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10th International Docomomo Conference

The Challenge of Change

Dealing with the Legacy of the Modern Movement

Programme

Welcome


Modern Architecture is Durable: Using Change to Preserve

The legacy of the architecture of the Modern Movement left by twentieth-century architects offers historians and designers a platform of confrontation rich with contradictions. It is not necessary to dwell on the concept of 'monument,' which is directly associated with that of heritage, to come to this conclusion. Only a few decades after Riegl, although the statute of modern monument has become a focal point in the process of acknowledging the values of the architecture of modernity, the battle is not yet won. In other words, it is significant that the form of resistance adopted by the confrontation of the longevity of the Modern architectural thinking, borne out of its history, has first generated icons, and consequently frozen their mythical aura, transforming them into untouchable works of art.

There is no doubt that in this globalized society of the third millennium it will seem a bit awkward to talk about the actuality of this legacy, and even more problematic to think about preserving those architectural creations by respecting the designers' intentions and the physical characteristics of the buildings. We are facing a cultural revolution generated by the "paradox of the Modern Movement," which has opened the door to this much debated topic, both on theoretical and practical grounds, surrounding the principal issues of the conservation and restoration, refurbishment and transformation of architecture of the Modern Movement.

One should recall that the main objective of the majority of the designers of the Modern Movement was to build projects that were rational, functional, innovative and rich, with strong political and cultural identities—futuristic in all senses, and at all costs, and bathing in an optimistic faith in progress. Accordingly, the challenge their conservation generates is the confrontation between their status as heritage (as goods to pass on to future generations) in a society which has modified its own scale of values (for example, that of the post-colonial condition), and as a physical, economic and functional context of rapid transformation. To conserve means we should acknowledge those structural changes, rather than attempting to keep all Modern heritage in its original state.

Thus, our objective should be to create a grid of criteria taking into account all the significant characteristics of the architecture (e.g., respecting the character of the designer, his language, his relationship to time, materials, and the commitment to the collective memory), while remaining compatible with the conservation or restoration project. The challenge in this is to envision changes without betraying the legacy and spirit of the architecture of the twentieth century. It is clear that a thorough reflection on this complex process must bring together the architect and the restorer, as well as integrate the historic value of the building using both the material and historical elements.



In an essay on demolition, Francoise Choay demonstrated that the *raison d'être* of architecture lies in the practice of rehabilitation. Modern architects may not have thought about the demolition of their own urban landscape when they imagined a better society, but nevertheless, they were the first to confront the dilemma between continuity and change. It is clear that we have reached a certain level of consensus regarding preservation practices, which is most true in the field of antique architecture. Nevertheless, the number of Modern buildings that need to be preserved is even more important—and, in addition to the iconic and outstanding works, one must not forget the importance of the conserving those “imperfect fragments.”

Maristella Casciato
Chair DOCOMOMO International


Introduction

The legacy of the Modern Movement has gained legendary status, largely as a result of the increased recognition and appreciation of its masterworks visionary architectural concepts. Against the realities of everyday life, however, it has been difficult to maintain the architectural creations of the Modern Movement in such a way that they still reflect the original intentions of their designers. Knowing that many Modern architects sought new heights of functionality and changeability, the challenge for today is how to deal with Modern heritage in relation to its continuously changing context, including physical, economic and functional changes, as well as socio-cultural, political and scientific ones. Conservation in general – and the conservation of Modern Architecture in particular – has assumed new challenges. Rather than attempting to return a Modern building to its presumed original state, our challenge is to revalue the essence of the manifold manifestations of Modern architecture and redefine its meanings in a rapidly changing world of digital revolution, worldwide mobility and environmental awareness.

The bi-annual, Tenth International DOCOMOMO Conference aims to provide its multidisciplinary participants from around the world with a variety of platforms for the exchange of ideas and experience. A large, international group of architects, historians, scientists, preservationists and other parties involved in the processes of preserving, renovating and transforming Modern buildings has been invited to investigate the paradox of the Modernist monument, and to reflect on the manifold dilemmas of change and continuity.

The general theme of the Conference, 'The Challenge of Change', is elaborated through five sub-themes, around which are organised the presentations and discussions of the conference. The sub-theme 'Change and continuity' addresses the tensions between change and continuity in a historical-theoretical way. 'Restructuring cities and landscape' focuses on the larger scale of city and landscape, while 'Shifts in programme and flexibility' draws attention to the scale of Modern buildings and questions limits of re-use and flexibility. The fourth sub-theme deals with education, and the fifth, 'Progress, technology and sustainability', considers specific issues of techniques and materials.

The three-day conference consists of a wide program of lectures, debates, exhibitions, excursions and public evening lectures. An international call for papers, case studies and issues, issued in 2007, provided more than 400 entries, from which a scientific committee selected 55 speakers and 40 poster presenters from more than 25 countries. In the Conference Proceedings, all 55 papers of the speakers and the 40 short papers of the poster presenters are presented. Students and teachers have also taken a special role in the Conference, through an international student



workshop. In this, a large group of students from around the world has developed specific analyses and multidisciplinary design solutions for the Coolsingel area in Rotterdam.

This Tenth International DOCOMOMO Conference marks the 20th anniversary of DOCOMOMO, and provides an excellent opportunity to evaluate the organisation's past and to set new goals for its future. For DOCOMOMO Netherlands, this year has been a particularly turbulent one. The fire that consumed the van den Broek & Bakema's Faculty of Architecture destroyed not only an important example of our Modern heritage, but also destroyed our office and complete archives. 2008 – and the years to come – are a Challenge of Change for our organization in many ways.

We are proud to present the Conference Proceedings for the first time at the conference itself. Reflections on specific debates and issues, on the keynote lectures and on the student workshop will be published in the DOCOMOMO Journal of September 2009.

With our best wishes for a challenging and productive conference.

Janneke Bierman
chair DOCOMOMO Netherlands

Theme: The Challenge of Change

Dealing with the Legacy of the Modern Movement

The architecture of the Modern Movement was always future-oriented, with a firm and optimistic belief in the possibilities of progress. Nowadays, the achievements may still appeal to us, but in fact the buildings of the twentieth century belong to the past and have become eligible for listing and preservation. This evolution has created the paradox of the modern monument and it has raised questions of principle concerning the issues of conservation, renovation and transformation of modern buildings. This necessitates the revisiting of the ideals and key concepts of the Modern Movement – ideals and concepts that cannot always be matched with the acts of reconstruction that are part and parcel of the practices of conservation, renovation and transformation.

For instance, at the core of the Modern Movement we find the still provocative ideas of functionalism and of an architecture expressing the *Zeitgeist*. Rightly or wrongly, these ideas would radically transform the architecture and cities of the twentieth century. But how do we deal with such tenets as the well-known form follows function when a modern building loses its original function? How do we value technologies that were once innovative and state-of-the-art, but are now obsolete? The paradox of the modern monument comprises the manifold dilemmas of change and continuity. By choosing change one could lose the wonderful achievements of past generations, by choosing continuity one might save those achievements, yet at the cost of betraying the ideas behind them. What is one to do?

The dilemma of change and continuity is further complicated by a diversity of factors. In addition to the general issues of history of use, urban memory and integration of old and new, one can point to the following questions that are specific to the case of modern architecture.

The Modern Movement had an international scope, among others because of its universal aspirations. Yet, in hindsight we can observe that the actual world-wide manifestations of the Modern Movement comprise an incredibly rich and varied collection of practices. The numerous manifestations were realized under very different local circumstances, in terms of politics and economics, but also in terms of building tradition and social context.

Another complicating factor is the distinction that is conventionally made between the master pieces of individual talents and the anonymous products of the architecture of everyday modernity. With the modern ideals of equality and emancipation in mind we might question this division and the valuation system behind it, as we might question the different approaches developed for the two.

A delicate matter concerns the way architects of the Modern Movement viewed history and the existing city and landscape when envisaging a better society. Modern architecture has a track-record of demolition and replacement, especially during the decades following WWII, which contributed to the depreciation of the legacy of the Modern Movement. The large-scale housing programmes in particular, seem to call for the development of approaches tailored to the very specific problems at stake.

In addition to these aspects of principle, one should also take into account the many larger issues at play in our fast changing society. These issues include ecological sustainability, and all its ramifications and the availability of new technologies and materials, as well as the urgent social problems of today's cities. The questions of the preservation, renovation and transformation of modern buildings versus demolition to make place for new developments have also to be considered from these points of view.

DOCOMOMO invites architects, historians, and other parties involved in the processes of preservation, renovation and transformation of modern buildings to investigate the paradox of the modern monument, and to reflect on the manifold dilemmas of change and continuity. It is time to once again face the challenge of change.

Sub-themes

The general theme The Challenge of Change is elaborated through five sub-themes. They describe the five fields of research and practice that will structure the presentations and discussions at the conference. Proposals for papers and case-studies should fit either one of those sub-themes. Invited key-note speakers will elucidate the general theme and the sub-themes by situating these within the broader cultural context.

The first sub-theme addresses the tensions between change and continuity in a historical-theoretical way. The second sub-theme will focus on the larger scale of the city and landscape, while the third one will focus on the scale of the buildings and the limits of re-use and flexibility. The fourth sub-theme deals with education, and the fifth and last theme looks into the specific issues of technique and materials.

