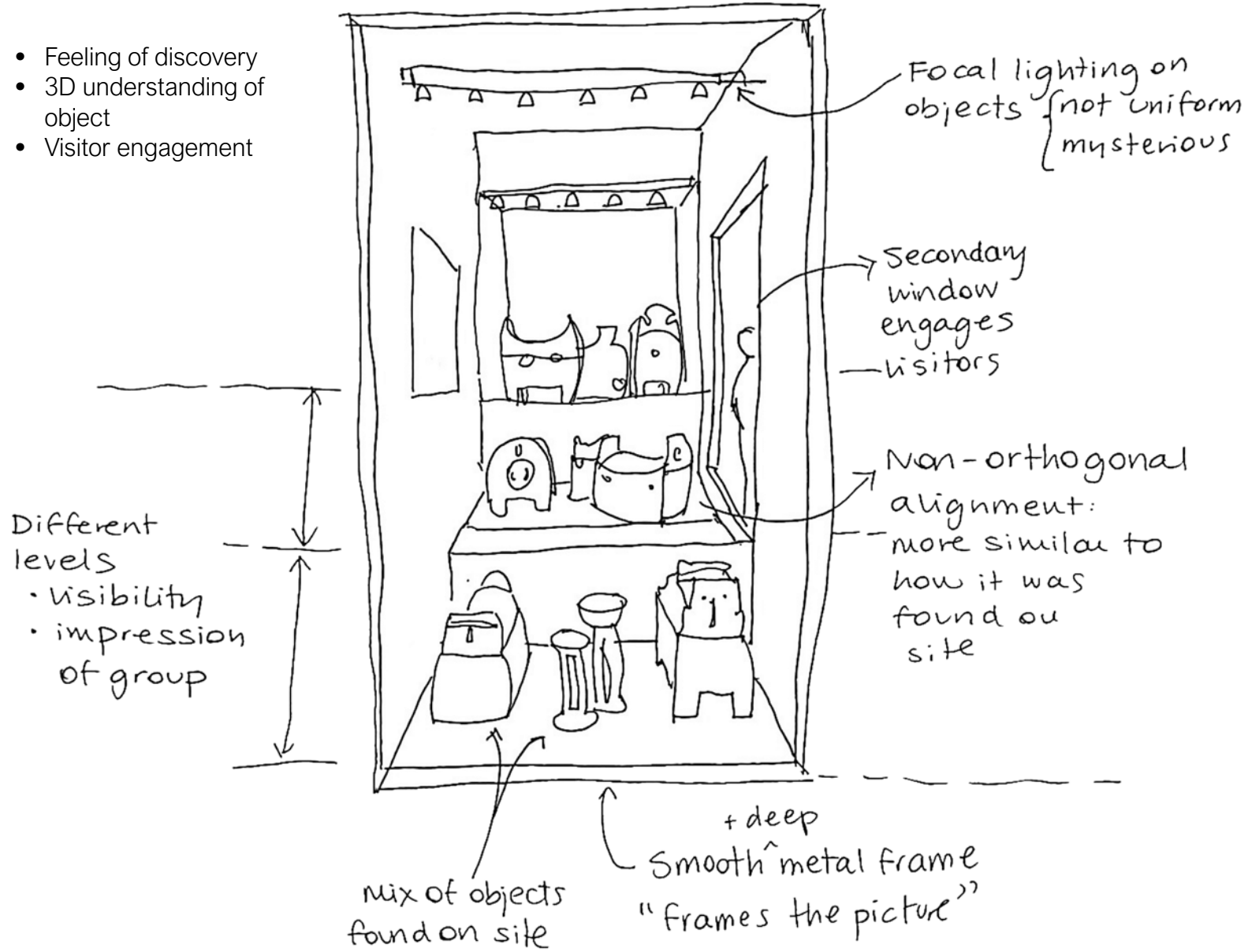


course notes

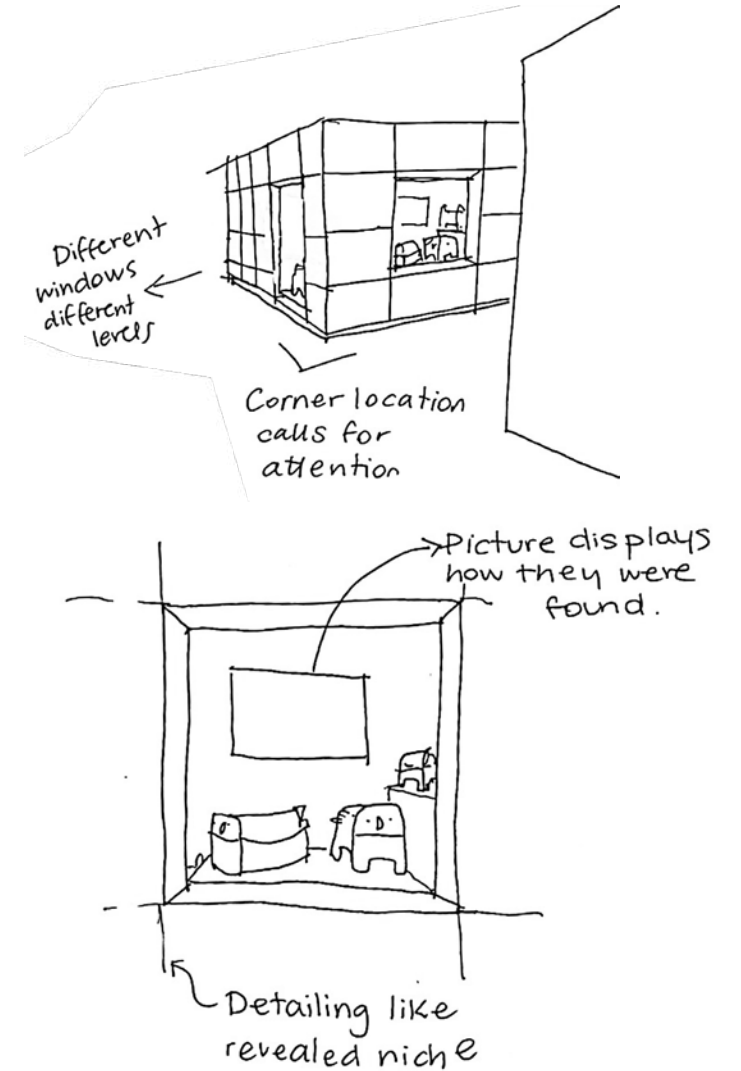
Carlota Marijuán Rodríguez | International Workshop: Conservation and Musealisation of the UNESCO Site of Beit Shea'rim | Technion & Politecnico di Milano | Feb 2020

- Feeling of discovery
- 3D understanding of object
- Visitor engagement



CALCOLITHIC OSSUARIES

Carlota Marijuán Rodríguez



Zippori, 23 February 2020

Description of the site and main characteristics

Zippori is a large archaeological site which comprises remains of an ancient city which existed more or less continuously for over 25 centuries. The city existed since the Hellenistic period, when it was mentioned by Josephus Flavius. In the 1st century B.C.E., it was the Jewish capital of the Roman Galilee. The site therefore comprises remains of different historical periods, such as a Hellenistic village, a Roman grid-planned city (including the street layout, some homes and a theatre), remains of a Jewish town during the 3-4th centuries C.E. (synagogue), Byzantine and Medieval Christian and Crusader elements (fortress, S. Anna church and monastery, large basilica) and finally parts of the Arab village which was destroyed in 1948, such as the Muslim monastery.

The city is a significant Jewish site, as the Sanhedrin was based in the city during the 3rd-4th centuries, when the Mishna was signed. It is also an important site for Christians, as Zippori is believed to be the birthplace of the Virgin Mary.

*Description of how the core subjects of the workshop are being present in the site (Conservation, Museology, landscaping , presentation and interpretation of the Archaeology) :*

Conservation: the main conservation challenge of the site of Zippori is its size (approximately 1x0.5km), which makes it difficult to manage. Specifically, conservation problems include drainage issues, with water pooling on the excavated paved or mosaic floors, which destroys the surface and the foundations, and open trenches from unfinished excavations, which require constant conservation. In order to protect the mosaic floors, two of the houses (House of the Nile and Dionysius) have been covered by protective roofing and partially and totally enclosed, respectively. The mosaics themselves have been heavily manipulated: the mosaic of the Nile has had concrete mixture injected through gaps to form a concrete base underneath, which permanently modified its structure, while the Dionysius mosaic was completely dismantled and remounted on a modern lightweight structure, which means that the layout is no longer as it was found.

Museology: the museology of the site is composed of a scale model in the visitor centre and smaller signs located near some of the remains. Nevertheless, the site is not easily understandable without a guide, as the information given by the signage is only partial and does not allow visitors to paint the full picture of the city. Instead, the existing installations and signage seem to focus on helping tour guides explain their message. For example, the visitor centre features a large scale model in its central court-

yard which replicates the whole site as it is. Even though the model could be a very useful tool to help visitors understand the site, it is left unlabeled and therefore requires a tour guide to explain what the different parts of the city are.

Besides the visitor centre, the site includes two smaller structures which could be considered part of the museology. On the one hand, the building which contains the Dionysius mosaic creates an enclosed space which at the same time acts as a museum dedicated to the interpretation and history of the mosaic and attempts to spatially reconstruct the house in which it sat. On the other hand, the Crusader citadel houses a multimedia museum dedicated to the history and content of the Mishna.

Presentation and interpretation of the archaeology: The site is characterized by a complex overlay of layers accumulated over the course of more than 2,000 years. Nevertheless, the current narrative of the site avoids dealing with the layered history of the site and is focused on the city's role as the location where the Mishna was signed. For example, the Crusader fortress and chapel are anachronically converted into a museum about the Mishna, without references to the role or history of the building itself, and both the basilica and the Muslim cemetery are left unexplained, inaccessible and partially buried.

Landscaping: The site is located on a beautiful agricultural landscape and there are outstanding views from the hilltop, especially from the Crusader fortification. Near the visitor centre, the park includes a botanical garden with local species from the Galilee and picnic tables, overlooking the surrounding fields. Within the boundaries of the site, vegetation is generally scarce: there are a few trees scattered around the hill but the plain area has very little vegetation.

Critical summary of the presentation by Prof. Lissovsky

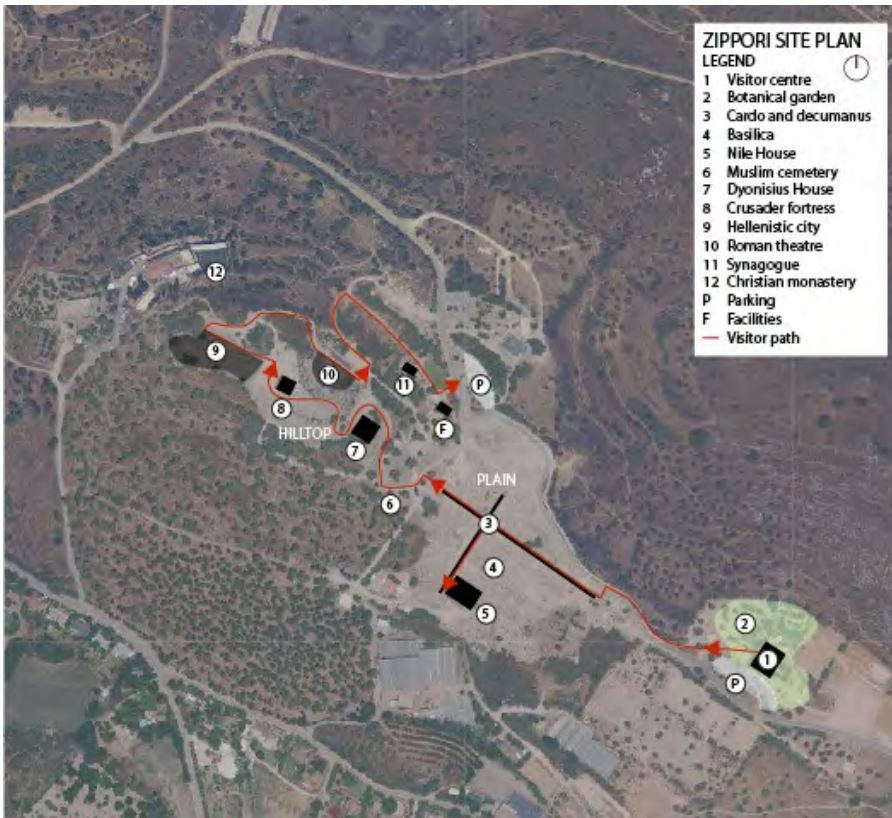
The concept of National Park was born in the United States, where it is linked to the protection of the natural landscape. Nevertheless, in Israel, the National Parks program is associated with cultural sites and the construction of a national identity, following the 1948 National Plan, with sites meant to "forge a bond between us and the land".

The site of Beit Shearim was one of the earliest sites to be identified for the creation of a National Park. With the remains of the Jewish town which housed the Sanhedrin in the 2nd century and large and ornate burial ground for sages and illustrious citizens, Beit Shearim is a symbol of the Jewish past and national identity, an "irrefutable evidence of the Jewish past".

Lipa Yahalom and Dan Zur were the landscape architects responsible for the current landscape design of the park. Illustrious architects which won the Israel National Prize, they believed in landscape as part of the Zionist project, and designed 16 national parks during their 40 year partnership. Their concept for Beit Shearim is based on the blending of nature and culture, to create a detached garden crowned by cypress trees. The detailing of the intervention helped to tie it to its natural context thanks to the irregular paving and rough lines, which mimicked the feelings created by the archaeology.

SITE REPORT

Plans, images, sketches



Site plan by authors



Botanical garden and picnic area near the visitor centre



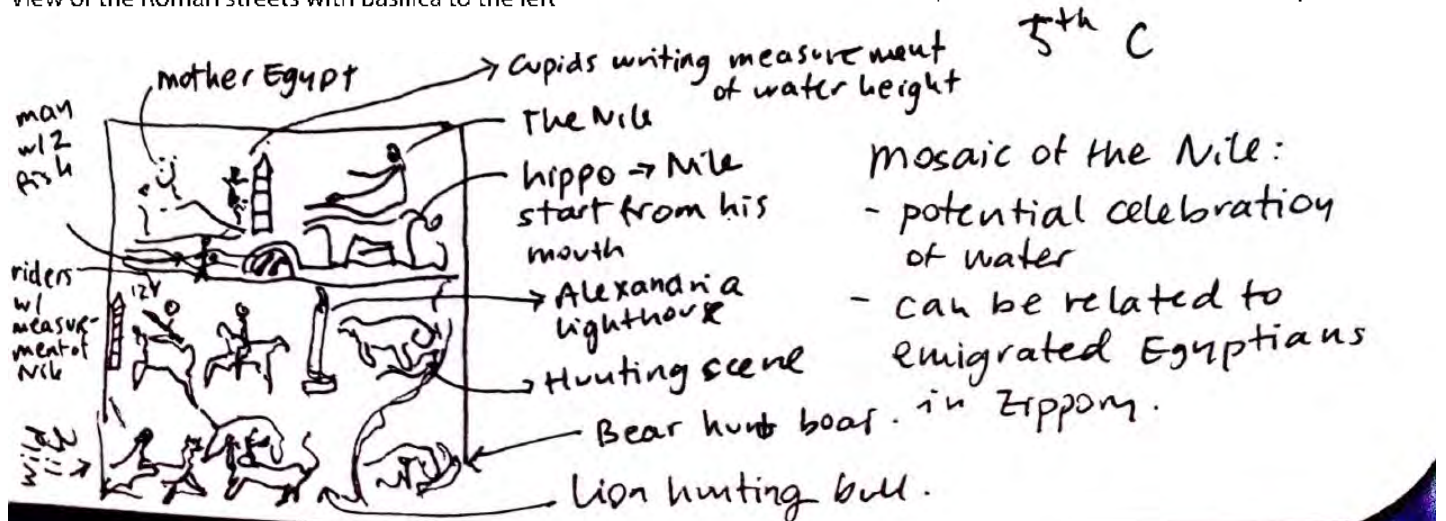
Conservation issues: water pooling on exposed mosaic floors



View of the Roman streets with Basilica to the left



Roman theatre with reconstructed proscenium and natural landscape



Sketch: symbology of the Mosaic of the Nile

Students names: Carlota Marijuán Rodríguez, Tea Tomkic

Megiddo, 20 February 2020

Short description of the site and its main characteristics

Megiddo is a complex archaeological site composed of many layers which range from the year 1500 B.C.E. to approximately 500 B.C.E. The site consists of the remains of a fortified town on a man-made hill (tell). The different layers of history have been unearthed by excavations from 1902, which have rendered the site as one of the most heavily excavated sites in the world. There are three main phases of excavations: 1900s (Schumaker, dug all the way to the natural stone), 1920s-30s (Rockefeller-sponsored excavation by the University of Chicago, which is responsible for the most intrusive part of the excavations) and later excavations by Israeli universities from 1990s onwards. The excavations have left a complex landscape in which the different layers of the "cake" are exposed to the weather.