1. Change and Continuity

This sub-theme examines the paradox of the modern monument and the tensions that exist between change and continuity with regard to the legacy of the Modern Movement, its ideas and its practices. It also aims to explore methods and processes of valuation and decision-making.

When preserving modern buildings, how does one take into account such core attitudes that existed within the Modern Movement with regard to the ideas of *Zeitgeist*, functionalism and progress through technology? How do we deal, for instance, with the built experiments that took a short life-expectancy as a starting-point? How do we deal with the designers' original intentions for future changes, ranging from typological studies and structural innovations to ideas about modern society at large?

When it comes to modern architecture, does any activity of consolidation or conservation inevitably contradict the original intentions? And which principles exactly are at stake here?

On the other hand, conservation practice has developed its own principles concerning the restoration, reconstruction, intervention and transformation of buildings and built places. These reveal a reciprocity between matter and meaning, between tangible heritage and the attributed values of design, form, use and history, all in the broadest of senses. What lessons can be learned here from past experience with the conservation of modern monuments? And might this paradox of the modern monument cast a new light on conventional restoration practices, and restoration principles as formulated in documents such as the Venice Charter and others alike?

2. Restructuring Cities and Landscape

The twentieth century was marked by large-scale processes of migration and urbanization. During the post-WWII era in particular, modern architecture and planning made major contributions to accommodate these processes. This happened on a world-wide scale, be it under very different local regimes and circumstances. Generally speaking, the radical concepts of the Modern Movement, such as that of the Functional City, as propagated by CIAM, led to the creation of sharp, and frequently criticized contrasts between historical cities and landscapes, on the one hand, and the modern extensions and new towns on the other. Many of those modern city extensions and new towns are now subject to intense restructuring programmes. How should we value the qualities of the built modern urban ensembles? And which successful strategies are devised for their revitalization?

In hindsight, we have learned to think of our cities and landscapes as historically layered environments. It is time to evaluate the contribution of the Modern Movement to these landscapes and to recognize the specific and often overlooked qualities of the urban space concepts of the Modern Movement. Modern urban space is characterized by openness and continuity. Within the modern city infrastructure, water networks, green spaces, housing and facilities are subtly interwoven into open and repetitive spatial configurations. What is their particular historical significance? And can their qualities be continued today?

These questions are also urgent in the light of the current social transformations to which these new towns, city extensions and neighbourhoods are subjected.

3. Shifts in Programme and Flexibility

Most of the aging buildings of the Modern Movement are in need of renovation or transformation. Societal changes and new needs are making various types of buildings outdated or even simply obsolete. In Western Europe, for instance, many a church is no longer in use. Schools and hospitals have to perform in a way completely different from that of forty or seventy years ago. Train stations and airports undergo constant reconstruction resulting from the enormous increase in mobility.

Within the tradition of modern architecture, the modern programme was one of the generators of architectural experiment and innovation. Form follows function is one of the most famous, as well as disputed slogans of recent architectural history. How then can one proceed, when the original function of a building changes and new programmes need to be accommodated? What proper ways are there to re-use the old buildings and to maintain the original ideas and vision behind them?

One of the paradoxes of the modern monument concerns the notion of flexibility. Although many modern buildings were designed with an eye to future programmatic changes, and hence deployed strategies of flexibility, demolition for new developments did often occur, and still do. How is that possible? What are the limits of the strategies of flexibility as developed by the Modern Movement? And when transforming a modern building, is it necessary or desirable to maintain those original strategies of flexibility?

4. Education in Transformation


To adequately deal with the current and future issues of conservation and re-use of the modern heritage new education programmes must be developed. Questions to be addressed include:

- What specific new education programmes can and should be developed to reveal the qualities of the modern heritage, including its history of ideas? How can we make our students familiar with the dilemmas at stake and the paradox of the modern monument?
- What teaching programmes can and should we develop for those who will be redeveloping and redesigning existing buildings and ensembles and integrating the old and the new?
- What skills and expertise are necessary to properly deal with the modern heritage, ranging from maintenance and managerial processes to technical and structural knowledge, and conceptual design?
- What successful education programmes already exist?
- What kind of attitude do we wish to instill into our students? And how do we here value the old social and political ideals of the Modern Movement?

5. Technology, Progress and Sustainability

Because of ongoing technological developments and growing welfare levels, the physical quality of the buildings of the modern heritage no longer meets current technical, economic or socio-functional standards. As a natural result of this, many buildings and ensembles of the Modern Movement are now considered ripe for renovation. Many programmes for renovation have already started, or are being planned at this moment.

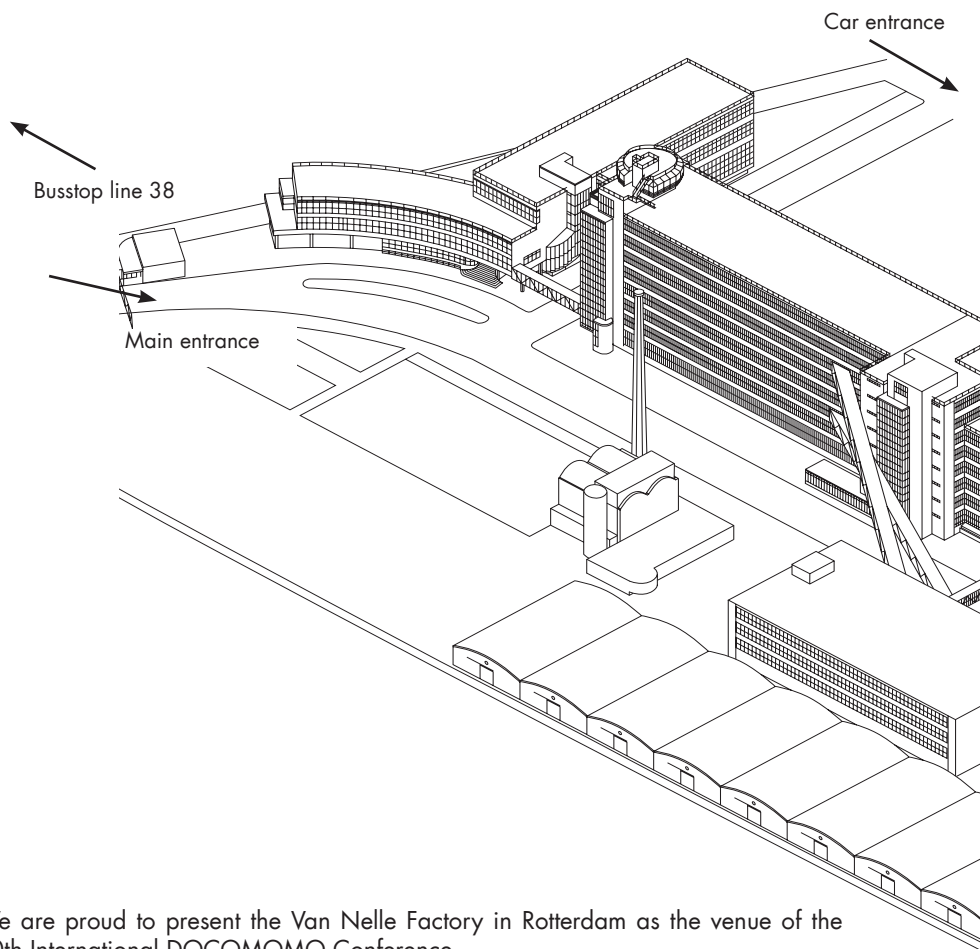
This sub-theme is focused on the various techniques used for renovation and transformation, including the decision frameworks that are necessary to determine the choices at stake between demolition, renovation or transformation.



A key question concerns the assessment of the value of the original buildings and their physical-technical qualities and how to deal with these values.

The new and topical challenge of sustainable building is also part of this sub-theme on techniques. What impact does the question of sustainability have on the renovation of buildings belonging to the modern heritage? For instance, what are the implications of stringent requirements on energy use and energy loss when renovating existing buildings? How do these new requirements affect the language of modern architecture and its tenets, including the clear display of structure, the use of glass, steel and concrete, and the striving for transparency? What should be decisive: respect for the original architecture or the deployment of new standards?

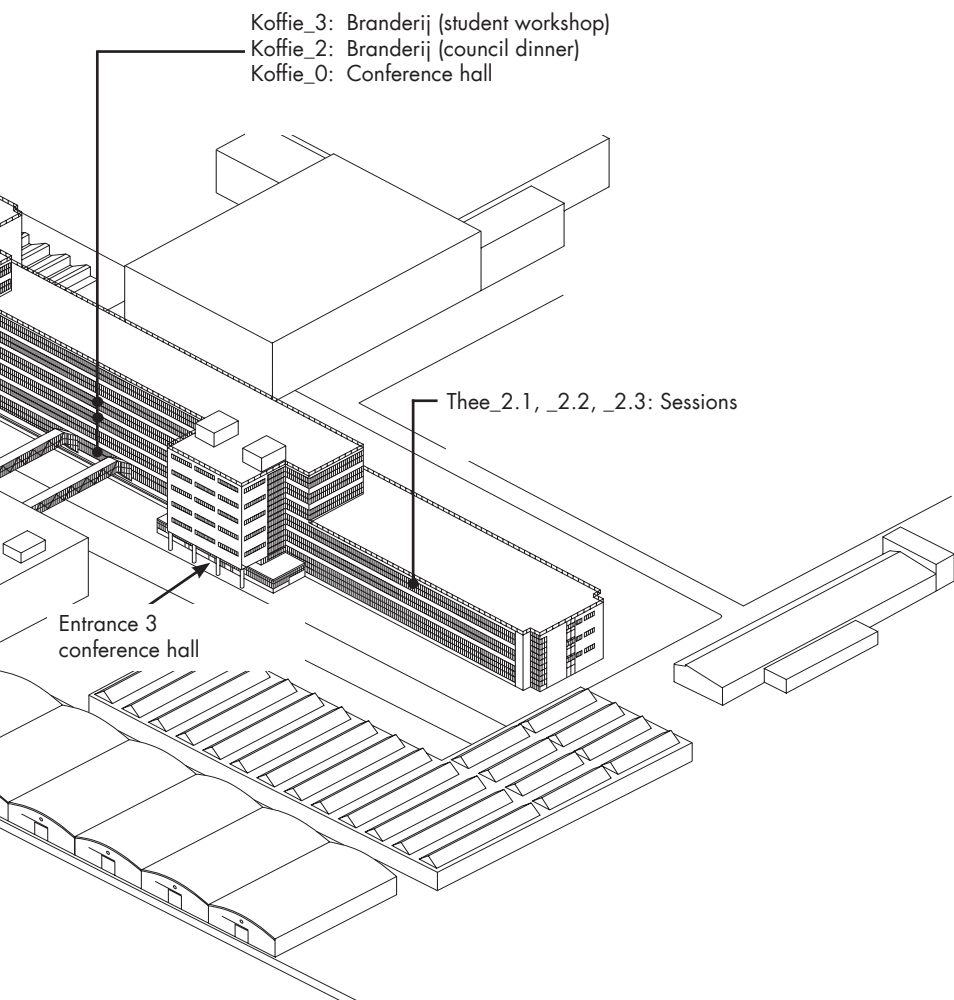
Venue: Van Nelle Factory



We are proud to present the Van Nelle Factory in Rotterdam as the venue of the 10th International DOCOMOMO Conference.

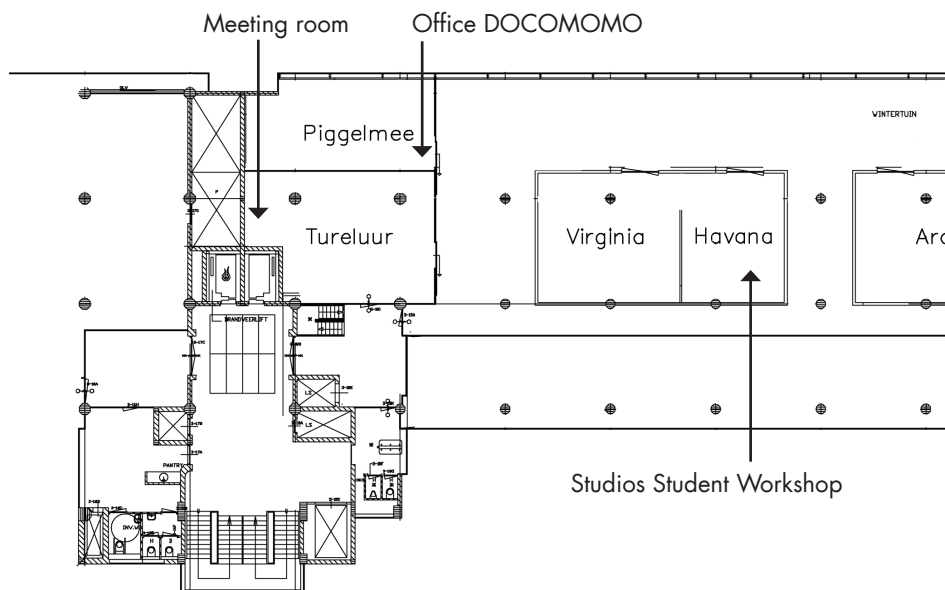
The former Van Nelle Factory, now the Van Nelle Ontwerpfabriek, is an imposing building with international appeal. It is of inestimable cultural and historical value, having the status of a nationally protected monument. From the outside the building is monumental, but inside it is innovative and modern. It was designed by the architects Van der Vlugt and Brinkman and built between 1925 and 1931. For many years these buildings were factories producing coffee, tea and tobacco. In the mid 1990s the factories were closed down, and renovation work started in 1998.

Nowadays the complex houses inspiring offices and business workspaces. For more information on the Van Nelle Ontwerpfabriek, please visit the website www.ontwerpfabriek.nl.

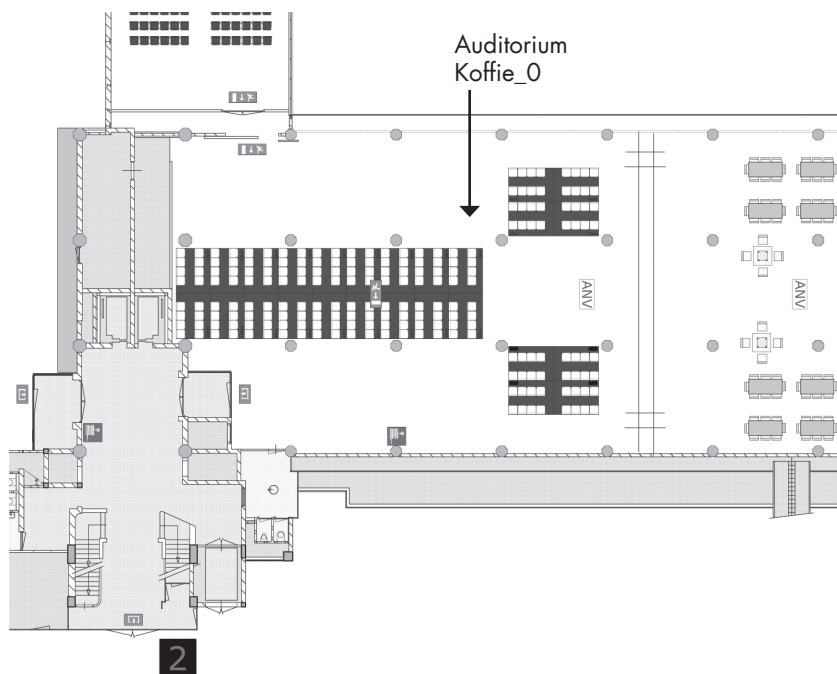


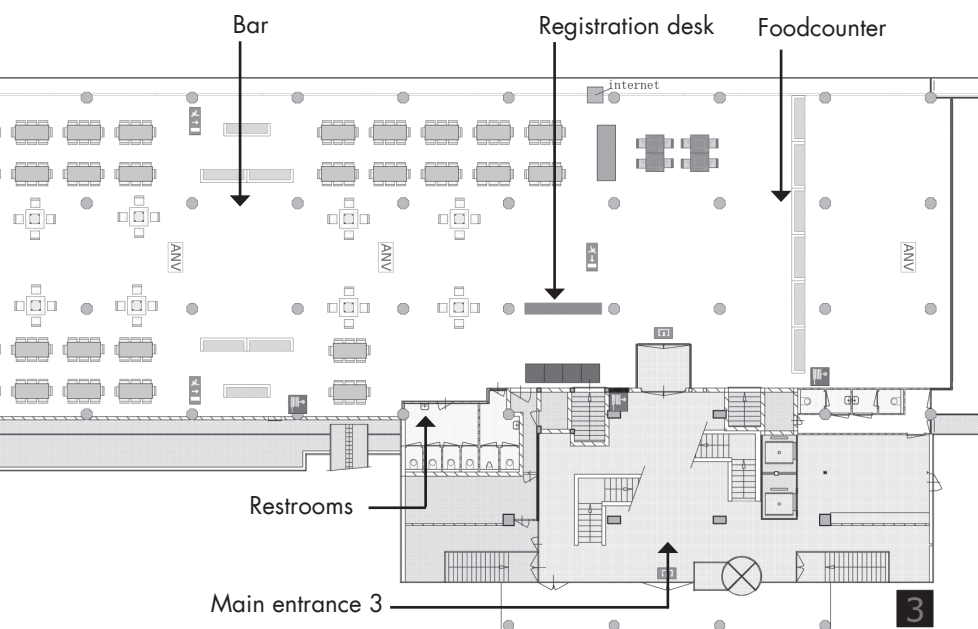
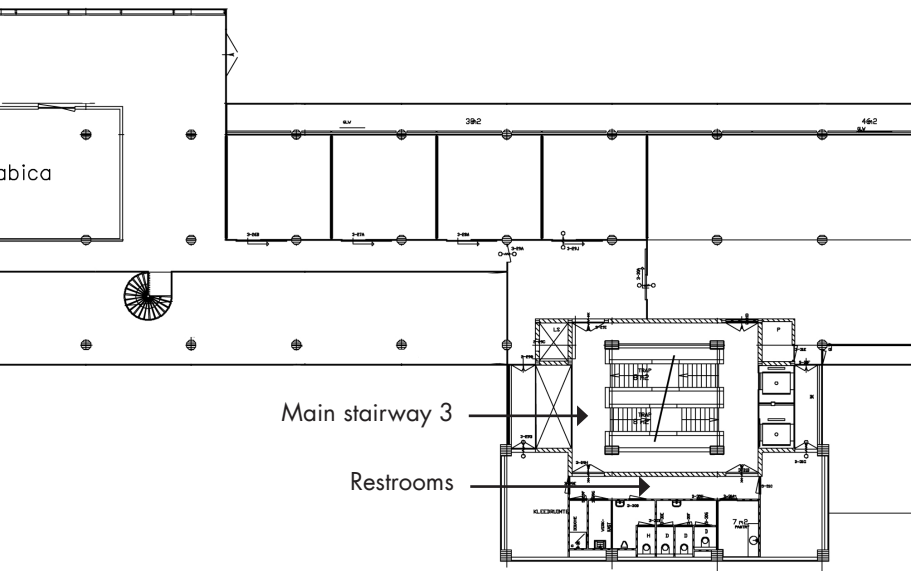
Drawing: Wessel de Jonge architecten bna bv