The site is listed as a World Heritage Site due to its relationship with the Bible and as a site of cultural exchange.

*Description of how the core subjects of the workshop are being present in the site (Conservation, Museology, landscaping , presentation and interpretation of the Archaeology) :*

The site still predominantly reads as an archaeological site and the interpretation aids are scarce and incomplete. The extensive excavations from the past century have caused conservation challenges, mainly due to the erosion of the exposed archaeology and the deep digs, which are not supported by retaining walls and threaten erosion and collapse.

The access to the site is off a main road which leads to a car park. From there, visitors walk to a small cluster of buildings containing a gift shop, ticket office, toilets and cafeteria, located in a vegetated area in the foot of the hill. The visitor path starts in a shaded picnic area, where visitors are confronted with two paths, one which goes directly up the hill and another one which takes a softer gradient (this second one is the official path). The path goes through remains of water system located outside the city gates and finally reaches a Canaanite four-chambered gate, which is understood to be the earliest of a large number of gates built more or less in the same place. In fact, immediately after the Canaanite gate is another later gate from the Israeli period. The path continues up the hill towards the northern end of the site, until the remains of the northern stables, and later borders the very deep archaeological dig of the temple area until a shaded lookout over the valley; this is the point in which the site of Armageddon (final battle between good and evil according to Christian tradition) is visible. From there, the path



leads visitors towards the remains of the granary, perhaps the most impressive structure which remains on site, and another set of stables (the stables have been lightly reconstructed to show the spatial distribution and statues of horses have been placed to indicate their use). The end of the visit is through the tunnels of the watering system, which we did not visit because they were flooded due to the rains. The visitor paths is centered on the narrative of the city during Israeli times, and does not provide an understanding of the different layers beyond the existence of the two gates.

In terms of museology and presentation, the site is affected by a “distortion” caused by the Biblical reading of the site; for example, the Israelite entry gate was originally associated with King Salomon and, although later excavations have demonstrated the inaccuracy of this association, the gate is still referred to as the Solomonic gate and is one of the main features of the musealization of the site. The gate was partially destroyed during the archaeological excavations and it is now being reconstructed: this reconstruction is mainly justified by the popular perception of the gate, as historically said gate was not important and was probably in use only for 20 or 30 years.

Meggido has a very recognizable landscape composed by the many layers of the archaeology and a large number of palm trees, grown from the date pits thrown by the excavation workers from the past century. The palm trees help to create a recognizable image and provide much needed shading, but at the same time their roots threaten the conservation of the archaeological remains. Meggido is linked to the surrounding agricultural landscape through the legend of the Armageddon. The proposal to straighten or widen the road which runs at the base of the hill could have a very significant impact in the symbolic value of the site.

Critical summary of the presentation given on site by invited guests

The presentation by Matt, archaeologist from the American School of Archaeology, provided us with an overview of the history of the site and the different elements on site, while explaining the challenges of working in a complex site which is currently a touristic attraction.

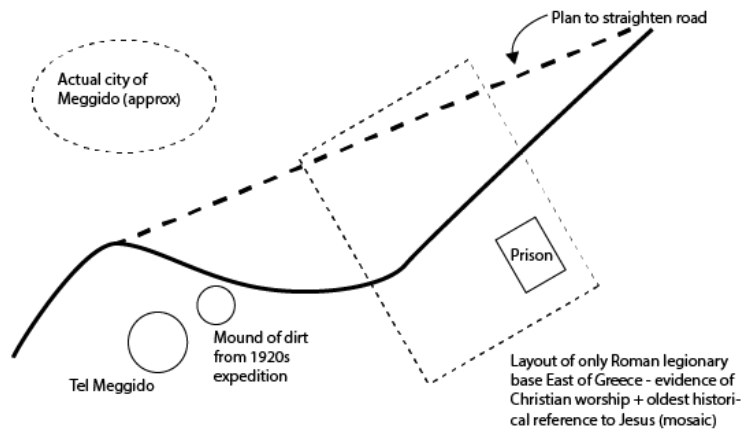
Matt explained that the popular story of the site, as told by touristic guides, has influenced the way the archaeological digs have been carried out, with best selling elements, such as the stables, remains of the temple and granary being preserved mostly for their touristic appeal. This decision by the park management has caused frustration amongst archaeologists, who would like to continue the excavations to find historically significant and older remains.

He also explained the conservation challenges of the site, which include the huge cuts created by the 1920s excavation which threaten the stability of the remains, the water pooling at the bottom of excavation pits and the erosion of exposed archaeology. Because of this, many excavated areas are immediately back-filled after finishing the research.

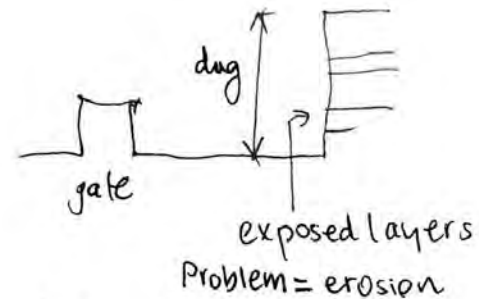
He explained the importance of leaving parts of the site untouched for future archaeologists, which might be able to get more information with newer technologies. This had been the case with the discoveries from the Chicago excavation: newer technologies have allowed the current excavations to find more accurate information than those of the 1920s, and this was only possible because the Chicago excavations had left large parts of the site untouched.

SITE REPORT

Plans, images, sketches



Left: site map based on aerial view from govmap.co.il (by authors).
 Above: diagram showing the potential conflict between archaeological sites and the infrastructure (by authors).



Touristic route through site, which main sights marked (by authors based on aerial view by govmap.co.il).

Conservation issues in exposed pits—sketch section and photo of area behind Canaanite gate (by authors)

Students names: Carlota Marijuán Rodríguez, Tea Tomkic

Caesarea, 20.02.2020.

Short description of the site and its main characteristics - please indicate the values reflected from the site:

Starting from the very etymology of the name, Caesarea Maritima suggests the relation of the site to the roman emperor Caesar Augustus as well as its immediate position at the ocean coastline. This historical and geographical context determined the development of the site, but also its added contemporary reinterpretation. Layered and complex, as many locations we have visited, Caesarea is telling an evolutive story of many periods of its existence and turbulent history. It is exemplar of Roman constructive abilities, and tells about their social life as well (reconstructed theatre) which is the layer chosen to be most represented, one dating to the 1st century BC when the land was awarded to Herod the Great as the Roman ruler of Judea territory. The modern and multimedia visitor centre is accommodated within the ancient structure, and the passage near water is showing the narrative of some less-interpreted remains, as well as its crucial relationship to the near-by sea. Caesarea is among the most visited parks managed by Israel Nature and Parks Authority, due to its historical relevance and geographical position. As it is mentioned on the official website the reason for its declaration was 'a cultural continuity of 2,500 years of history' and 'preserving values of nature, landscape and historic legacy'.



Description of how the core subjects of the workshop are being present in the site (Conservation, Museology, landscaping , presentation and interpretation of the Archaeology) :

Interventions seen at Caesarea are less of conservative nature, and more of restorative one. Reinterpretations are at times not subtle, as noticed in the case of theatre reconstructed in concrete that is today used to host events, or the visitor centre that the ancient layer used barely as a frame for all the new materiality added in a somehow invasive way. However, we cannot deny that it guaranteed the visitation, comprehension and usage of the space.

The remains along the contemporary path along the seaside have been left and represented in more of a conservative manner, with minimal interventions (mosaics, hippodrome, bath house etc.). The site also houses one of the world's most unique underwater museums, offering the diving experience and exploration of sunken port heritage. Its 3-dimensional reconstruction is done digitally and hasn't affected the original findings. However, harsh seaside environment does require unusual conservation measures: covering of mosaic floors in Herodes' palace with a layer of gravel, addition of sacrificial render over the frescoes of the hippodrome wall. Reduction in sand levels due to the construction of the Aswan Dam has uncovered the underwater archaeological remains, putting them at risk of damage by waves and storms.

From a professional point of view, the scale and methodology of interventions may be dubious, howev-

er, it has become an attractive point for both locals and tourists, and the lively historic city is still relevant and meaningful nowadays. Eventification has created pressure to add new urban elements and invasive reconstruction, as well as a need to accommodate a high-tech representative layer within the old fabric.

The life of the site hasn't been continuously glorious, but as mainly represented period has been chosen the most relevant and prosperous one, the Roman city of Herod the Great. In addition, visibility has been assigned to Byzantine villa and church, Crusader period military architecture and remains of Bosnian village that today hosts shops and galleries—it is part extremely commercialized but ensures the continuous use of heritage, even though somewhat in a negligent and destructive manner. The role of the private sector and their invested financial means has compromised the ethics of professionals that should give conservation greater priority than creating added values that are contradictory to the existing ones that have been put in the second plan. Is authenticity selling well? Caesarea has given the alternative answer, the one that has placed the site high on the market, but does not respect the basic criteria of authenticity and reversibility as the main guidance for interventions.

Landscape design, on the contrary, has taken a distanced and respectful view toward the existing, valorizing the natural values as perhaps the most representative ones, placing the path right next to the sea, and leaving the vast, fragile territory of ruins for nonhierarchical exploration, in the same way one explores the underwater remains. One of the Mediterranean issues is certainly shadow, but the additional elements have been minimally added. On the contrary, right next to the entrance, groups have been provided an adequate protected space enriched with a scale model and near-by facilities.

Critical summary of the presentation given on site by invited guests

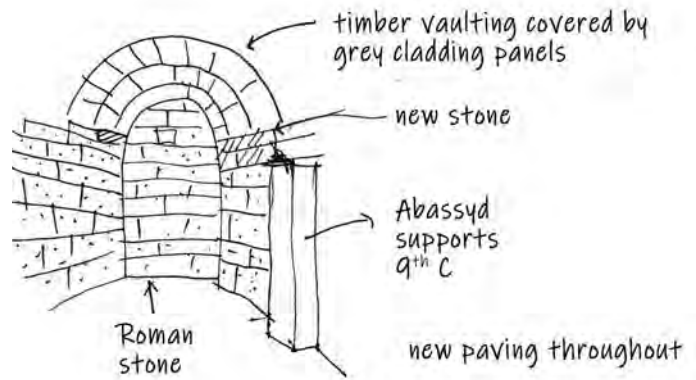
From the aspect of conservation practice, the invited guest reported that Caesarea 'has perhaps taken some steps too far' when talking of contemporary visitors centre and a heavy concrete reconstruction of an ancient theatre, not even following the conditions as it was completely. A large part of the presentation was focused on the construction of the visitor centre, housed in the collapsed vaults of the temple basement. In order to ensure structural stability, each of the kulkar stones had to be checked individually in order to reuse as much material as possible, as kulkar (soft sedimentary stone found near the sea) can no longer be quarried due to environmental regulations. When new stones are needed, a "new kulcar" stone has been developed, which is a mix of concrete, sand and kulkar aggregate. Kulkar is a soft stone with 3-4 MPa strength; this caused issues in the reconstruction, as the engineers required injecting mortar of 15MPa strength, which, being much stronger than the stone, would force the deterioration of the original materials. From this we can learn an important principle: always use materials which are weaker than the originals in order to avoid deterioration.

The landscape architect has noted that the approach taken from Shlomo Aronson was visionary and exemplary, dealt with a complex archeological heritage with a special emphasis on natural elements, and sea as the strongest one, while simultaneously creating viewpoints to admire the vast site of historical importance and architectural heritage elements. The path has created an experiential narrative in which the visitor becomes a protagonist in the space - it is a theme as relevant today as was foreseen at the time of the landscape design interventions.

SITE REPORT

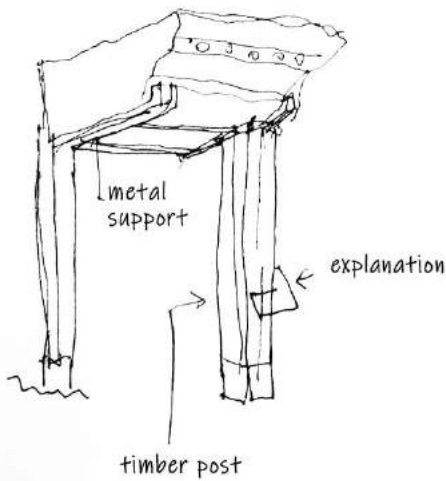


Roman Caesarea Maritima by Edward Hays

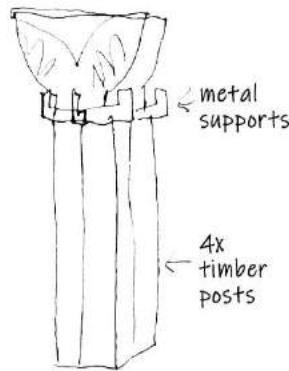


Sketch: museum room within visitor centre

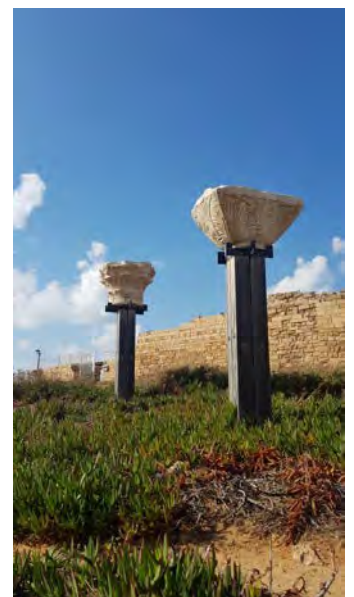
stand for a frieze



stand for a capital



Sketches of metal supports



Modern metal pedestals for columns



Pathway leading through reconstructed columns of Herod's palace



Musealisation of objects involving contemporary multimedia

Students names: Carlota Marijuan Rodriguez, Tea Tomkic

20 Feb 20

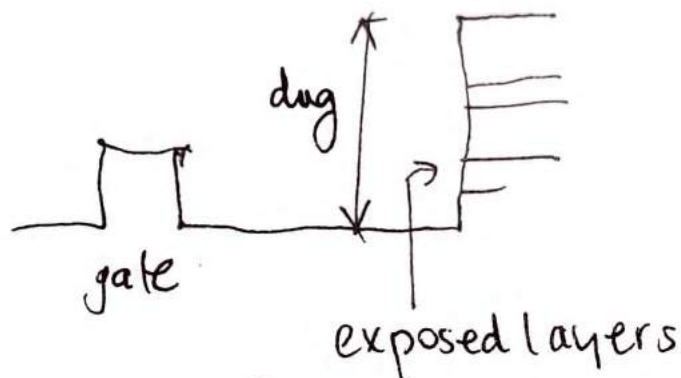
MEGALITH

- Guide: Matt - archaeologist
American School of Archaeology
5000 - 500 occupation
- Site: 1500 - 1000 B.C (Bronze Age)
Artificial mound → demolitions: built on top of remains of older buildings + fortifications.
"Tell" - defined shape due to Bronze Age fortification built on artificial mounds.
city abandoned 500 BC → changed conception of city (from small, walled city to grid Greek-Roman city). Also nearby Roman city for army base. Remained as village into 1900s → start of excavations.
- Excavations
 - one of most heavily excavated sites in world → started 1902. Dug all through natural stone (15-20 metres) → initially found 5 layers, now believed to be 30+. Schumaker.
 - 1920s: Rodce feller sponsored Uni of Chicago
1930s

↳ Current sites: different layers, chosen by Uni of Chicago → all mixed in one image.
linked → ^{listed} ~~dominated~~ UNESCO "biblical tells" (3 sites) + unique water systems.