Koffie_3 (Branderij: Student Workshop)
Third floor

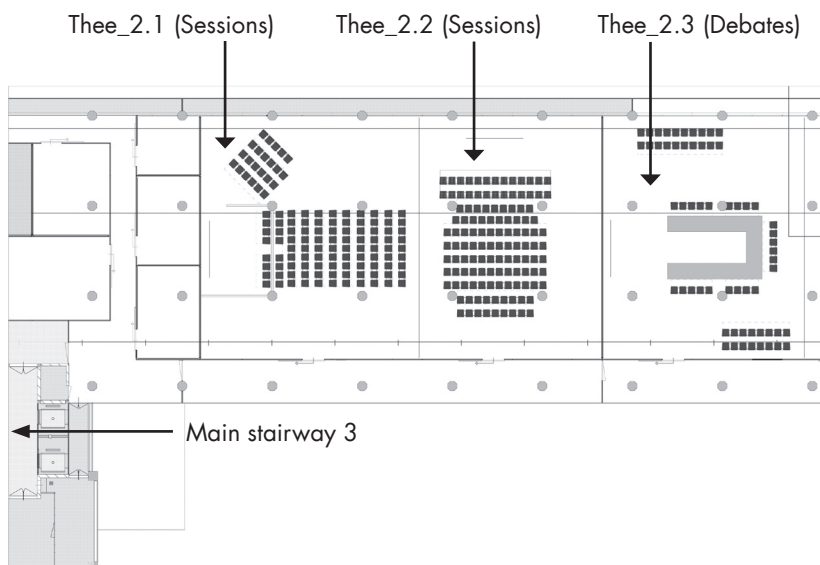


Koffie_0 (Conference Hall)
Ground floor





Thee_2 (2.1 - 2.2 - 2.3: Parallel sessions and Debate sessions)
Second floor



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Conference overview

Location is Van Nelle Factory, unless stated otherwise.

	Saturday September 13	Sunday September 14	Monday September 15	Tuesday September 16
Morning			Tour: Rotterdam-I	Tours: The Hague & Delft, Hilversum
Lunch				ISC/R meeting
Afternoon			Tour: Rotterdam-II	ISC/T meeting
Dinner				Dinner <i>Location TU Delft</i>
Evening				Opening lecture: <i>Herman Hertzberger</i> Exhibition: Revival of the Bauhaus in Tel Aviv <i>Location: Fac. Architecture, TU Delft</i>
Workshop	Kick-off Workshop Excursion Van Nelle Factory	Site-visit: Lijnbaan/Coolsingel-strip Lectures (public): Paul Meurs (TU Delft) Arjen Knoester (dS+V) <i>Location: NAI</i>	Analysis Lecture (public): Arno Ruigrok (Multi Vastgoed BV)	Masterplan First drafts design

Wednesday September 17	Thursday September 18	Friday September 19	Saturday September 20
Opening conference			Tours: Amsterdam-I, Amsterdam-II, Hilversum
Parallel sessions: S1: Change & Continuity S2: Restructuring Cities and Landscape S3: Technology, Progress and Sustainability	Parallel sessions: S6: Change & Continuity S7: Shifts in Programme and Flexibility 2 Debate 2: Strategies for Mass Housing	Parallel sessions: S10: Change & Continuity S11: Technology, Progress and Sustainability Debate 4: Re-use of Post- war Religious Heritage	
Lunch: Poster sessions: P1 - P2 Meeting ISC/U-L Proposal DOCOMOMO headquarters 2010-2016	Lunch: Poster sessions: P3 - P4 - P5 Meeting ISC/E Presentation UIA register website	Lunch: Poster sessions: P6 - P7 Robin Hood session	
Parallel sessions: S4: Shifts in Programme and Flexibility S5: Education in Transformation Debate 1: Reconstruction of MoMo Buildings	Parallel sessions: S8: Change & Continuity S9: Restructuring Cities and Landscape Debate 3: Sustainable Conservation Practice	Concluding debate: <i>Hubert-Jan Henket</i> Presentation workshop and Europa Nostra Award Closing lecture: <i>Barry Bergdoll</i>	
XI-th Conference 2010 Exhibition: The Light from Above Dinner	Drinks Presentation EAHN Council dinner	Drinks Dinner	
Evening lecture: <i>Wessel de Jonge</i> Reviews and Discussion	DOCOMOMO Council meeting	DOCOMOMO 20th Anniversary party	
Design Elaboration of designs	Design	Finalization Presentation and award best workshop plan	

Sunday September 14

11.00	Lectures International Student Workshop (public) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maristella Casciato, chair DOCOMOMO International ▪ Paul Meurs, @MIT TU Delft ▪ Arjen Knoester (dS+V) 	Netherlands Architecture Institute
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Monday September 15

8.30 - 13.30	Departure tour Rotterdam-I (incl. lunch)	Main entrance Groothandelsgebouw
14.00 - 18.30	Departure tour Rotterdam-II	Main entrance Las Palmas

20.00	Lecture International Student Workshop (public) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arno Ruigrok, Multi Vastgoed BV 	Koffie_0
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Tuesday September 16

8.30 - 17.30	Departure tour The Hague & Delft (incl. lunch)	Rotterdam Central Station, rearside
8.30 - 17.30	Departure tour Hilversum (incl. lunch)	Rotterdam Central Station, rearside

10.00 - 13.00	Meeting International Specialists Committee on Registers (ISC/R)	Koffie_3 (Tureluur)
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13.00 - 15.00	Meeting International Specialists Committee on Technology (ISC/T)	Koffie_3 (Tureluur)
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15.00	Registration desk open	Crown hotel
17.00	Departure shuttle bus	Crown hotel, Golden Tulip, Novotel

17.30	Arrival shuttle bus Arrival tours The Hague & Delft and Hilversum	Aula TU Delft
17.30	Dinner	Aula TU Delft
18.30	Registration desk open Welcome and coffee	Fac. Architecture

19.00 - 22.00	Official Opening Conference	
19.00	<p>Welcome</p> <p><i>chair: Paul Meurs (Netherlands), @MIT TU Delft</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wytze Patijn, Dean Faculty of Architecture ▪ Maristella Casciato, Chair DOCOMOMO International ▪ Bernard Toulrier, DAPA, Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, Paris ▪ Janneke Bierman, Chair Conference Organising Committee 	
19.20	<p>Opening lecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Herman Hertzberger, HH architects and urban designers <p>'Modernism or Modernity'</p> <p>Today, the often named 'heroic period' is reduced to 'just another style'. However, the spirit of modernity is not limited by a specific period which produced a number of mostly white and flat buildings. It represents an ongoing notion that deals with cultural change.</p>	
20.15	Break	
20.30	<p>Exhibition 'Revival of the Bauhaus in Tel Aviv'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction by Izak Salomons ▪ Opening by mrs. Hamutal Rogel-Fuchs, Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of Israel, and mrs. Anne Koning, deputy mayor of Delft 	
20.50	Reception	
22.00	Departure shuttle bus	