- Gate → entrance (q built)
place to impart justice (King)
place where king met citizens
trade taxes → central location

◦ Conservation



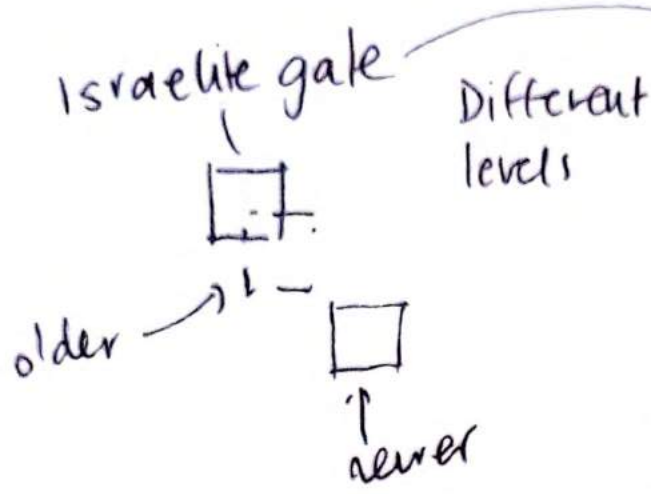
Problem = erosion

large staircase destroyed by archaeology → always dig for older stuff → only preserve major monuments for future generations.

New excavations → to understand link between layers (into) and monuments

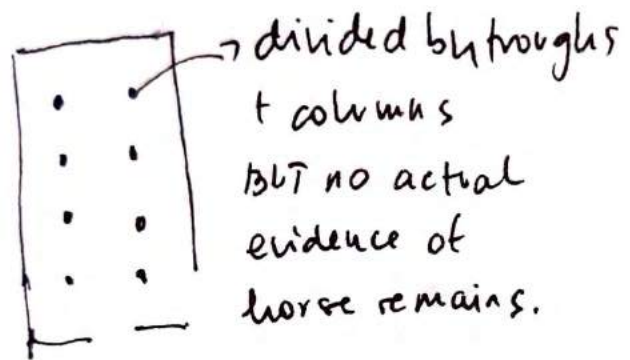
Biblical archaeology → "filter" that distorts reality
ie Meggido was built by King Salomon → not fact-based
(roughly Iron Age) → new excavations show it's 9th century.

Each site needs to have a theme (Israel National Park)
(some layers covered again: focus on spatial experience of visitor: it was too complex.



not very significant in historical terms BUT had a claim to be Salomonic → so it's being reconstructed, main point -

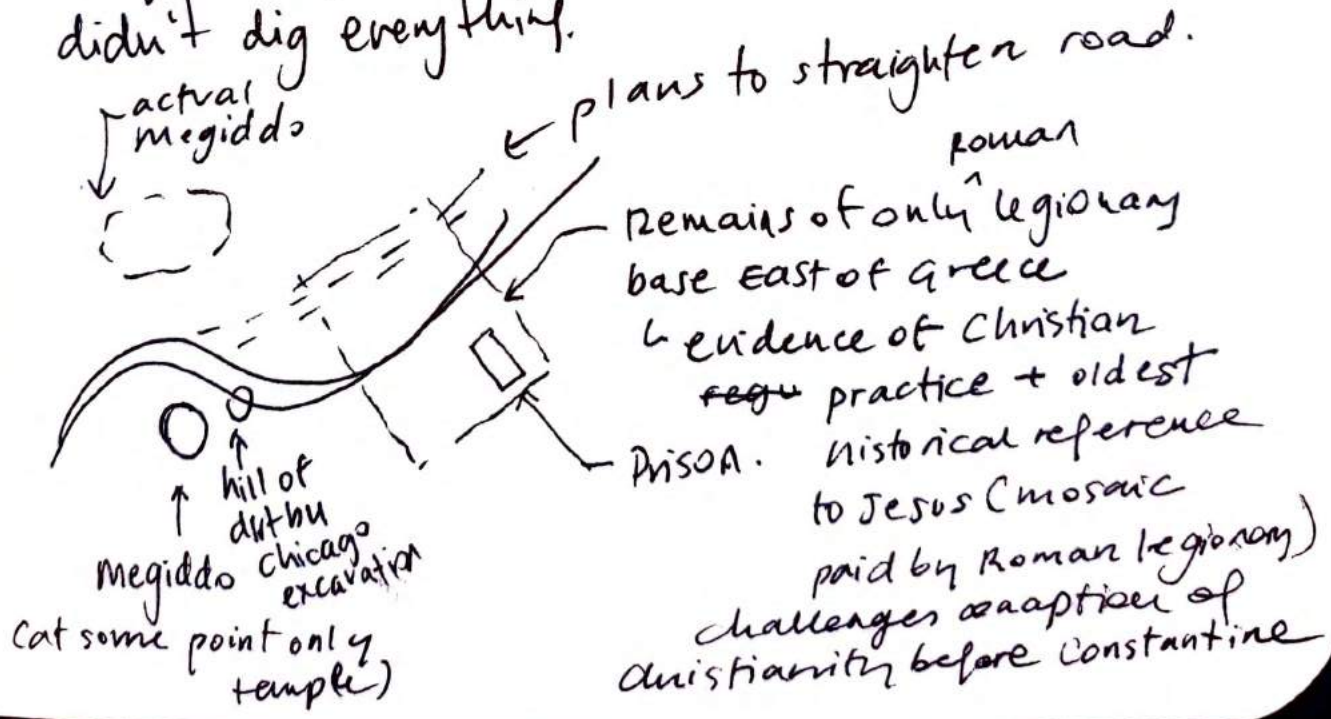
Northern stables: use interpretation based on



typology // evidence of importance of horse riding + racing in Iron Age Israel

↳ Well-selling story: shown as official by park.

Conundrum: destroy and dig → newer technologies allow more specific info. Chicago got many things wrong only corrected because they didn't dig everything.

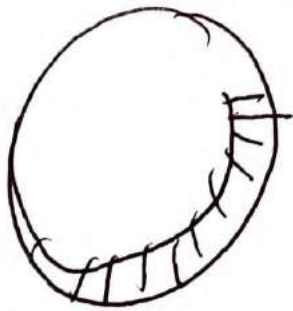


Armageddon → place where the "final battle" will take place → place of pilgrimage for Evangelical Christians.
hill of Megiddo

Intangible heritage: landscape
(~~battle~~ = battlefield) view from Palace
(valley)

Impact of road in landscape (visual)

Originally: believed to be battle plan to kick out Roman legion in valley).



massive granary

(not v. important historically
but one of few buildings)

you can really see it
touristic interest

Palm trees → date pits from 1930s archaeological workers.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- 1) Conservation of remains → put earth back
- 2) Spatial perception - what is now / what was there
↳ physical reconstruction
↳ VR + movies
- 3) Visitor circulation - how long?
accessible?

↳ architect project: 1 structure per significant period → selected pieces of cake.

CAESAREA MARITIMA

- Phoenician village → converted to major city in times of Herodes, dedicated to Augustus.
- Great Jewish rebellion of 66 → abandoned city.
Byzantine christian city → Jewish occupation 1000 AC
- Herod → great city: orthogonal grid
harbour (~~not~~ now underwater)
major bldgs: { temple to Augustus
theatre
palace on rock promontory
place for horse racing: hypodrome
hipodrome (?)
Capital of Roman province

Large expansion Byzantine era → Christian centre

7th C: Islamic invasion → decline.

11th C: Baldwin (crusaders) → centre of operations.

13th C → Louis IX fortification (still standing)

↳ replaced by Acre as crusader centre.

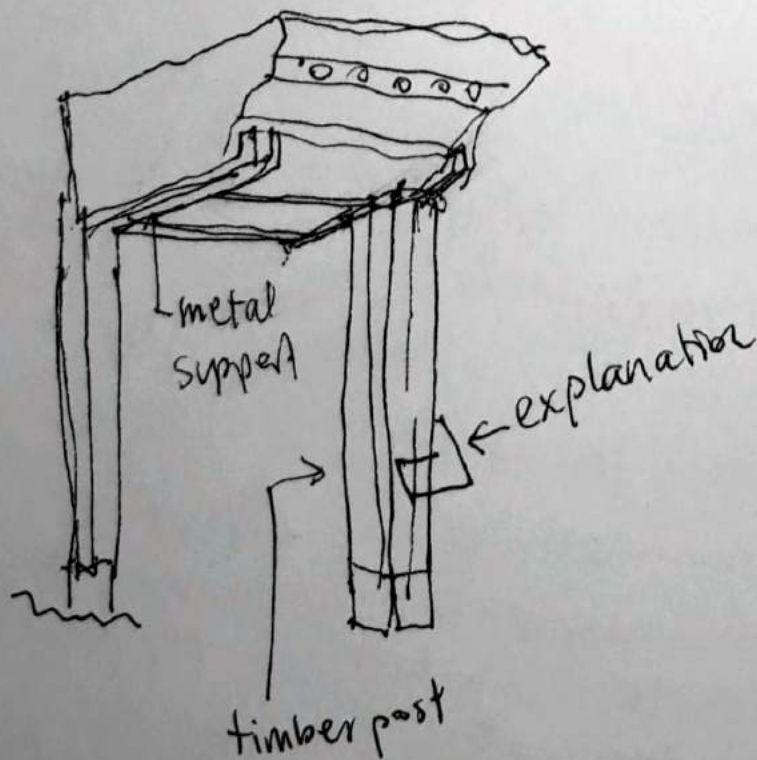
Becomes village → abandoned 1948 War

CONSERVATION ISSUES

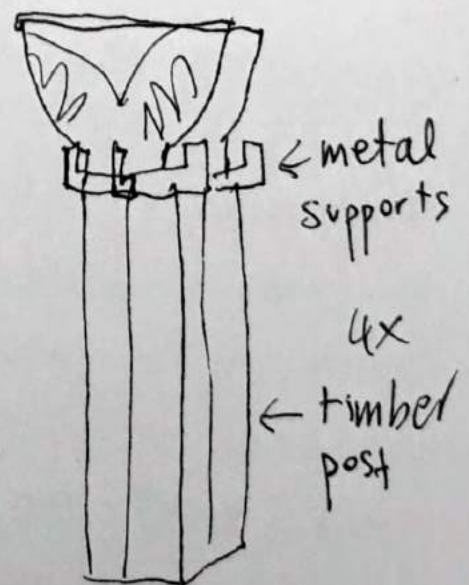
- Aswan Dam → less sand deposit → damage to monuments by waves / storms.

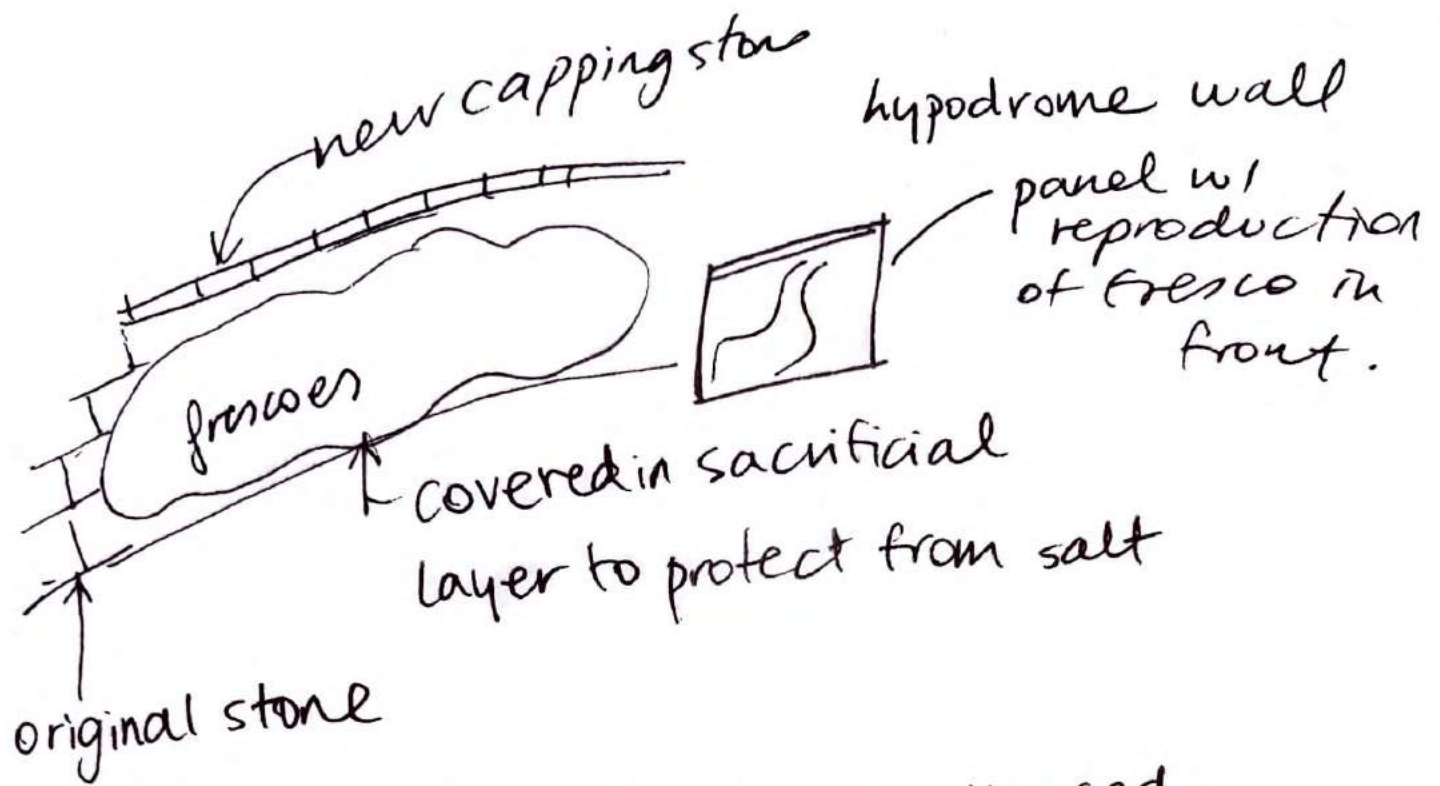
↳ note on museification - use of physical model
shading structure. what to show ↙

Stand for a frieze

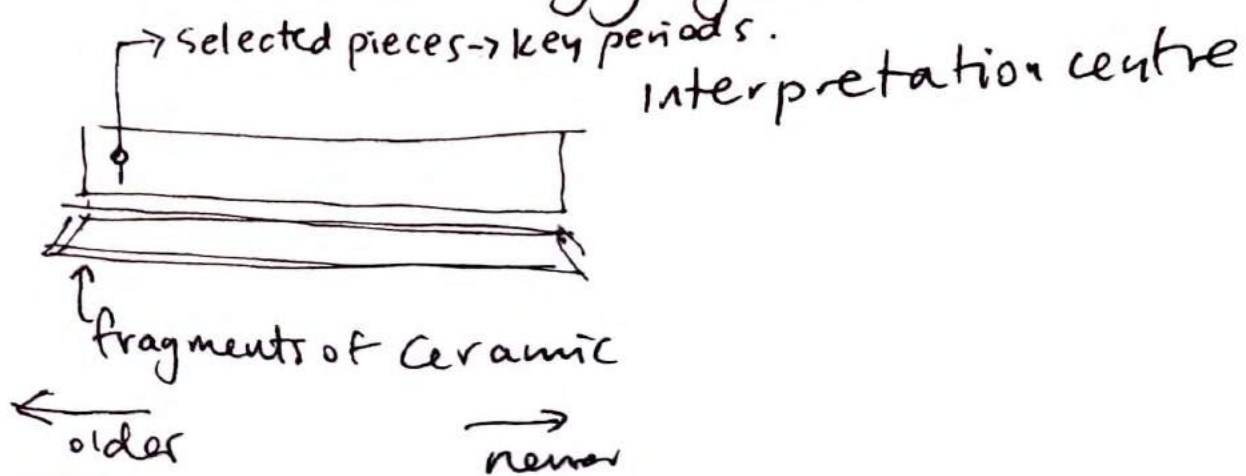


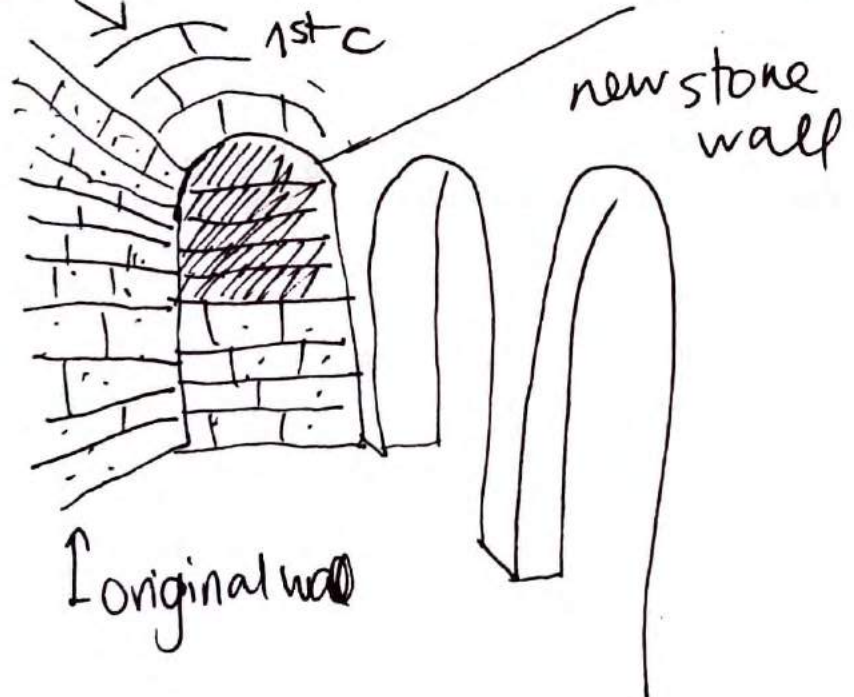
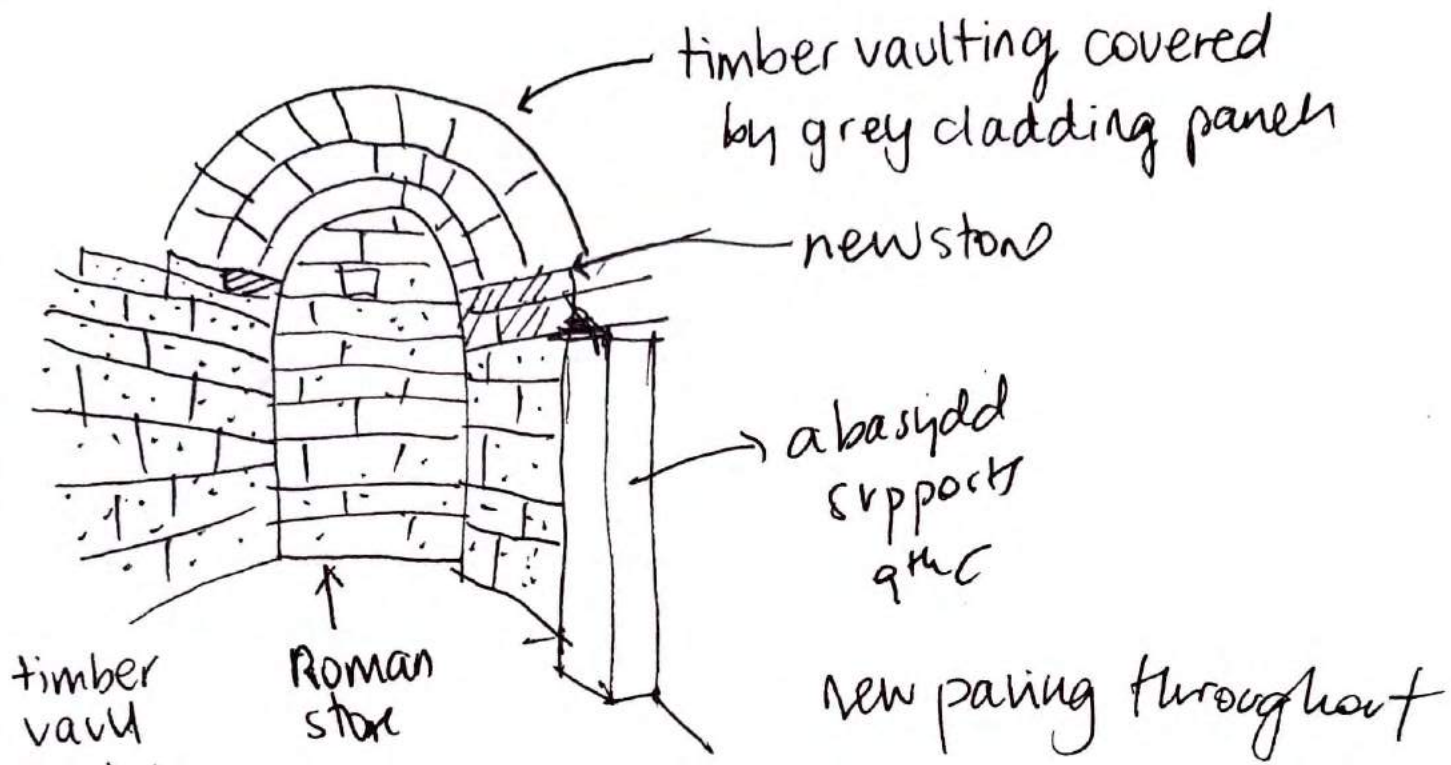
Stand for capital





- Basement // vaults of temple → collapsed.
- need to check strength of each stone
 - ↳ now want to rebuild buttresses / vaults to ensure structural stability.
 - Kulkar stone → sedimentary beach rock (cannot be quarried anymore).
 - ↳ reuse as much stone as possible → store all fragments on site to check if can be reused.
- otherwise "new Kulkar" - mix concrete, sand, Kulkar aggregate.





⇒ Engineer required injecting mortar 15MPa → would force deterioration of original stone!

PRINCIPLE use new materials who are "weaker" than original.

- Authenticity → original
- Integrity → is what remains enough to tell the story?

Criteria of UNESCO -

BRIEFING: ASSIGNMENTS

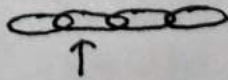
SITE REPORT

- Description
 - values
 - issues
 - photo/image (representative)
 - present /
- ↳ how are key issues addressed: museology, landscape, etc.
- First question: describe
 - second: critical - is it represented?

GUEST LECTURE: RUTH LIBERTY - SHALEV

- Conception of monument of conservation future generations
- ↳ changing: Steve Jobs childhood home where he started Apple.

- Riegl - history as chain

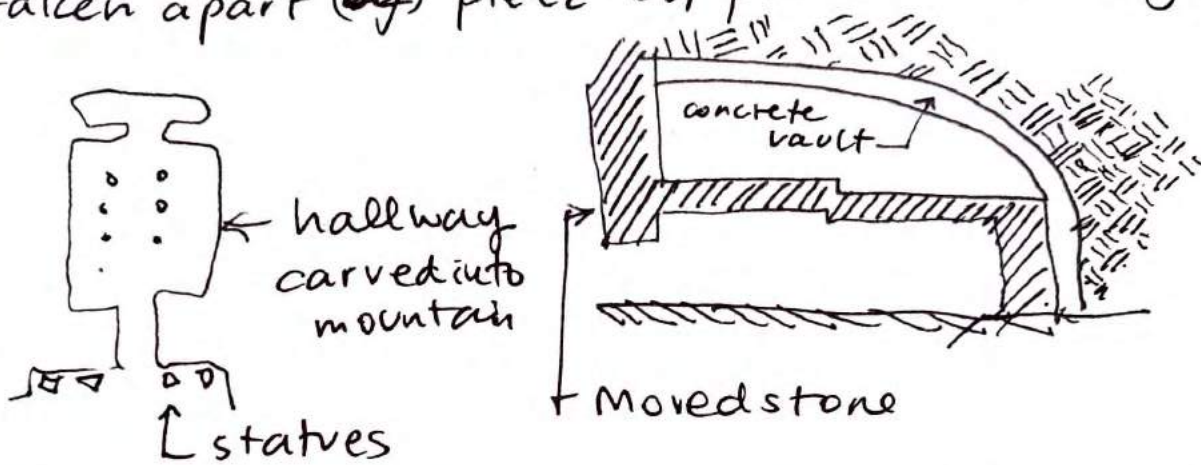

↑
each piece: linked
irreplaceable

Relationship icon - monument which should be preserved.

↑ ie French cathedral shelled WWI
(place where Kings had been crowned)

WWI - League of Nations → conservation of cultural sites
↳ WWII - UN + UNESCO (League did not work)

- Abu Simbel - Egyptian temple, famous by writings of Wutard (?). Would be flooded by Aswan Dam → taken apart (big) piece by piece 60 m high. *



- Venice Charter: first conception of "shared" universal heritage → 1972 Convention: reaction to ^{rapid} change due to social + cultural / economic conditions.

Paradox of World Heritage: can only be listed if submitted by recognised nation

* Egypt approaches international campaign → international campaign provides technical expertise / funds.

- UNESCO World Heritage { monuments, groups of buildings, sites }
outstanding universal value

↳ demonstrated through criteria

- World Heritage convention { autumn meeting (admin), general meeting (summer) }
Jerusalem - nominated by Jordan
(now under no country.)

current value: branding "World Heritage Site"

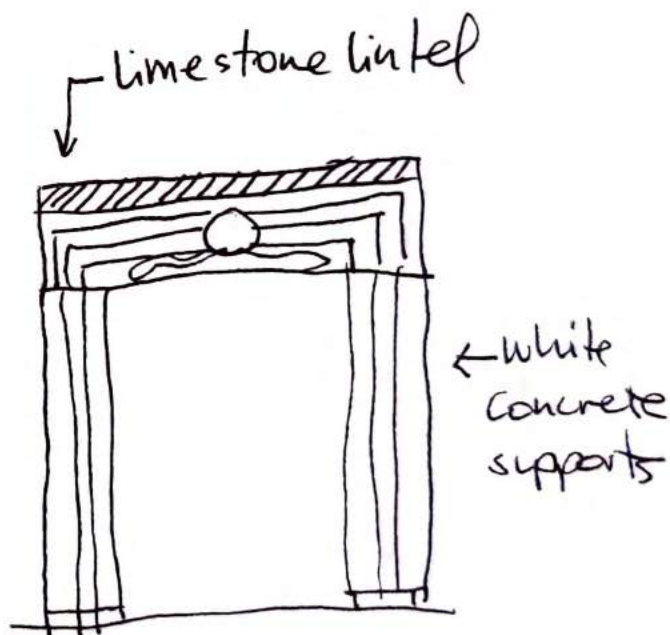
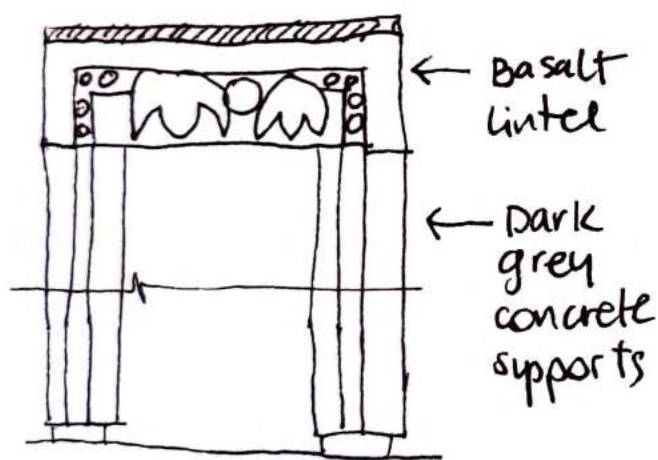
ASK: nation making claims for sites outside their national territory. ie Dutch Indies

- Impact of listing → more funding from own government
→ management plan + protocols.
→ technical assistance
- New listings → dependant on story: how you present it

JERUSALEM

21/02/2020

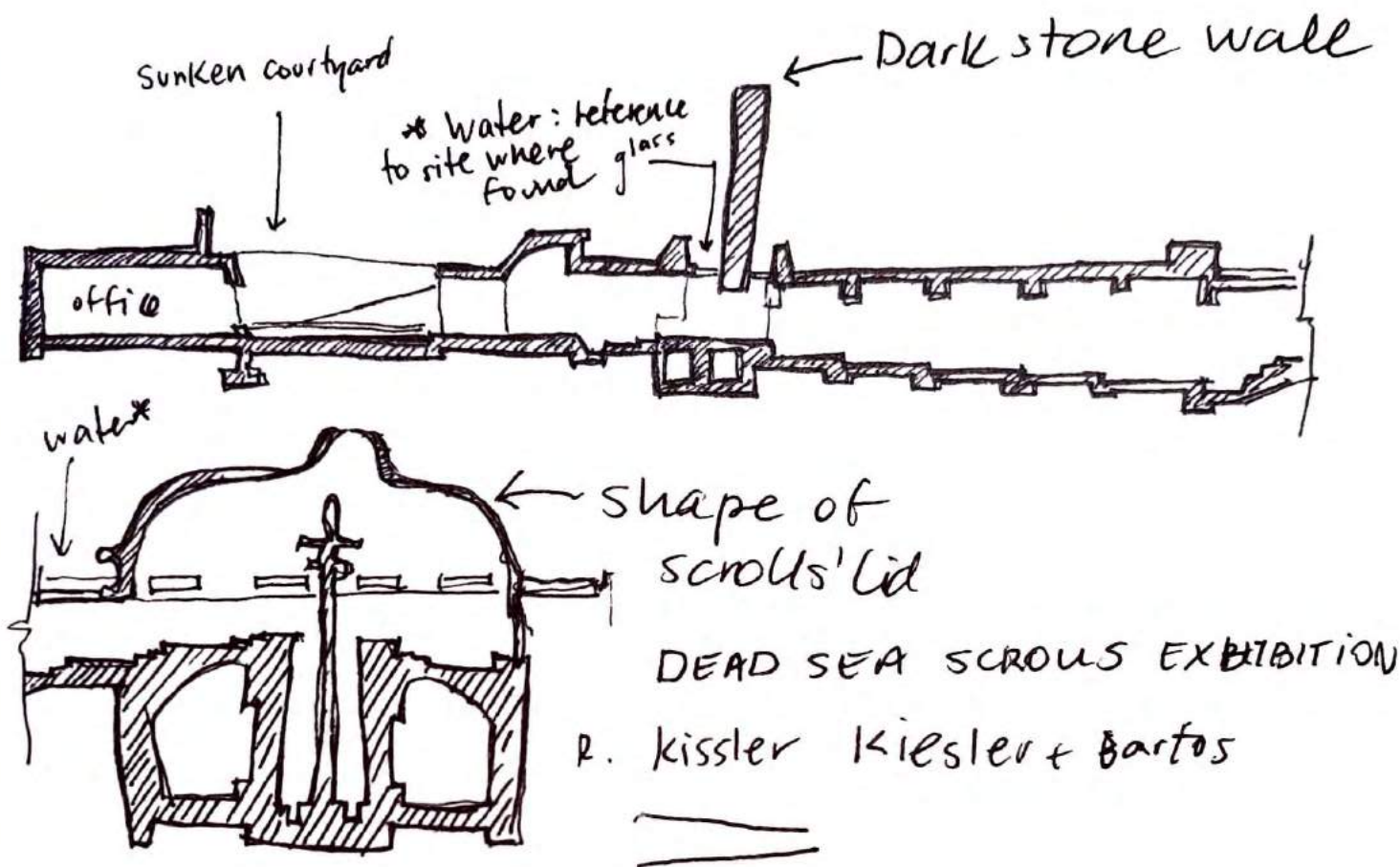
Israel Museum



support adapts to shape of lintel →

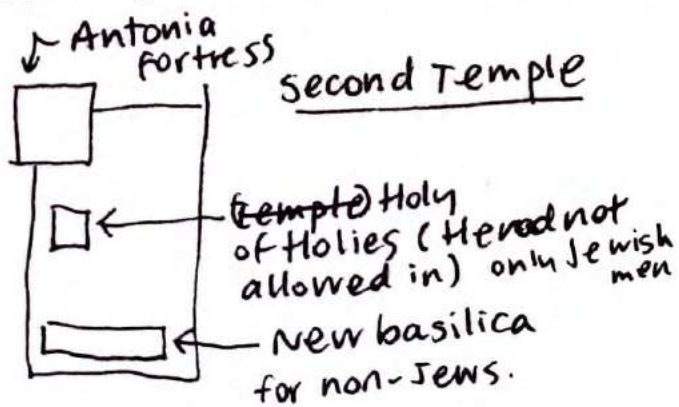


GAULLEE SYNAGOGUES
(remains exhibited in courtyard)