Wednesday September 17

8.15	Departure shuttle bus	Crown, Novotel, Golden Tulip
8.30	Registration desk open	Koffie_0

9.00	Kick-off conference = Janneke Bierman	Koffie_0
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9.30 - 12.30	Parallel Paper Sessions S1 - S2 - S3	
9.30 Koffie_0	S1: Change & Continuity 1: Issues of Temporality <i>chair: Horacio Torrent (Chile)</i>	
9.30	Introduction	
9.45	Fidel Alejandro Meraz Avila (UK) - <i>Architecture and Temporality in Conservation Theory: The Modern Movement and the restoration attitude in Cesare Brandi</i>	
10.05	Andrea Canziani (Italy) - <i>Being and Becoming of Modern Heritage: The Challenge of Planned Conservation</i>	
10.25	Cláudia Costa Cabral (Brazil)- <i>Notes on the Unfinished Modern Monument: Clorindo Testa's Civic Centre in Santa Rosa, La Pampa</i>	
10.45	Break	
11.05	Christian Suau (UK) - <i>Metsäpaviljonski, Form Follows Wood</i>	
11.25	Zeuler Lima (Brazil) - <i>Historic Present: The Modern Movement in Time</i>	
11.45	Discussion	
9.30 Thee_2.1	S2: Restructuring Cities and Landscapes 1: Cities <i>chair: Paul Meurs (Netherlands)</i>	
9.30	Introduction	
9.45	Jeremy Gould (UK) - <i>Plymouth: City of the Welfare State in the 21st Century</i>	
10.05	Ian Bowman (New Zealand) - <i>Translating the new old-world into the new new-world – reassessing Ernst Plischke's plan for Naenae, Lower Hutt, New Zealand</i>	
10.25	Arjan Gooijer, Gert Jan te Velde, Henk van Schagen (Netherlands) - <i>Transformation: an alternative approach renewing the post-war city</i>	
10.45	Break	
11.05	Robert Pfaffmann (USA) - <i>The Pittsburgh Civic Arena: Memory and Renewal</i>	

11.25	Carmen Blasco Sánchez, Francisco Martínez Pérez, Julia Deltoro Soto (Spain) - <i>The Urban Validity of Modern Experiences</i>
11.45	Discussion
9.30 Thee_2.2	S3: Technology, Progress and Sustainability 1: Modern Building Skins - Integrating Climate Control and Energy Efficiency chair: Wessel de Jonge (Netherlands)
9.30	Introduction
9.45	Nina Rappaport (USA)- <i>Sustainability, a Modern Movement</i>
10.05	Tom Haartsen, Eric van den Ham (Netherlands) - <i>Dynamical Insulation or the Feet of the Duck: Tackling Single Glass Facades of Modern Movement Buildings</i>
10.25	Uta Pottgiesser (Germany) - <i>Modern Glass Walls on the Way to Sustainability: Comparing Examples from Germany and Brazil</i>
10.45	Break
11.05	Victor Kootin-Sanwu (Ghana) - <i>Comfort Conditions in Early Post-colonial Architecture in Ghana</i>
11.25	Ulrike Passe, Preston Stoakes, Francine Battaglia (USA) - <i>Simulation of Natural Ventilation Flows: Possibilities for the Restoration of the Viipuri Library Ventilation System</i>
11.45	Discussion

12.30 - 14.30	Lunch Poster Sessions P1 - P2 Proposal DOCOMOMO Headquarters 2010 - 2016 ISC/U-L Meeting
12.45 Koffie_0	P1: Change & Continuity 1 chair: Eduardo Luis Rodriguez (Cuba)
	<p>André Augusto de Almeida Alves (Brazil) - <i>Historical Research, Architectural Design and the Conservation of Modern Paulista School Buildings: The Case of the Gymnasium of Itanhaém</i></p> <p>Katerina Chatzikonstantinou (Greece) - <i>Preserving the Body in Greek Modern Architecture: The Sanatorium 'Sotiria' in Athens</i></p> <p>Elias Constantopoulos (Greece) - <i>Change and Permanence in Greek Modernity. The Case of Takis Zenetos</i></p> <p>Luis Maldonado Ramos, David Rivera Gámez & Fernando Vela Cossio (Spain) - <i>Paradoxes in the Rebuilding of Casto Fernandez-Shaw's Porto Pí Petroleum Station</i></p> <p>Sangeeta Bagga Mehta, Rajiv Mehta (India) - <i>Managing the Challenge of Change in Chandigarh. An Icon of the Modern Movement</i></p>

13.15 Koffie_0	P2: Change & Continuity 2 <i>chair: Eduardo Luis Rodriguez (Cuba)</i>
	<p>Inge Podbrecky (Austria) - <i>A Roof over One's Head, Luxury for Everybody. Vienna's Social Housing Project 1923 - 2008</i></p> <p>Riitta Salastie (Finland) - <i>Paradoxes and Contradictions in Conserving Modernism from the 1960s. Case Study: Pihlajamäki Housing Area. Protective Plan, Regeneration and Repair Guidelines.</i></p> <p>Andreas Schwarting (Germany) - <i>Making a home of Modernism. Architectural Alterations in the Dessau-Törten Siedlung 1928 - 2007</i></p> <p>Rajiv Wanasundera (USA) - <i>Tropical Modernism: The Legacy of the Modern Movement in Sri Lanka, with Respect to Three Practitioners</i></p>
13.15 Thee 2.1	Proposal DOCOMOMO Iberico to host DOCOMOMO International's headquarters 2010 - 2016
13.30 Koffie_3 (Tureluur)	Meeting International Specialists Committee on Urbanism and Landscape (ISC/U-L)

14.30 - 17.30	Parallel Paper Sessions S4 - S5 and Debate 1
14.30 Koffie_0	S4: Shifts in Programme and Flexibility 1: F(r)ictions in Flexibility <i>chair: Marieke Kuipers (Netherlands)</i>
14.30	Introduction
14.45	Maximiano Atria (Chile) - <i>Conservation as Project: Dealing with Latin American modern heritage – a realistic approach</i>
15.05	Paolo Bruna, Sonia M.M. Gouveia (Brazil) - <i>Adaptive rehabilitation of the Riachuelo Building in São Paulo</i>
15.25	Ola Uduku (UK) - <i>Bolgatanga Library: Adaptive Modernism in Ghana 40 Years on</i>
15.45	Break
16.05	Richard Klein (France) - <i>Restoring the 20th century</i>
16.25	Alex Dill (Germany) - <i>From Great Market Hall to ECB Headquarters, Frankfurt: Destroying or Developing Architectural Genius?</i>
16.45	Discussion
14.30 Thee_2.1	S5: Education in Transformation <i>chair: Changmo Ahn (Korea)</i>
14.30	Introduction
14.45	Beatriz Santos de Oliveira (Brazil) - <i>Lessons on Architecture for the Future of the Past</i>
15.05	Maria-Elena Gherzi Rassim, Alvaro Gonzalez Bastidas (Venezuela) - <i>Preventative Conservation in a Modern Architectural heritage Study Programme</i>
15.25	Franz Graf (Switzerland) - <i>How Should We Teach the Conservation of Modern and Contemporary Architecture?</i>

15.45	Break
16.05	Jorge Spencer, João Paulo Martins, José Neves, Pedro Ravara (Portugal) - <i>Experiencing the Modern in Lisbon</i>
16.25	Gonçalo Canto Moniz, José António Bandeirinha (Portugal) - <i>Modern Education and Education in Transformation of the Modern: the Experience of the Masters Degree in "Rehabilitation of the Built Space"</i>
16.45	Discussion
14.30 Thee_2.3	Debate 1: Reconstruction of MoMo Buildings <i>chair: Natalia Dushkina (Russia)</i>
	Monika Markgraf (Germany) David Rivera Gámez (Spain) Sander Nelissen (Netherlands) <i>Pre registration at Registration Desk</i>

17.30 Koffie_0	Drinks
17.45 Koffie_0	Opening exhibition <i>The Light from Above</i>
18.00 Koffie_0	Presentation DOCOMOMO XI-th Conference Mexico 2010
18.30 Koffie_0	Dinner (optional, voucher available at the Registration Desk)

19.30 - 22.45	Evening Lecture
	<i>Chair: Hilde Heynen (Belgium)</i>
19.30 Koffie_0	Key-note lecture: ▪ Wessel de Jonge (Netherlands), principle Wessel de Jonge Architecten BNA BV / @MIT, Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft 'Van Nelle Reloaded 1928 - 2008'
	Break
	Reviews on the conversion of the Van Nelle Factory: ▪ Carlo Olmo , Head Master of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Turin (Italy) ▪ Lodovico Folini - Calabi , World Heritage Centre, UNESCO (Italy) ▪ John Allan , Avanti Architects (UK) Discussion
	Drinks

22.45	Departure shuttle bus
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Thursday September 18

8.15	Departure shuttle bus	Crown, Novotel
		Golden Tulip
8.30	Registration desk open	Koffie_0

9.00 - 12.00	Parallel Paper Sessions S6 - S7 and Debate 2	
9.00 Koffie_0	S6: Change and Continuity 2: Buildings and Ideologies <i>chair: Dirk van den Heuvel (Netherlands)</i>	
9.00	Introduction	
9.15	Universo García Lorenzo (Cuba) - <i>The Cubanacán Art Schools Rehabilitated</i>	
9.35	Krystyna Wieszczyk, Fabiano Lemes de Oliveira (Poland) - <i>Rewriting the Past: the Demolition of Modern Buildings and Monuments in Post-communist Poland</i>	
9.55	Anat Falbel (Brazil) - <i>Anatole Kopp: the Engaged Historian and the Concept of Modern Architecture</i>	
10.15	Break	
10.35	Martín Capeluto, María Turull (Spain) - <i>The Evolution of Intervention Criteria in Modern Movement Restoration: Essential and Conjunctural Problems - GATCPAC Conservation Projects as a Case Study</i>	
10.55	Aidan While, John Pendlebury (UK) - <i>Modern Movement Conservation as Progressive Practice: Byker and British Welfare State Housing</i>	
11.15	Discussion	
9.00 Thee_2.1	S7: Shifts in Programme and Flexibility 2: Meandering on Modern Ensembles <i>chair: Hugo Segawa (Brazil)</i>	
9.00	Introduction	
9.15	William Fawcett, Katie Thornburrow, Joseph Saunders (UK) - <i>Conservation Development Strategy for the University of East Anglia</i>	
9.35	Leonardo Castriota (Brazil) - <i>The Curves of Time: Pamulha, 65 Years of Change</i>	
9.55	Aziza Chaouni (USA) - <i>Modernism Revamped in Morocco: Between Infrastructural Opportunism and Heritage Commodification</i>	
10.15	Break	
10.35	Andres Tellez (Chile) - <i>Facing the Future: Five Residential Buildings in Santiago and the Problem of Flexibility</i>	