MODEL: Second Temple Jerusalem

- Built 1966 based on descriptions by Flavio Josefo. Originally flat, moved 2006 and made adapted to topography. Some inaccuracies corrected after excavations (only really bad ones) → hard because model is in stone.



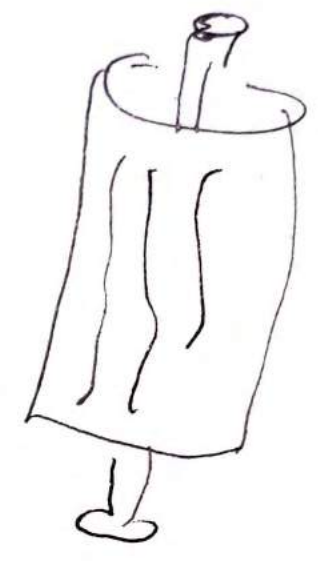
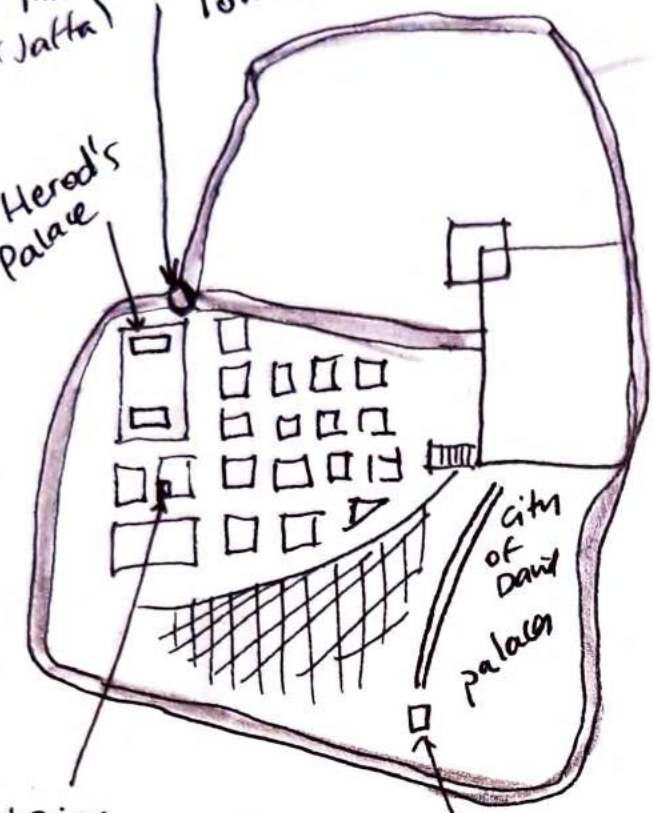
use architecture to make us ask questions → different styles - different functions. // use of colour of roof tiles to help understand houses / institutional palaces / palaces.

MAIN ENTRY
(Jaffa) Towers

Herod's
Palace

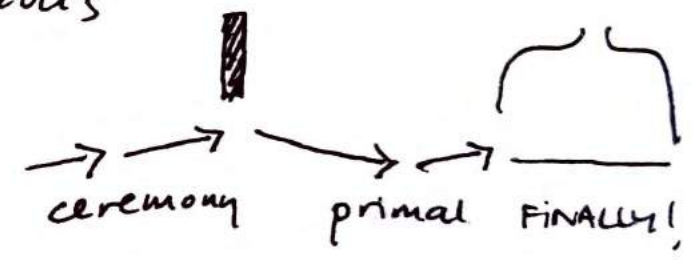
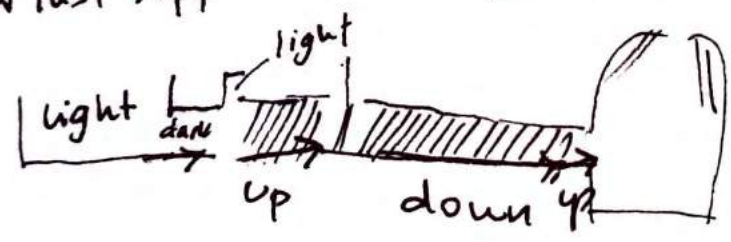
walls

MODEL OF JERUSALEM

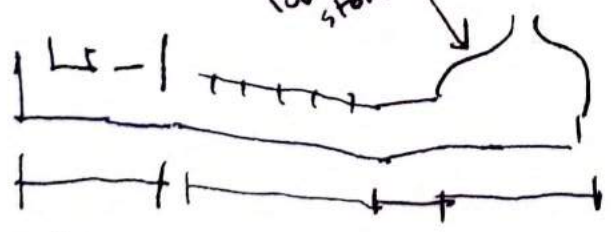


Mt Zion
Tomb of David
(no evidence - tradition)
now last supper

DEAD SEA SCROLLS



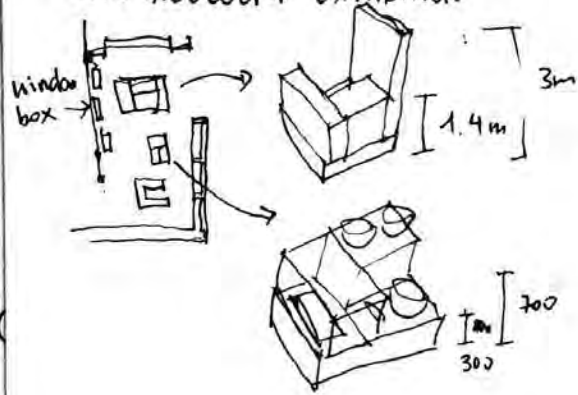
concrete
looks like
stone



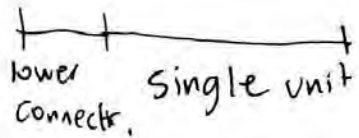
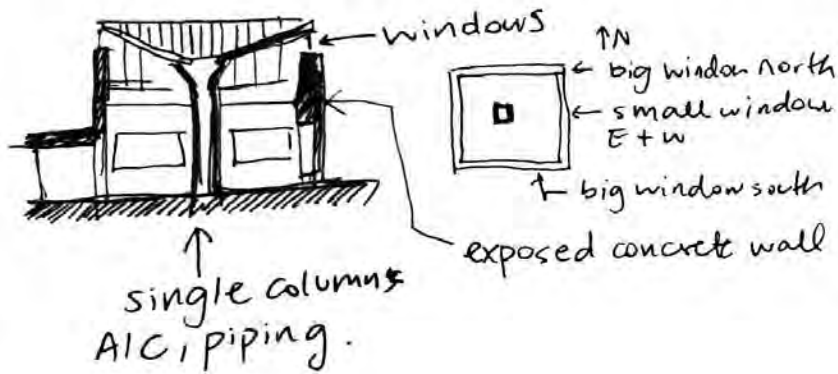
pale beige stone
rough black concrete
polished beige marble

sons of the light
vs sons of the dark

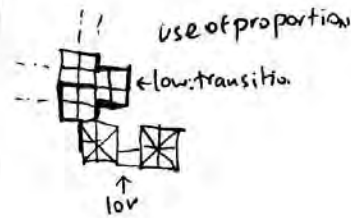
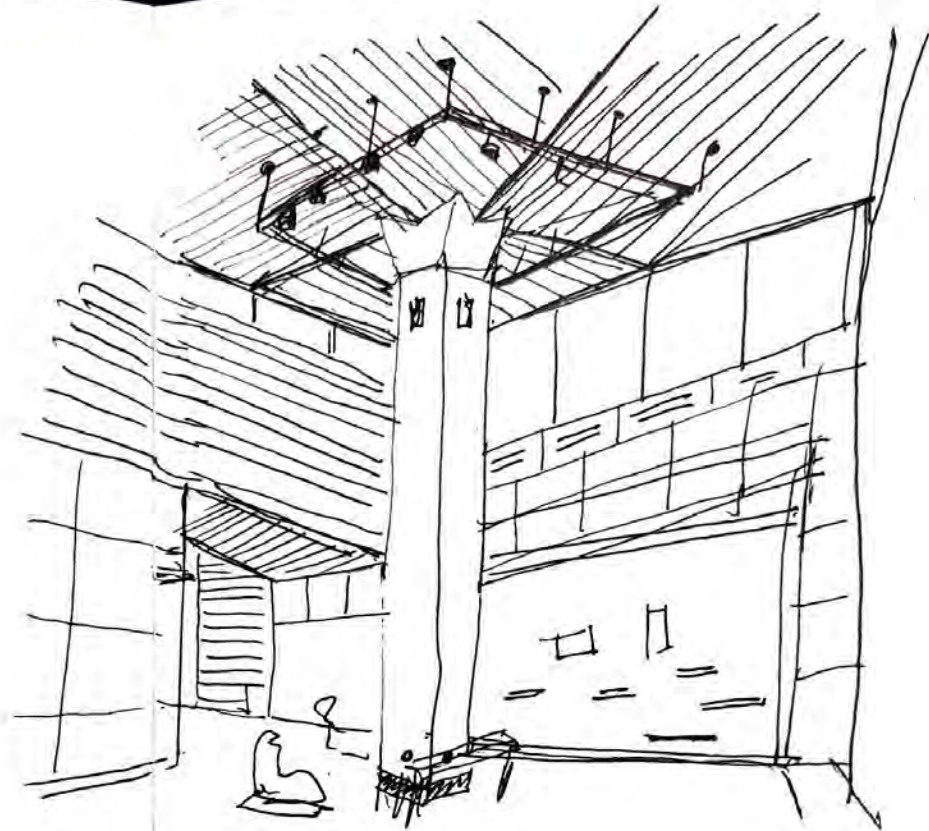
ARCHAEOLOGY EXHIBITION



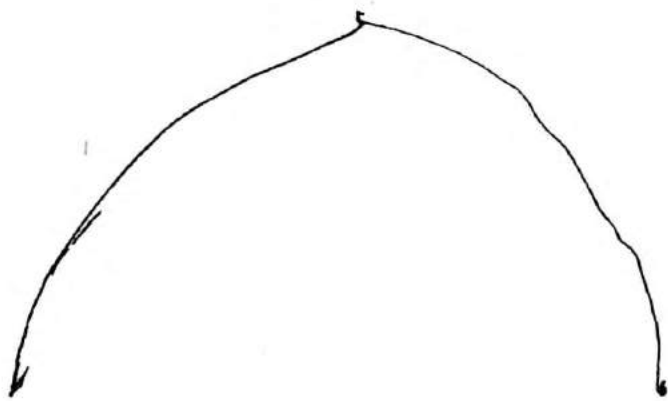
using exhib. design to create "rooms" and separate the space

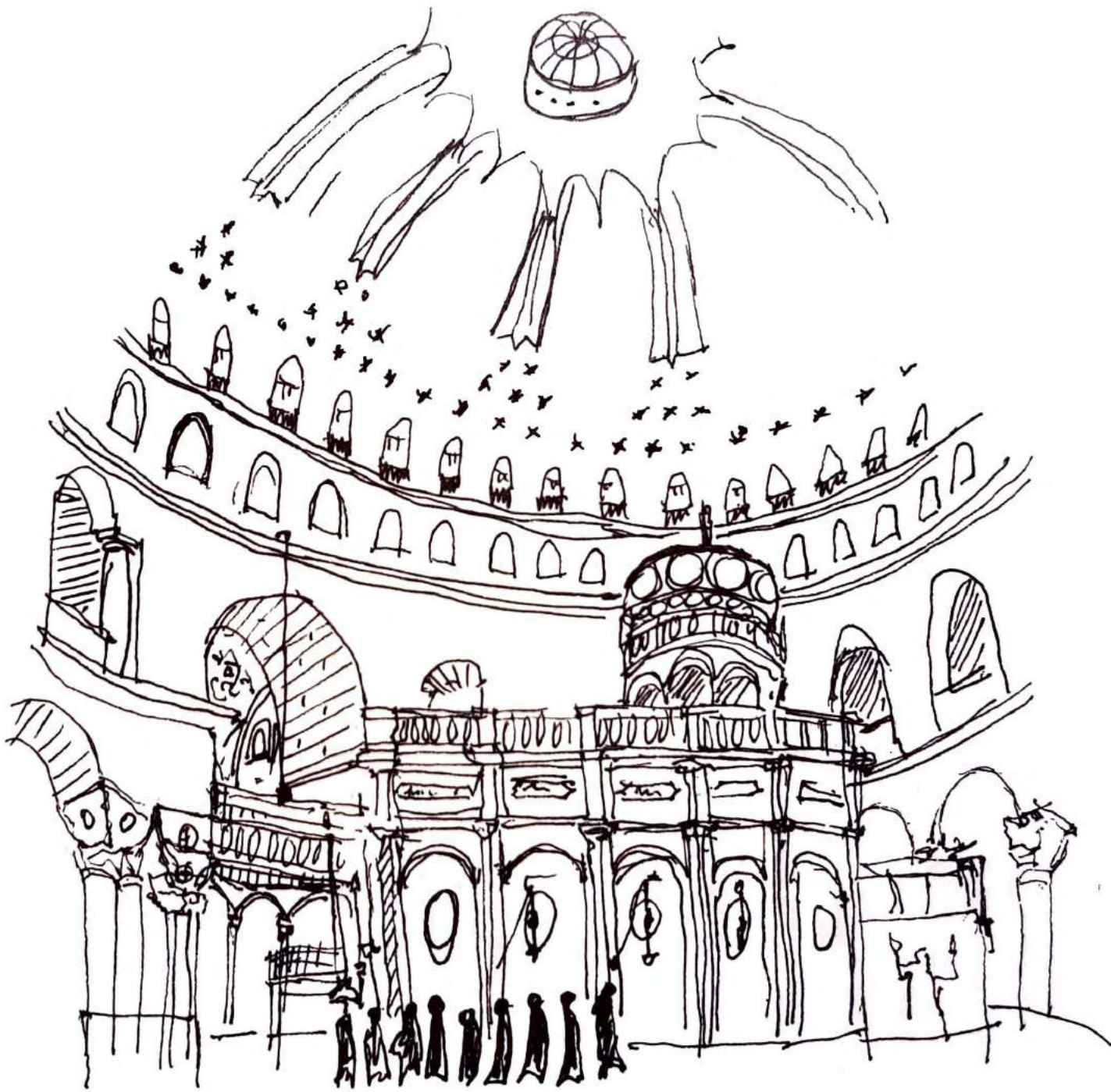


→ Concept of museum: oriental village becomes building superstructure, can be eternally expanded (modular) "growing architecture"
 Later intervention: focused on accessibility + circulation



It is raining in the Old City and the rain is washing the battered stones, creating streams down the streets of the market. The old facades seem happy to see the water and the shopkeepers swear loudly about the inconvenient (~~poor~~) puddles and water that covers everything. It is raining in the old city and I wonder how many rains these streets have felt.





HOLY SEPULCHRE

JERUSALEM 22 Feb 2020

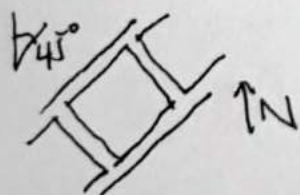
23 Feb 20

ZIPPORY

- First mentioned by Josephus Flavius in Hellenistic period (but no remains of this period have been found).
 - ↳ Hellenistic village on ~~the~~ ~~four~~ hilltop.

- Jewish capital of the Galilee (1st c B.C.E.)
 - ↳ Herod built palace, destroyed ⁱⁿ local revolution

- 1st c C.E.: Pax Romana → large extension built according to Roman grid: *cardo* + *decumanus*.



grid shifted due to topography.

Not involved in rebellion - "peace city". Migration of Jews to Zippory. BUT Romans removed Jewish government → Pagan government + large Roman temple + theatre.

- 3rd century → Talmud says King moved from Beit Shearim to Zippory, mourned in "18 synagogues".

- 4th c: city destroyed in earthquake

- Significant site for Christians: St. Ana + Joaquin lived in Zippory: Byzantine church + monastery - standing

↳ Byzantine churches + cathedral on top of Pagan temple.

5th c: Synedin moved elsewhere. One synagogue found.
↳ mosaic shows Christian rite.

- Crusaders: build fortress on hilltop, renovated S. Anna church.

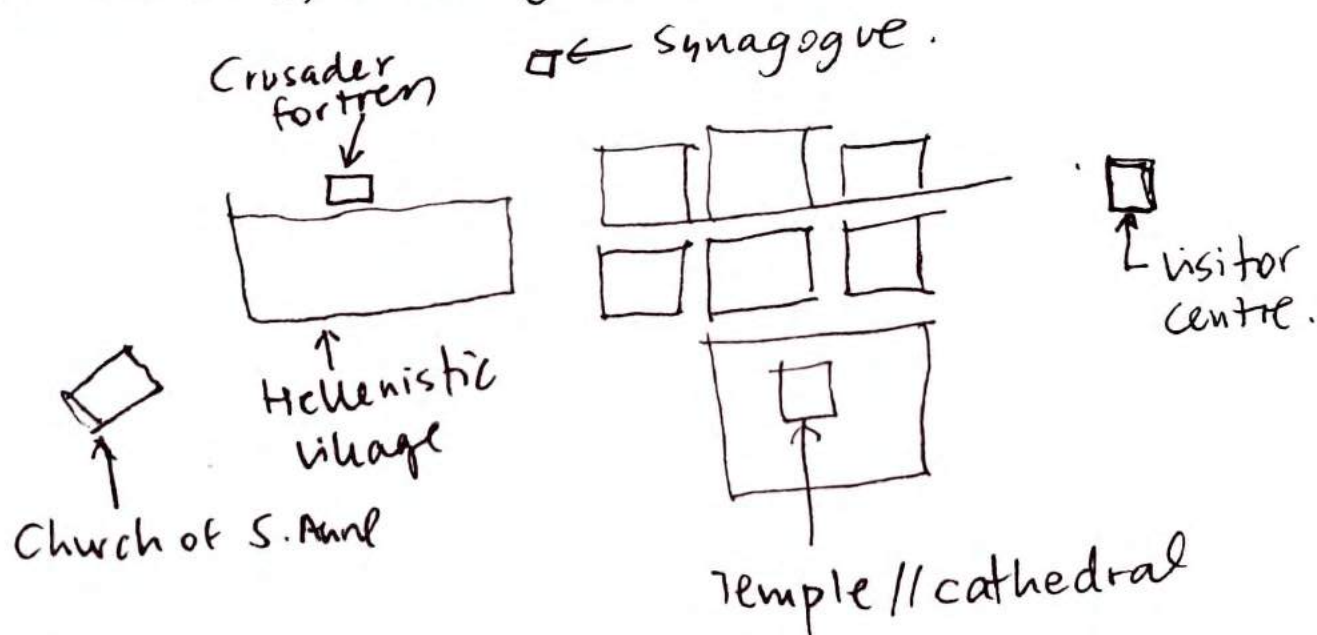
948 fight → Jewish inhabitants leave for Nazareth. Still relationship: lands, cemetery.

- Village (~~discovered~~) destroyed 1948 → new town founded nearby in 1950s, Sapphonia abandoned. Arab Muslim village

Narrative: emphasis on Saunedrin path → Jewish heritage trail.

Intervention: add botanical garden of wild flowers of the Galilee. Large model - not updated for 15 years.

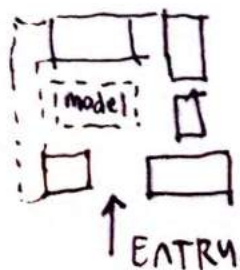
- Remains of water system: aqueduct from Nazareth, water (~~fountain~~) tank,



Visitor centre: admin. shop + tickets + cafe, toilets. open court architecture → reference to courtyard houses of Roman times. linked to botanic garden, views, picnic tables.

Issue: corridors do not align with views.

Model: hard to read → shows all periods.



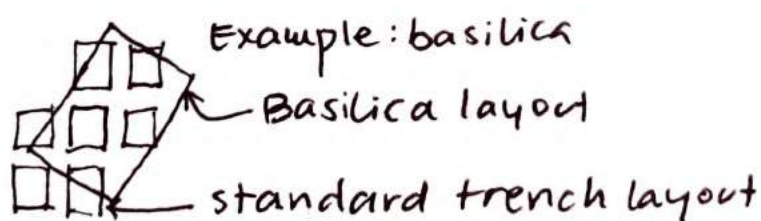
- o Mishna signed here: Jewish book of rules from 3rd century
↳ basically like catechism: rules based on oral law, recollected and canonised in Tiberias.

site manager says most significant site after Jerusalem.

- o Large Christian basilica: not open to the public → only foundations left, very hard to show/explain. Also it is overlaid on top of Roman temple. Remains of church again reused in village.

Conservation issues

- Drainage: water pools on excavated paved or mosaic floors → destroys surface and foundations
- Open trenches: site marked by square digs, impossible to understand.



Nile (Room) Building: public building, large mosaics.

Timber roofing structure but still open → conservation issues: leaking, pigeons... In other parts just cover w/ plastic and/or earth.



Mosaic of the Nile:
- potential celebration of water
- can be related to emigrated Egyptians in Tiberias.

→ Intervention: add walls up to 1-1.2m to recreate spaces. Modern(ish) construction, rendered.

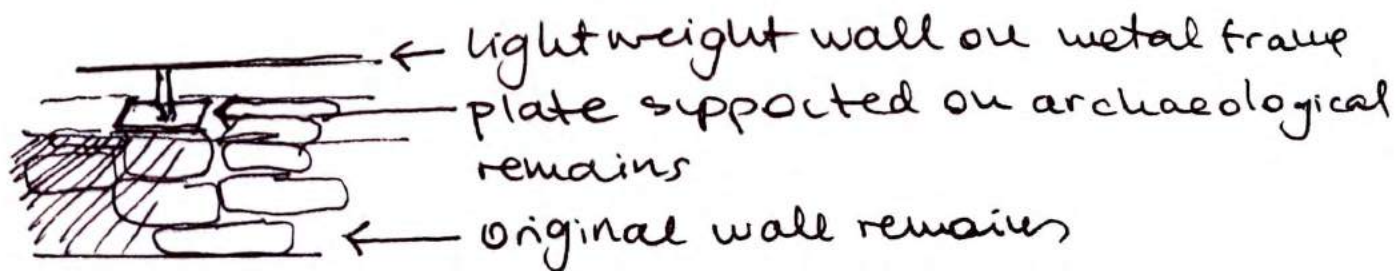
o Trenches: supposedly "work in progress" → but have been open for 30 years - in theory we cannot touch until it is published but perhaps we can just cover it in landscape? It is already a massive site.

l managing open pits { backfilling (cover immediately)
900k budget for conservation
constant conservation on exposed areas

The abandoned storylines: Christian church, library, Muslim cemetery → not part of narrative.

DIONYSIUS HOUSE

- Modern reconstruction { modern shapes create blind box
red rendered exterior
black felt inside.



l thoughts: supposed to represent a house?

but feels like museum

- dark.
- detached from surroundings
- only part of house reconstructed but seems complete → inaccurate spatial perception

Focus on creation of modern museum space

BUT on top of villa walls → unclear approach.

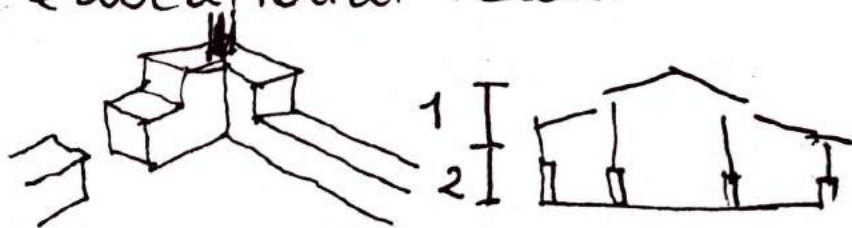
- Original or copy? Discussion about mosaics.
 - o Nile mosaic: injected concrete mixture in gaps underneath → now permanently modified
 - o Dionysius: completely dismantled and then put back together on metal frame.

→ Which one is more authentic? Nile → kept in site, still in original location and layout but structure permanently destroyed.
 Dionysius: no permanent modern materials have been attached to original pieces but layout is no longer as found.

- On interventions: what are factors that affect the design? Recognisability }
 Reversibility }

versus creating an interesting spatial experience // increasing educational reach.

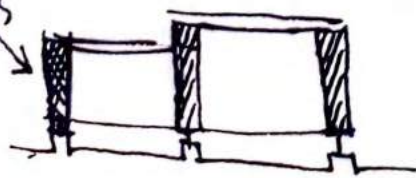
ie Nile house



1) Spatial experience: timber structure → gives hierarchy to the spaces. Complete given

2) Masonry walls built directly on remains → likely reconstruction.

Masonry on top of remains

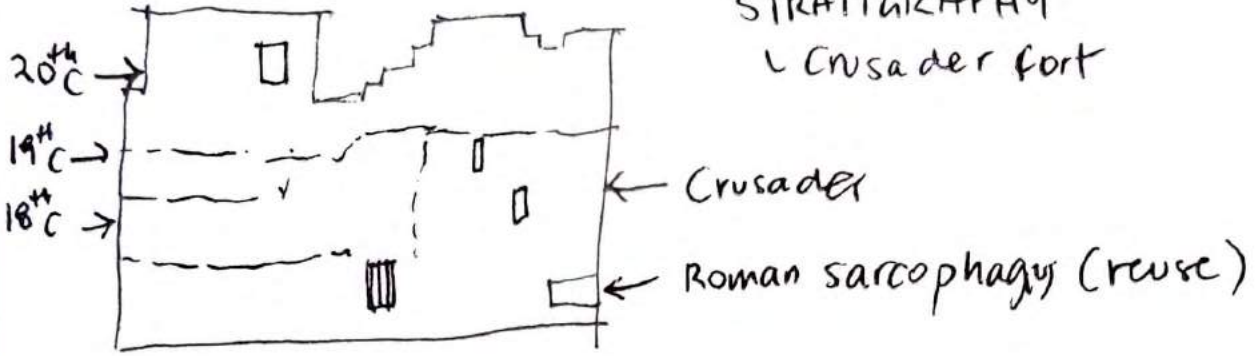


lightweight construction (inside)
 original remains

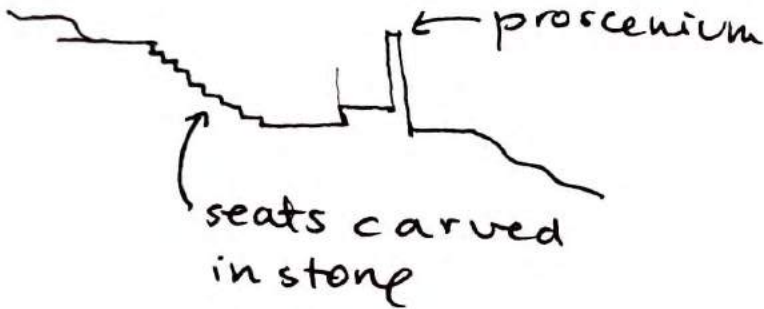
DIONYSIUS HOUSE

STRATIGRAPHY

↳ Crusader fort



↳ Inside: info videos about Mishna + Jewish culture



BEIT SHEARIM Prof. Lissousky lecture

- First National Park in Israel

↳ concept born in US → natural landscape
Israel: related to cultural sites.

"The Landscape of Man", G. and S. Jellicoe

"The necessity for ruins" J.B. Jackson.

Pleasure of ruins. R. Macaulay

↳ key bibliography

o National Parks → construction of national identity. From 1948 National Plan.

sites "forge a bond between us and the land" to enjoy outdoors

o Lipa Mahalom and Dan Zur's plan for Beit Shearim.

- significant architects - Israel National Prize.

- landscape → part of Zionist project

↳ 16 National Parks designed by partnership (40 years)

Concept: blending nature + culture

o Symbol of Jewish past + national identity.

↳ "inevitable evidence of Jewish past"

Jewish town, HQ of Sanhedrin in 2nd c.

Burial ground for sage + illustrious citizens. →

largest, ornate Jewish cemetery carved in ground.

o Excavations destroy landscape → architects called in to create park → in line w/ goal of national park.

↳ concept "detached garden" → crown of cypress trees.

- Detailing in context: non-regular pavement, rough lines → feeling of archaeology.
- Current policy: enhance & preserve current cultural heritage sites rather than create new sites



The past is
a Foreign country
David Lowenthal,
1975.