10.55	Nelson Mota (Portugal) - <i>Modernist Housing For Contemporary Families: The Arrival of the Athens Charter in Lisbon</i>
11.15	Discussion
9.00 Thee_2.3	Debate 2: Strategies for Mass Housing <i>chair: Mart Kalm (Estonia)</i>
	Tom Avermaete (Netherlands) Miles Glendinning (Scotland) Beatrice Mariolle (France) Henrieta Moravcikova (Slovakia) <i>Pre registration at the Registration Desk</i>

12.00	Lunch
-	Poster sessions P3 - P4 - P5
	Presentation UIA register website
	Meeting ISC/E
14.30	Tour NAI Open Model Storage
12.00 Storage	Tour NAI Open Model Storage <i>Pre registration at the Registration Desk</i>
12.30 Koffie_0	P3: Technology, Progress & Sustainability <i>chair: Hielkje Zijlstra (Netherlands)</i>
	Hikmet Eldek, Burak Asiliskender (Turkey) - <i>Renovation Project of Industrial Heritage Case Study: Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası</i> Caterina Franchini (Italy) - <i>The Change of Facing: Meanings and Implications. The Case of the Ex-Directorial Centre of the National Telephonic Company in Turin</i> Pär Meiling, Jan Rosvall (Sweden) - <i>The Need for a Shift in Attitude: From Isolated Event to Process-Oriented Maintenance of Multi-Apartment Buildings from Late 1950s through 70s in Göteborg</i> Evert de Jongh, Willem Heijbroek (Netherlands) - <i>Hotel Britannia. A Monument from the Reconstruction Period</i>
13.00 Koffie_0	P4: Restructuring Cities & Landscapes <i>chair: Hielkje Zijlstra (Netherlands)</i>
	Cecilia Alemagna (Italy) - <i>Inseparable Links: Architecture, Nature, Landscape. The Tourist Village "Le Rocce" Restoration Plan</i> Burak Asiliskender (Turkey) - <i>Re-Creating Urban Form with Industry. Turkish Modernization and Kayseri Experience</i> Umberto Bonomo Tria (Chile) - <i>The Portales Neighborhood Unit: Change and Continuity of a Housing Project in Santiago de Chile</i> Francesca Bruni (Italy) - <i>Luigi Cosenza and the Unity of Architecture and City Planning in Modern Naples</i> Jon Buono (USA) - <i>The Modern "D-List" vs. the Bottom Line: Contemporary Urban Redevelopment, Economic Incentive, and the Fate of Regional Modernism in Atlanta, Georgia</i>
13.00 Koffie_3 Tureluur	Presentation UIA register website by Louise Cox

13.00 Thee_2.3	Meeting International Specialists Committee on Education (ISC/E)
13.15 Storage	Tour NAI Open Model Storage Pre registration at the Registration Desk
13.45 Koffie_0	P5: Restructuring Cities & Landscapes <i>chair: Eduardo Luis Rodriguez (Cuba)</i>
	<p>Isabella Fera (Italy) - <i>Modern Architecture Goes on Holiday</i></p> <p>Maarten Goossens (Colombia) - <i>Modernist Social Housing in Colombia: An Endangered Species</i></p> <p>Yasunori Kitao (Japan) - <i>Challenges in Making a Modern Agricultural Village on the Hachirogata-Polder in Japan. The Design Process under the Social Environment during the Economic Development Period</i></p> <p>Sálua Manoel, Nabil Bonduki (Brazil) - <i>Modern Housing in Brazil and the Conservation and Rehabilitation Questions</i></p> <p>Maria Elena Martín Zequeira (Cuba) - <i>La Habana del Este: A View to the Future</i></p> <p>Ms. Giuseppina Monni (Italy) - <i>Building Restoration in Bacu Abis</i></p>

14.30 - 17.30	Parallel Paper Sessions S8 - S9 and Debate 3
14.30 Koffie_0	S8: Change and Continuity 3: Monuments and Icons <i>chair: Nancy Stieber (USA)</i>
14.30	Introduction
14.45	Sven Sterken (Belgium) - <i>Reconstructing the Philips Pavilion: Elements for a Critical Assessment</i>
15.05	Nathalie Roseau (France) - <i>The Obsolescence of the Monument, the Future of Airport Icons</i>
15.25	Mhairi McVicar, Cristian Suau (UK) - <i>Neglectfulness in the Preservation and Continuity of Late-modern Architecture: the Case of Saint Peter's Seminary by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia</i>
15.45	Break
16.05	Yasuko Kamei (Japan) - <i>Transformations of a Suburban Estate Designed by Gregory Ain: Preservation of the Mar Vista Tract After 60 years</i>
16.25	Miles Glendinning (Scotland) - <i>The Trojan Horse: Contemporary 'Iconic' Architecture and the Falsification of Modernism</i>
16.45	Discussion
14.30 Thee_2.1	S9: Restructuring Cities and Landscapes 2: Landscapes <i>chair: Louise Noelle (Mexico)</i>
14.30	Introduction
14.45	Bernd Nicolai (Switzerland) - <i>The Shaken Myth: the Romantic Image of the Alps in Its Modern Shape</i>

15.05	Jan Haenraets, Obas John Ebohon (UK) - <i>Landscapes of the Recent Past: Identifying Key Problems Regarding the Conservation of Designed Landscapes</i>
15.25	Carol McMichael Reese, Jane Wolff (USA) - <i>Ecological Crisis and the Modernist Residential Landscape: Pontchartrain Park, New Orleans, Louisiana</i>
15.45	Break
16.05	Hannah Lewi, David Nichols (Australia) - <i>Healthy Bodies, Healthy Minds: Everyday Modernism in Australian Suburban Communities</i>
16.25	Parmeet Bhatt (India) - <i>Modern Urban Landscape to Sustainable Urban Landscape: A Challenge for Chandigarh</i>
16.45	Discussion
14.30 Thee_2.3	Debate 3: Sustainable Conservation Practice <i>chair: Kyle Normandin (USA)</i>
	Susan MacDonald (USA) Tom Haartsen (Netherlands) Ulrike Passe (USA) Uta Pottgiesser (Germany) Norman R. Weiss (USA) <i>Pre registration at the Registration Desk</i>

17.30 Koffie_0	Drinks
17.30 Koffie_3 (Tureluur)	Presentation European Architectural History Network (EAHN)
18.30	Departure shuttle bus

18.30 Koffie_2	Dinner DOCOMOMO Council (Delegates only)
20.00 Thee_2.1	DOCOMOMO Council Meeting
23.00	Departure shuttle bus

Friday September 19

8.15	Departure shuttle bus	Crown, Novotel Golden Tulip
8.30	Registration desk open	Koffie_0

9.00 - 12.00	Parallel Paper Sessions S10 - S11 and Debate 4	
9.00 Koffie_0	S10: Change and Continuity 4: Myth, Authenticity and Lived Practices <i>chair: Hilde Heynen (Belgium)</i>	
9.00	Introduction	
9.15	Marina Epstein-Pliouchtch, Ron Fuchs (Israel) - <i>Myth, History and Conservation in Tel Aviv</i>	
9.35	Madeleine Steigenga (Netherlands) - <i>Rietveld at Bergeijk</i>	
9.55	Carlos Eduardo Comas, Cecilia Rodrigues dos Santos, Ruth Verde Zein (Brazil) - <i>Beyond Oscar Niemeyer: Authorities, Remodellings, Paradoxes and Peculiarities in the Preservation of Modern Buildings</i>	
10.15	Break	
10.35	France Vanlaethem (Canada) - <i>Questioning Material/Conceptual Authenticity</i>	
10.55	Igea Troiani (UK) - <i>Viva Stirling's Florey building</i>	
11.15	Discussion	
9.00 Thee_2.1	S11: Technology, Progress and Sustainability 2: Materials - Conservation Strategies and Methodologies <i>chair: Kyle Normandin (USA)</i>	
9.00	Introduction	
9.15	Ivo Hammer (Germany) - <i>The Original Intention - Intention of the Original? Remarks on the Importance of Materiality Regarding the Preservation of the Tugendhat House and Other Buildings of Modernism</i>	
9.35	Flora Chou (USA) - <i>Dalle de Verre: Modern Stained Glass in Concrete and Epoxy</i>	
9.55	Regino A. Gayoso Blanco (Cuba) - <i>Ornamental Security in Modern Havana Heritage: Architectural High Rise Building</i>	
10.15	Break	
10.35	Glenn Boornazian, Amanda Thomas Trienens, Norman R. Weiss (USA) - <i>Concrete Repairs and Coatings for Frank Lloyd Wright's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum</i>	