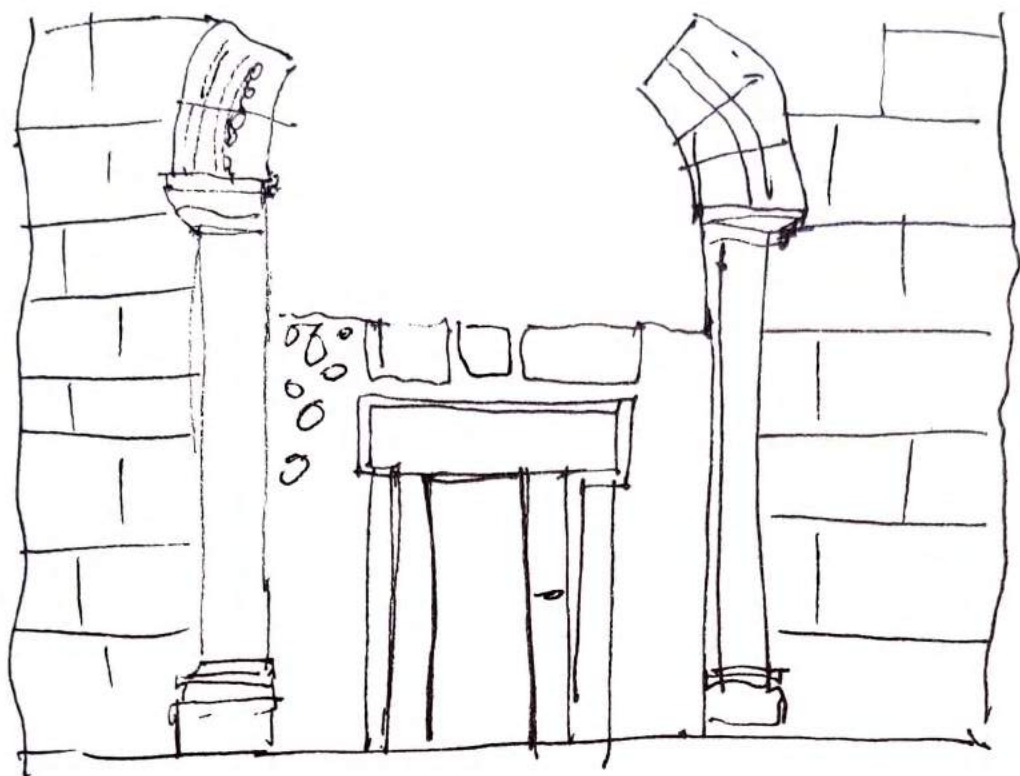
→ we see things
through lenses
of what we
have seen before.

ASK LORENZI - landscape architect of Acropolis?
Dimitri Pikionis

Context: the excavations

- 1930s found caves, continued 1990s.
- Name after inscription is found naming Beth Shae'im.





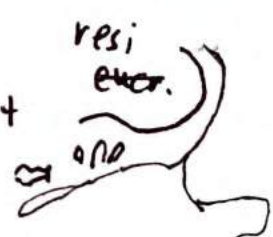
Typical structure: court + gateway w/ arch

Readability / caves
Tombs

Accessibility

Bucolic landscape vs encroachment

Discovery (!!!)



landscape



Hell's Cave: collapsed tomb → Bedovine tribes (bee) created legend that it was (~~part of~~) mouth of hell

Conservation issues

- wasp
- collapsed plaster decoration
- collapsed ceiling.

- o Sih Cave → cistern (for fields? Far from town)
→ war for Independence: Haganah shooting range and ammunition deposit.



1917-48 concrete floor
← water deposits
2-4^m C.

NOW: show for movie dedicated to history of Menorah.

↳ outside: remains of aqueduct.

- o Basilica → ^{Jewish} (Israel) building (ritual baths) → no evidence to date it. Described in historical sources → route of Saneadin (70 sages) possible HQ of Saneadin? part of touristic narrative.

→ Next to large cistern.

Area D: 4 weeks excavation per year. Open pits (very slow)
vandalised → graffiti
safety

↳ Hilltop will not be developed; backfilled.

→ relationship w/ Meggido
other settlements of valley.

Aleksandre Zaid → found caves. Guard of new Jewish settlement 1920s.

His house is still on site; synagogue underneath lawn.

BRIEF HISTORY

- Hasmonian Dynasty - mid 2nd C B.C. - 37 B.C.
- 63 B.C. - Roman Conquest
- 37 B.C. - Herodes King of Judea
- 66-70 C.E. - Great Jewish Rebellion
- 3rd C - basilica built

THEMES

- Different periods of history
- Accessibility
- Narrative
- Sanedrin
- Rabbi
- Security + Vandalism

+55,000 visitors/year

4th C - decline

8th - 13th C - city + necropolis disappear

13th C - new settlements → Tomb Sheik

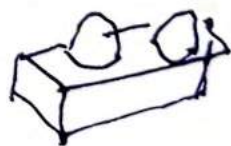
1959-60 - National Park

o Cistern - linked to production of glass

↳ discovered 1920s.

Niches for oil lamps
within caves

rich symbology in ornamentation.



What do I want to know? (visitor)

- Who did it? why?
- Why were they here?
- Why were the burials special? How was it organised?
- How was it discovered?
- What was the relationship between city and necropolis?
- What is the relationship between Sanedrin and necropolis / destruction of temple?
- Why was it listed?

(architect)

- main conservation issues
- profile of visitor
- Funding
- management model.

SHIFT THE NARRATIVE

Themes

- Judaism renewal
 - Site overlay
 - link to nature
 - Discovery + exhibition
- Sanedrin
Burial site
Roman
Jewish
Byzantine

Visitor experience

- The tour guide
- Family on day trip
- Cute date
- Independent tourists.

CONNECTING HERITAGE, TOURISM AND RESIDENTS. Shelley Peleg.

Associations w/ heritage → tradition
→ something from past important in present
→ linked to particular society.

↓
different aspects of life + monuments
assets → new uses / meanings

culture = physical means that express significant ideas of visual arts stage arts
↳ linked with identity shared values.

Intangible heritage → way to link communities with conservation

1/0 - BURRA CHARTER as starting point in community involvement

HERITAGE TOURISM

↳ mainstream cultural tourism from 1990s based on heritage of particular community conservation to become tourist attraction

Approaches to management

- curatorial
 - economic
 - sustainable
- value-based
- stakeholder
- } curatorial economy
economic environment
society

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE OF HERITAGE SITES

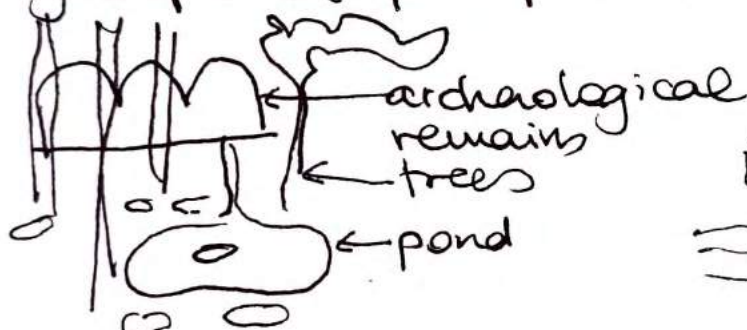
- Planning and designing references → respect the past

• Umm El-Kanatir, Golan.

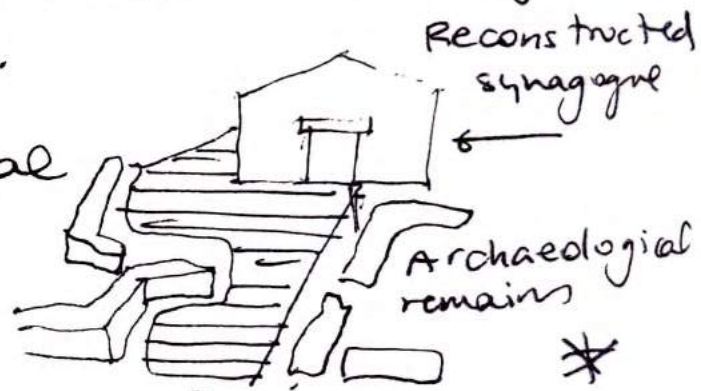
- Issues: accessibility, recognisability of past intervention

- What are the main areas?

- How to manage circulation? large groups of people?



"Organic" stone paving



Floaty Timber boardwalk

• Banias. Holy Christian Site.

- Spirit of the Place: water

- How to improve access to water

• Chorazin

- Place where Christ performed some miracles - most visitors are Christian groups (accessibility, clots of old people)

Views!

- creating brief: landscape projects often
 - ~~no~~ long term plans * don't have briefs
 - site manager * * * * *

↳ create program + submit to client



- Material choice: depends on site, usually try to differentiate from architectural remains.

↳ reversibility: build on top, do not dig.

- Shading: usually through trees → issue when not carried out

Golden ticket: bypass archeology but go close enough to create relationship.

} Safety
amenity
experience

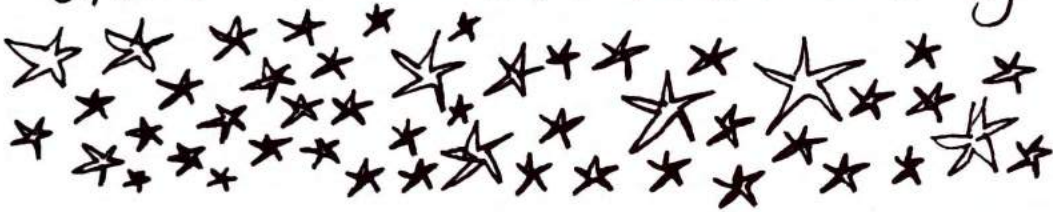
to not disturb

Tension ↓ productive { landscape archi. - archaeological
Planner - designer
Natural - cultural values

- * Design base: allow future archaeological works. Timber on steel structure. Footings vary according to location → concrete footing (small, w/ archaeological supervision), large flat plate if digging is not allowed.

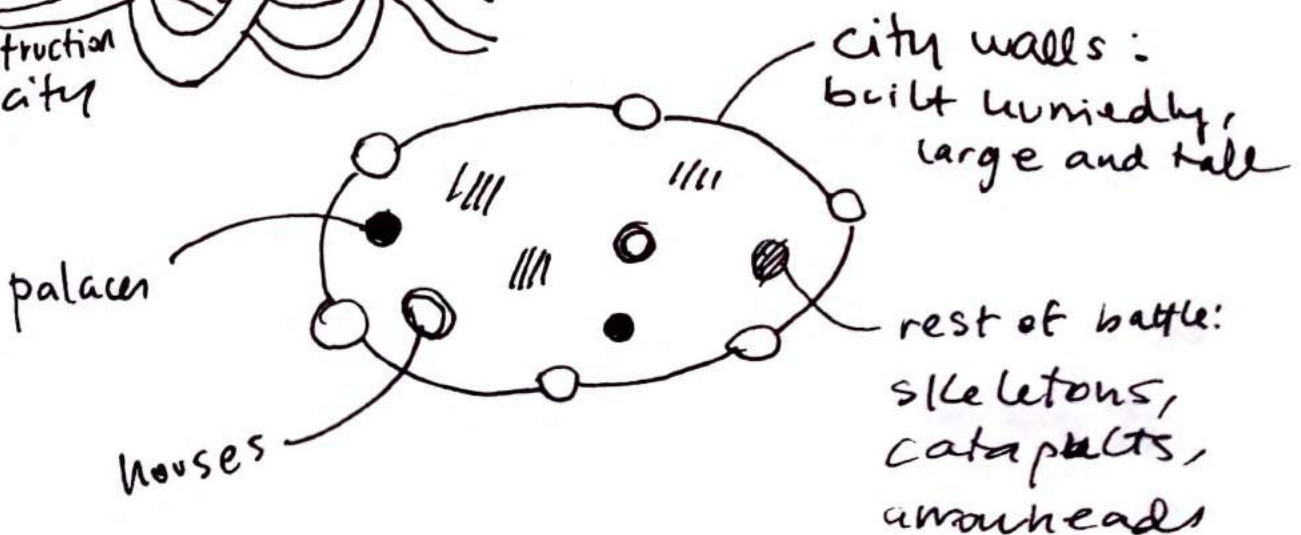
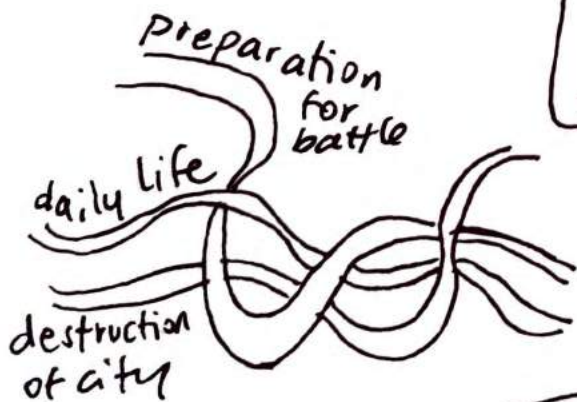
arch. Peter Latz → suggests planting even more trees that cover the industrial site → "force" ruining process.

Genius Loci. Norberg-Schulz.



- Yodfat: described by J. Flavius → siege, important in war. Archaeological excavations to
- check accuracy of chronicle
- date
- understand culture / life of lower Galilee and context of rebellion
- was there a battle?

parallel and interwoven narratives



Objectives of conservation and site development projects

- increasing exposure to wider range of visitors
- conservation of archaeological remains → improving presence in landscape
- Improving communication and signage.

Spirit of the place? Everyday life, myth, tragedy, heroism ...
squill & unique plant

myth: to die or to live? Dead hero or alive but cowardly? All population killed themselves but Josephus, who surrendered to tell the story.



Balance { site history
current
situation

Mapping 3 narratives



→ accent fortification wall

- sense of place → connection with
new Hodfat (1960s settlement)

(community tours
involvement in works

- Signage { contextual: Roman-inspired
graphics, reproduction of
arrowhead found on site converted
into signage
• installations i.e. Roman shields +
lanzas mark battle line → photo_{op}

Symbolism of plants

- British ↔ poppy - symbol of war + death.
- squills (autochthonous flower) → also
used as memorial for fallen soldiers,
used by Palestinians to mark cemeteries.

Blooming - natural phenomena → part
of spirit of place

Balance { what was
what covered it

==== I main layer
==== I sub-text

Diverse narratives allow future interpreta-
tions ~r change with time

- How long did it take? 2 years
documentation - budget-
execution 6 months
 - Who owned the land? Public
and free access
 - ~~Did you have~~ How do you ensure ongoing
maintenance? National Parks' responsibi-
lity → two permanent maintenance workers.
 - Do you have an ongoing program to
maintain relationship w/ community?
Residents' group work in project + volunteer
guides.
 - What did you do w/ the sheep?
↓
School kids involvement
- Execution: 150,000 €
reuse site stones, cheap materials.
- Planning: 25,000 €
- Site: no water, road, electricity.
- o minimal (~~strate~~) intervention focused
on communication, understanding.

NARRATIVES IN UNESCO SERIAL

NOMINATIONS Oshrat Wolfling-Assa

↳ The Biblical Tells and Tel Beersheba

Relationship between values, narrative and serial nominations.

conservation = selection determined by narratives ⇒ transmission of common narrative

↳ projection of common values

serial narrative must share common narrative

→ case study of Beersheba and Biblical Tells

- Two narratives during nomination
 - Biblical references
 - Outstanding Pre-historic water system

• Title evolved

- Ancient water systems in the Biblical Tell → tries to address technical criteria and not archaeological (which is too common).
- Evolution included further archaeological sites → Biblical narrative

- Finally, state forced to choose between narratives → name of nomination changed to "Biblical Tells" → water system only casually mentioned.

○ Discrepancy

- Original name: Tell es Seba → archived 1919-48.

○
Ber as Saba
(Beersheba
Town)

○ Tell es Seba
(Mound =
Fortification)

- Nomination: uses Genesis accounts as base for significance.

Main find: horned altar → removed in Israel Museum. Replica placed near car park, outside of original walls.

What makes a Biblical Tell? mention? There are no remains from Patriarchs' Time.

Examples chosen as excellent water systems → then narrative is changed
→ now we have to find how the Bible is tied to these places
(but if we had started with the theme of the Bible there are much better examples!)