10.55	Paola Ascione (Italy) - <i>Pirelli skyscraper in Milan: Modern Technologies/Contemporary Technologies: Innovation and Restoration</i>
11.15	Discussion
9.00 Thee_2.3	Debate 4: Re-use of Post-war Religious Heritage <i>chair: Rob Dettingmeijer (Netherlands)</i>
	Diane Watters (UK) Sven Sterken (Belgium) Hilde van Meeteren (Netherlands) pre registration at the Registration Desk

12.00	Lunch
-	Poster Sessions P6 - P7
14.00	Robin Hood Session
12.30 Koffie_0	P6: Shifts in Program & Flexibility <i>chair: Eduardo Luis Rodriguez (Cuba)</i>
	Robert J. Hotes (USA) - <i>From Glorious Past to Sustainable Future: Cincinnati Union Terminal</i> Chiara Livraghi (Italy) - <i>From Defence of the Image to Protection of Spaces: The Case-Study of Politecnico di Milano's Heritage</i> Monika Markgraf (Germany) - <i>Bauhaus Buildings Dessau: From experiment to World Heritage</i> Renato Morganti, Alessandra Tosone, Chiara Palumbo (Italy) - <i>Industrial and Flexible: The Legacy of the Modern Movement and the Strategies of Re-Use in Italy</i> Peter Andreas Sattrup, Jens Ammundsen, Flemming Agger (Denmark) - <i>The Music of Change</i> Brad Walters (USA) - <i>Georges Candilis, Shadrach Woods & The Search for Habitat</i> Giulia Zolia (Italy) - <i>The Case of the Sanatorium Programme in Italy</i>
12.30 Thee_2.3	Robin Hood Session extra session on the case of Robin Hood Gardens, chair: Dirk van den Heuvel
13.15 Koffie_0	P7: Education in Transformation <i>chair: Hielkje Zijlstra (Netherlands)</i>
	John Swagten (Netherlands) - <i>'t Hoo! Eindhoven: The Key to an Urban Entity is the Detail</i> Carolina Quiroga (Argentina) - <i>Education and Redesign: A Future for Modern Housing in Buenos Aires</i> Wibe Bulten (Netherlands) - <i>Students project: Boshuisje 'De Uil'</i> Morris Hylton III (USA) - <i>Design Advocacy through Service-Learning: Saving Riverview High School, Sarasota, Florida</i> Wolfgang Jung, Mart Kalm, Ola Wedebrunn (Germany) - <i>Reworking Modern Movement. A European Workshop</i>

14.00 -	Closing of the Conference	
18.00		
14.00	Concluding Debate <i>chair: Hubert-Jan Henket, honorary president DOCOMOMO International (Netherlands)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natalia Dushkina (Russia) - Reconstruction of MoMo Buildings ▪ Mart Kalm (Estonia) - Strategies for Mass Housing ▪ Kyle Normandin (USA) - Sustainable Conservation Practice ▪ Rob Dettingmeijer (Netherlands) - Re-use of Post-war Religious Heritage 	
15.15	Presentation International Student Workshop 'Strategies for the Coolsingel Strip' <i>Chair: Job Roos (Netherlands)</i>	
15.40	Break	
16.00	Closing Session <i>chair: Janneke Bierman (Netherlands)</i> Award for the best Student Workshop plan: Presented by Maristella Casciato , chair DOCOMOMO International Europa Nostra Award: <i>chair Eric Gude, director of Property Conversion Group BV and initiator Van Nelle Ontwerpfabriek</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Andrea H. Schuler, executive president of the Europa Nostra Foundation ▪ Wim Eggenkamp, Government Advisor on Cultural Heritage ▪ Europa Nostra Award unveiled by Mr. Ivo Opstelten, Mayor of Rotterdam 	
17.00	Concluding lecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barry Bergdoll, chief curator Museum of Modern Art, New York (USA) 'Not easy getting old: Reflections on modernism's historicity'	
17.55	Closing of the conference Maristella Casciato , chair of DOCOMOMO International	

18.00	Drinks	Koffie_0
19.00	Conference dinner	Koffie_0
21.00 - 00.30	DOCOMOMO 20th Anniversary party	Koffie_0

22.30	Departure shuttle bus
00.30	Departure shuttle bus

Saturday September 20

8.30	Departure tours Amsterdam-I, Amsterdam-II, Hilversum, (incl. lunch)	Rotterdam Central Station, rearside
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Debates

The objective of the conference organization is to introduce a more interactive format, besides paper and poster sessions, to allow conference participants to debate ideas and points of view on the conservation and documentation of Modern Movement heritage. The outcome of the debates should be a clear statement or conclusions by the DOCOMOMO community about the discussed issues.

Based on a call for issues four topics have been selected which will be subject of the conference debates:

1. Reconstruction of modern movement buildings
2. Strategies for mass housing
3. Sustainable conservation practice
4. Re-use of post-war religious heritage

The conclusions of the debate sessions will be presented at the conclusive debate on Friday afternoon.

Reconstruction of Modern Movement Buildings

The debate is scheduled on Wednesday 17 September from 14.30 till 17.30 and will be chaired by Natalia Dushkina, Professor of the Moscow Architectural Institute, Russia.

Speakers: Monika Markgraf (Bauhaus Dessau Foundation, Germany), David Rivera Gámez (Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid, Spain), Sander Nelissen (Wessel de Jonge Architecten, The Netherlands)

The reconstruction of Modern Movement buildings does often lead to an intense discussion about its legitimacy. While theoretical discourse on reconstruction mainly concentrated on rebuilding monuments destroyed by war or calamities, recent reconstruction practice has become more and more a case of heritage education, cultural and tourism entrepreneurship and sometimes even plain real-estate development. In particular since modernism of the 1950's and 1960's has been canonised as part of our cultural backgrounds, heritage industry has developed a growing interest in staging icons of this era of progress and growth. The debate starts from the observation that despite substantial criticism in conservation theory, the practice of reconstruction has gained momentum, with serious consequences for both the concept of the oeuvre in architectural history, as the criteria of authenticity and identity within conservation practise.

Starting from four case studies a series of arguments used to legitimize or denounce recent reconstruction projects will be brought up for discussion. Two cases will discuss completed reconstructions and deal with the impact of reconstruction on the understanding and appreciation of the oeuvre of the architect. The Porto Pí Petroleum Station (Casto Fernandez-Shaw, Madrid, 1927), considered one of the earliest Modern Movement buildings in Spain, has been demolished in 1977, raising broad protests among public opinion. However the reconstruction of the petroleum station in 1996 passed by almost unnoticed. The Sonsbeek Pavilion (Aldo Van Eyck, Arnhem, 1965-66) is considered one of the landmarks of Dutch post-war architecture. In 2006 the pavilion has been reconstructed at the Kröller-Müller Museum in Otterlo (The Netherlands) as part of their sculpture garden, which now also entices many architecture tourists.

Two other cases will discuss reconstructions that are still under consideration. The restoration of five remaining Masters' Houses (Walter Gropius & Bauhaus Workshop, Dessau, 1925-26) at the Bauhaus site endorsed a discussion on the restoration of the 'ensemble' by reconstructing two destroyed houses. In 2007 the site was subject of an international competition "to repair and upgrade" the Masters' Houses ensemble. Recent studies for possibilities of reconstructing the Philips Pavilion (Le Corbusier, Brussels, 1958) faced a serious challenge in turning the ephemeral pavilion into a permanent structure, forcing architects to negotiate between staying loyal to the original design and fulfilling the minimum requirements to make the structure sustainable.

The aim of the debate is to consider the motives that legitimate or outlaw the reconstruction of Modern Movement buildings and the nature of the values a reconstructed Modern Movement might represent.

Strategies for Mass Housing

The debate is scheduled on Thursday 18 September from 9.00 till 12.00 and will be chaired by Mart Kalm, Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Culture, Estonian Academy of Arts, Tallinn.

Speakers: Tom Avermaete (Associate Professor of architecture, TU Delft, The Netherlands), Miles Glendinning (Director of the Scottish Centre for Conservation Studies and Reader in Architecture at Edinburgh College of Art, Scotland), Beatrice Mariolle (architect and urban planner, teacher at l'école nationale supérieure d'architecture de Paris-Belleville, France), Henrieta Moravcikova (senior researcher and head of the Department of Architecture at the Institute of Construction and Architecture, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia)

The twentieth century is characterised by large-scale migration and urbanisation, induced by industrialisation. During the post World War II era in particular, modern architecture and urban planning have tried to facilitate these congestions by creating new, large-scale neighbourhoods with social housing. These huge estates of prefabricated housing have been carried out world-wide, under very different local regimes and circumstances. Countries competed in establishing better living conditions for

their citizens. With the rise of neoliberal worldviews and the collapse of the Eastern bloc it seems large scale social housing has come to an end.