THE GRAND VILLA ADRIANA AT TIVOLI: Designing the buffer zone Angelo Lorenzi

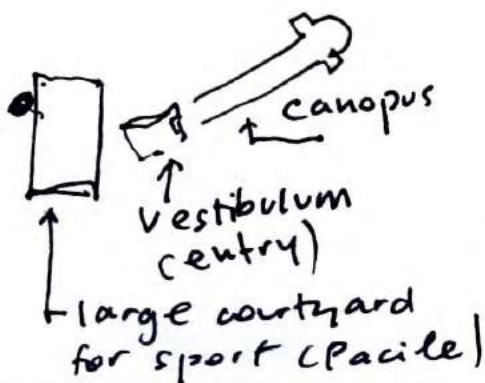
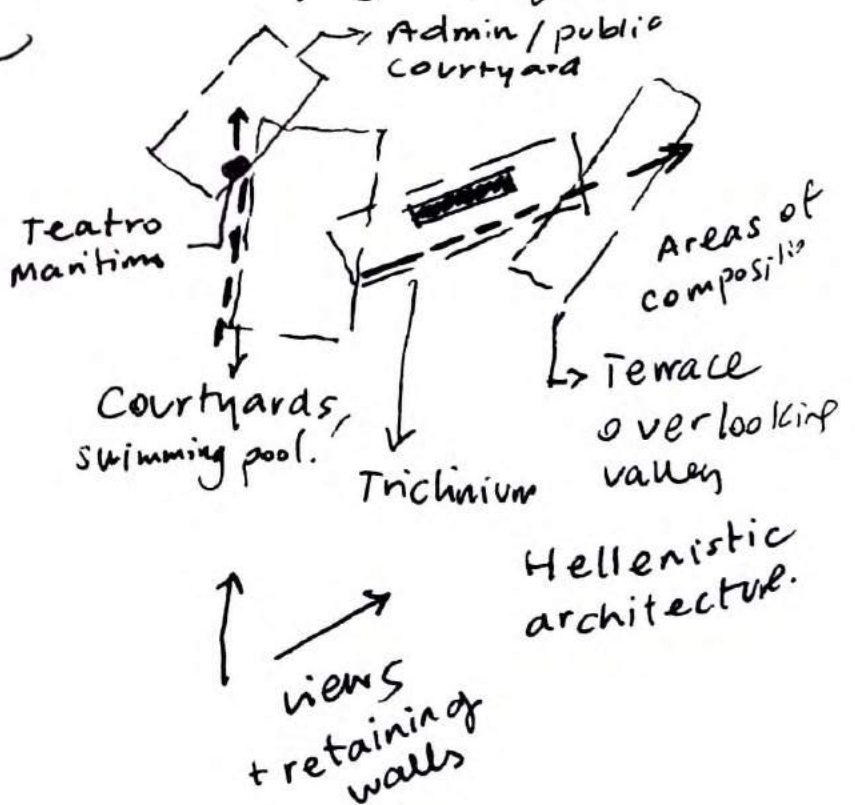
- Roman architecture and town planning is based on military principles

- o pragmatic architecture
- o grid urban layout

- Villa Adriana = exception. Complex composition of over 30 buildings in outstanding topography.



Common themes:
terraces over valley,
water, tied to terrain



Inspiration / connection of each area building with other places ie
canopus - Egypt
Pacile - Athens } places important in life of emperor

"Building is to collaborate with the earth"
— Marguerite Yourcenar

The two lives of Villa Adriana

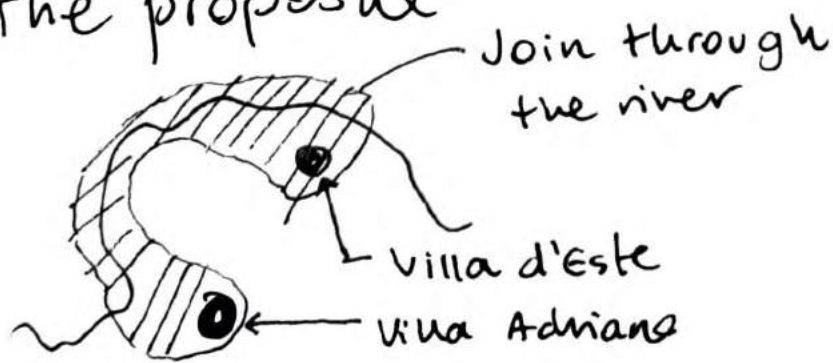
- Historical period: Roman
- Importance in artistic / architectural culture → mid 13th c re-discovery
- Point of reference for Renaissance → model for Classical architecture.

Pirro Ligorio, Andrea Palladio
The Grand Tour & rediscovery of Classical architecture

~ PIANDA DELLE FABRICHE - PIRANESI ~

The villa - the site - the myth

- The proposal



Link { river → riverside park, slow connection
Via Marcmana → historic road, connect
~~city and~~ river and villa. Become pedestrian.
Villa orientations to create system of
gardens to create entrance to villa
restore entry through vestibule.



visitor centre like a
new landmark
landscape of open garden rooms

26 Feb 2020
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF HERITAGE SITES

Raanan Kister. Head of Conservation Dept.,
Israel Antiquities Authority

◦ Herodion

- Excavation = damage to landscape / skyline \Rightarrow impact no longer on site: mound clearly visible from afar
- Conservation of royal cabin of ~~royal~~ Theatre - amazing frescoes and stuccoes

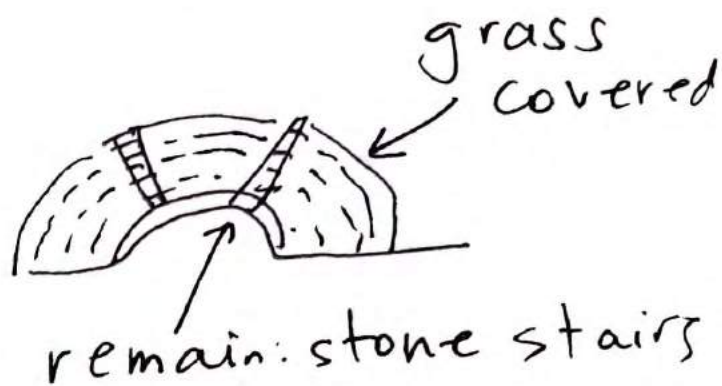
\hookrightarrow Build shelter $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AIC \\ \text{climate control} \\ \text{interpretation} \end{array} \right.$

Site \rightarrow important to preserve authenticity = less freedom than in museum.

- The theatre \rightarrow project of reconstruction - all? Pilots / 1:1 models
 - some? always do alternatives
 - none?

\hookrightarrow ie Caesarea: keep function, not authenticity.
All concrete, changed slope.
What is more important?

- Beit Guvrin → added lightweight structure to ensure both.
- Tel Apher → not enough (~~resto~~) data to know layout



◦ Caesarea: harbour vaults

- only 1 of 4 vaults still standing → reconstruction alternatives

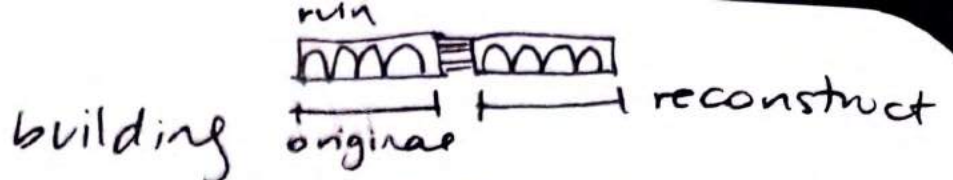
Finish: show timber structure or mimic

(~~timber~~) stone finish?

- stone
- concrete
- timber ←
- lighter weight
- OK ✓

↑ more significant for touristic narrative.

What is the benefit of reusing vaults? Isn't it easier, more practical to do a new structure elsewhere? convenient location
touristic attraction to sit in the original place



How was the site chosen? Easiest place to intervene - large, central.

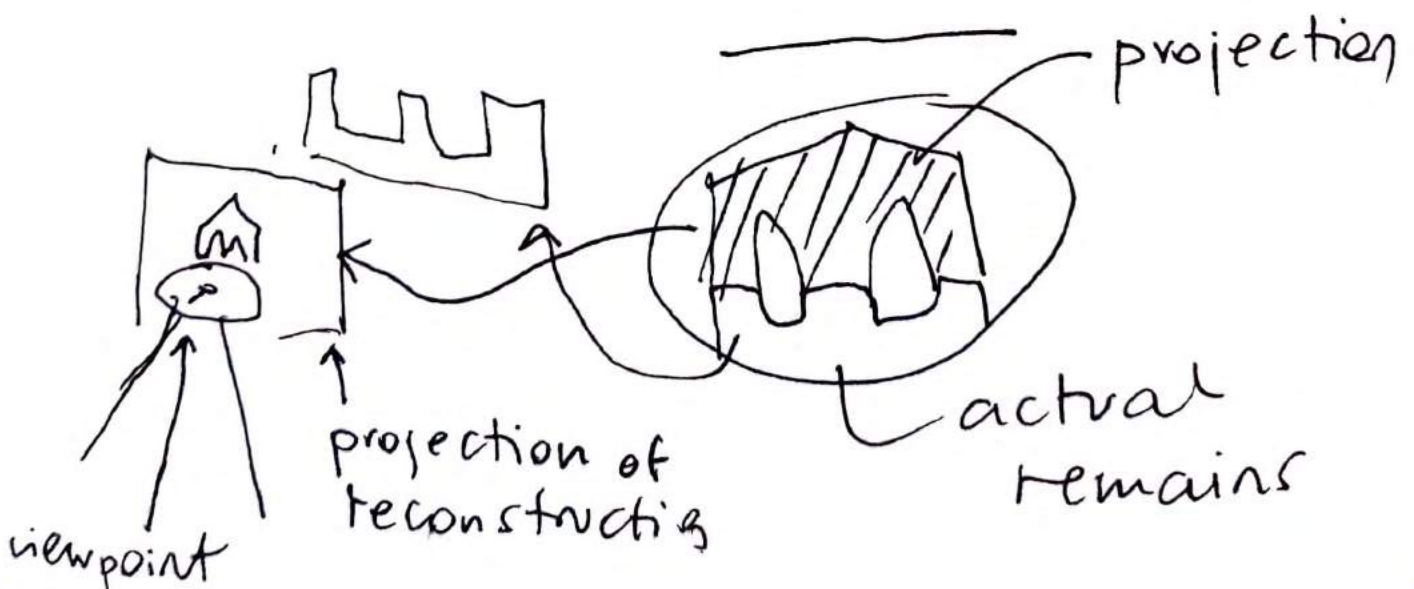
Who developed the project? Private - public partnership? what is the role of Israel Antiquities Authority?

National Park - Developer - IAA → safeguarding
 ↳ Tourists ↳ Money

- Northern Crusader Gates: found remains from Byzantine + Roman period -> move bridge elsewhere to show earlier remains

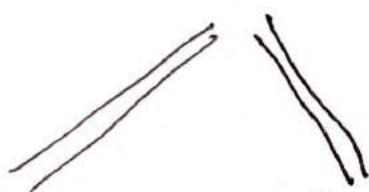
↳ Prepare small area with "reconstructed" space.

• Ancient Synagogue Qazrin → physical VR reconstruction



• Beit she'an

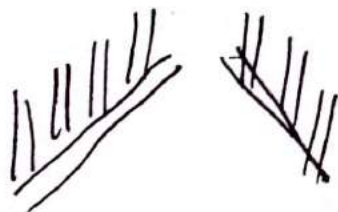
- how much do you reconstruct?



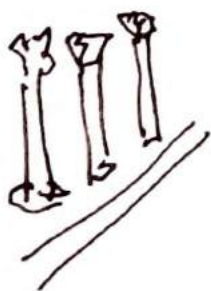
road?



road + some
column?



all columns?



all complete
columns?



→ use light for night
visits to highlight
elements.

• Modiin Synagogue

- 2003 reconstruction → 2004 already
covered by weeds

↳ 2014 stronger intervention

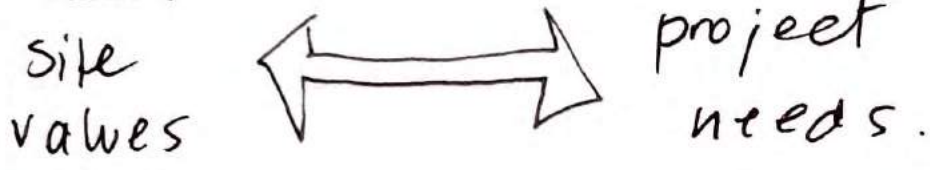
Build shelter

start program of lit community
involvement

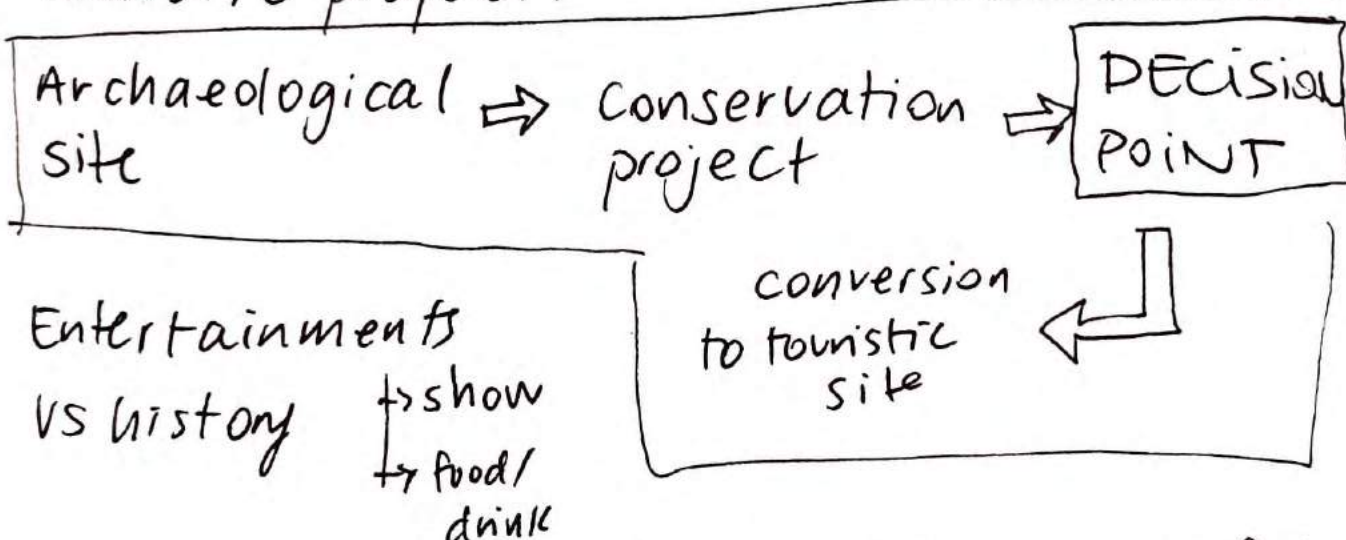
◦ E fendi Hotel

- Complete reconstruction to attract tourists: monetary interest > authenticity

◦ AKIKO

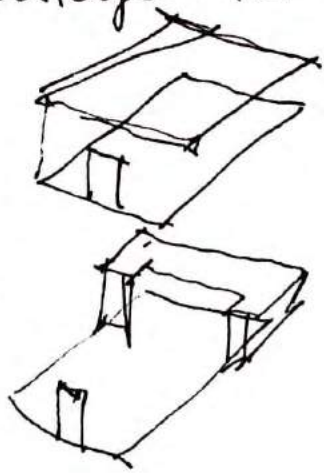
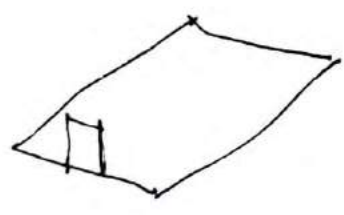


Transition from heritage site to touristic project.



cut installations in heritage sites → successful

Volume?
Shading?
materials?



alternatives to damaging projects