Having obtained a relative historical distance towards the ideologies behind these housing schemes, and facing the worn-out conditions of many of these housing blocks, which call for drastic restructuring programs, an assessment of these large-scale, post-war housing schemes might shed light on their potential for the future.

Following questions will be brought up for discussion:

- How alienating are the towers in green really? How can we recognise the specific and often overlooked qualities of the urban space concepts of mass housing areas of the Modern Movement? How should we value the qualities of living in these urban ensembles and surrounding landscape?
- Demolish or quite restore in original state? What strategies could be or have been successful for their revitalisation? What strategies have failed?

Five speakers have been invited to give a short case-presentation or reflect on one of the key questions. Tom Avermaete aims to illustrate the diversity of strategies and approaches for urban public space that have been developed in the post-war Modern housing developments, illustrated by the work of Candilis-Josic-Woods. Miles Glendinning is the editor of the September 2008 issue of the *DOCOMOMO Journal: Postwar mass housing*. He will give a critical overview of the different values of and strategies for modern mass housing. Beatrice Mariolle will focus on the issue of depreciation and demolition of large housing areas in the suburbs of Paris. Henrieta Moravcikova will talk about the successes and failures of Petrzalka, one of the largest prefabricated housing estate in central Europe.

The debate aims to assess the qualities and problems of modern mass housing today, focused on restructuring strategies for neighbourhoods in different settings in Europe. What can we learn from the different European approaches? What recommendations could *DOCOMOMO* give for the revaluation and renovation of modern mass housing neighbourhoods?

Sustainable Conservation Practice

The debate is scheduled on Thursday 18 September from 14.30 till 17.30 and will be chaired by Kyle Normandin, WJE Engineers, Architects and Material Scientists, USA.

Speakers: Susan MacDonald (Architect, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, USA), Tom Haartsen (Climatic Design Consult, Delft, The Netherlands), Ulrike Passe (Architect, ass. professor of Architecture, Iowa State University, USA), Uta Pottgiesser (Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe, University of Applied Sciences, Hannover, Germany), Norman R. Weiss (Integrated Conservation Resources Inc., USA)

Over the past decades, contemporary construction standards have proved to be difficult to reconcile with contemporary conservation standards. In particular the fascination for slender steel and concrete structures has proved to be difficult to combine with requirements of sustainable construction and demands for contemporary living

and working conditions. Although re-use of existing structures might be considered sustainable in itself, how to deal with the re-use of 'un-sustainable' buildings and what are the challenges and limitations to making them 'sustainable'.

Development and discussion of the "Eco,mo_mo" label will be discussed. As a leading topic, this session will begin by discussion how to recognize projects that have met the dual aims of best-practice conservation & environmentally sensitive/ energy saving design.

Issues and criteria to be discussed:

- Criteria for qualification under the label
- Who administers it - i.e. Who seeks applications, decides what qualifies, and promotes it
- Recognition for the label - who cares - how to promote it
- Examples of projects that would meet the identified criteria
- Background information or research that builds up behind it is almost more important than the award itself

The Session's 'real' theme and topic is in regard to potential tensions between MoMo-architecture and the 21st century. As practitioners, how can each building preserve its original 'intent' or 'state' and balance it with proposals for adaptive reuse in the future. Certainly, while there is an optimum re-use for each project, is it possible to create an international standard on MoMo-sustainability?

Re-use of Post-war Religious Heritage

The debate is scheduled on Friday 19 September from 9.00 till 12.00 and will be chaired by Rob Dettingmeijer, associate professor, History and Theory of Architecture and Townplanning at Utrecht University, the Netherlands.

Speakers: Diane Watters (Architecture Historian at the The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, UK), Sven Sterken (Lecturer/ Researcher at Sint-Lucas Higher Institute for Architecture, Brussels, Belgium) and Hilde van Meeteren (Researcher/Consultant at The National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage, The Netherlands).

The increasing amount of redundant church buildings, to be left for ruin or demolition gives cause for debate. Important factors are the intrinsic religious difficulties of (re-) using a House of God for profane purposes and the fact that many of those churches are small local churches, part of areas under construction as discussed in the debate on mass housing. Although the causes of this increase, predominantly the considerable loss of members of the established religious communities, is deeply rooted in north-western European context, the theme of this debate might be relevant for the discussion on modern religious heritage elsewhere in the world.

During the debate on re-use of religious heritage, we want to develop a statement on the (im)possibility of the use and re-use of redundant churches of the Modern Movement ca. 1920 – 1970 – monumental or not.

We use the following questions to structure the discussion:

- To what extent is modern religious architecture meant as a continuation, reconstruction or (clean) break with traditional religious architecture?
- How essential are religious buildings in the understanding of the (re)composition of a modern neighbourhood, considering the original concept and/or the contemporary interventions?
- Are there very distinguished differences between religions in the way they relate to their religious buildings (already Christians sometimes talk about gathering in 'one or another house' or better demolish than vulgarize the House of God')?

Main focus final discussion

- What are the implications of the answers of questions 1-3 for the re-use of religious heritage? What recommendations do we have for re-use and the process of/towards re-use.

The discussions will start with short introductions about the situation in Scotland by Diane Watters, in Belgium by Sven Sterken and in the Netherlands by Hilde van Meeteren. We also would like to learn from the experiences in other countries. We hope to liberate the debate from the pressure of finding short term solutions and saving important individual buildings at all cost and as many as possible. This could also be important but is a different discussion. Instead we will focus on the long term solution and define the necessary steps to reach this point.

2nd International Student Workshop

Strategies for the Coolsingel strip

As part of the 10th DOCOMOMO Conference The Challenge of Change, a group of Master and Phd students will participate in a workshop, focusing on the main theme of the conference: The Challenge of Change. The aim is to develop strategies for the Coolsingel strip, a post war zone in the city centre, currently under pressure to be redeveloped. Below you will find an outline of these workshops.

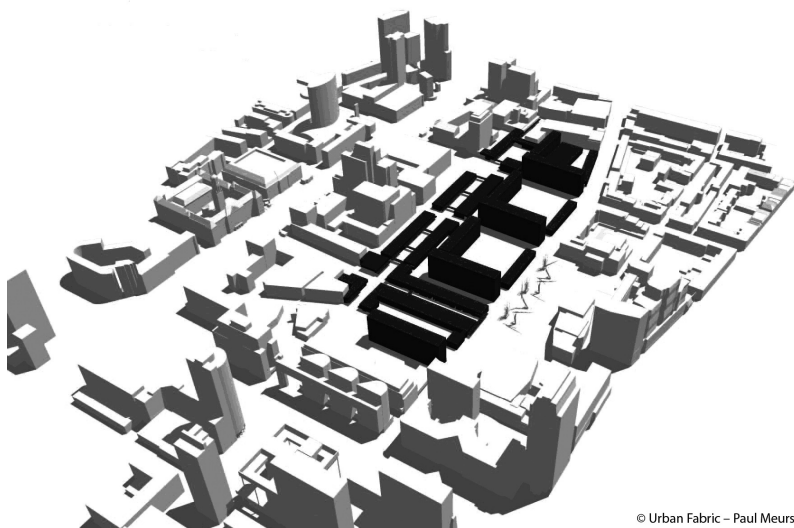
Subject

Rotterdam has a large contingency of post-war buildings and cityscapes, on which the main theme is applicable. The Coolsingel strip, in the centre of town and adjacent to the Lijnbaan shopping centre, is an area where many challenges can be found at all thinkable scales. The strip, developed just after the Second World War along one of the mayor arteries of the city, contains of large city blocks, many of them marked as national monuments or important city heritage.

Due to its outstanding position in relation to the commercial centre of Rotterdam, attention for redevelopment of the Coolsingel strip is increasing. As a result many large real estate developers present their solutions for this part of town.

Consequently the city of Rotterdam is challenged to keep grip on these developments and to develop a vision for this area with an overall approach and a multi-disciplinary view on redevelopment of the Coolsingel strip.

It is exactly this challenge that will be the focus of attention for the students during the 2nd International Student Workshop. Their task will be to produce suggestions for the future approach through design proposals on various scales (city, street, building).



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Participating institutions

- Columbia University, New York (United States of America)
- Edinburgh College of Art, Edingburgh (United Kingdom)
- Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla (Spain)
- Estonian Academy of Art, Tallinn (Estonia)
- University College for Sciences and Arts, Brussels (Belgium)
- Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul (Turkey)
- Mackenzie University, São Paulo (Brasil)
- National Technical University of Athens, Athens (Greece)
- Politecnico di Milano, Milan (Italy)
- Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago (Chile)
- Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa (Israel)
- Université de Quebec, Montreal (Canada)
- University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)
- Wrocław University of Technology, Wrocław (Poland)
- Istanbul Technical University (Turkey)
- Delft University of Technology, Delft (The Netherlands)

The Light from Above

Transformations of the Dutch Church Building after the Second World War

Location: Koffie_0

Directly after the Second World War the churches and the Dutch state had very optimistic expectations for the future. Economic recovery of the country brought not only the baby boom, but also the construction boom of church buildings, many of which were erected in new expansion parts of the cities. Thus in the first two post-war decades 1,564 churches and chapels were built in The Netherlands.

The compartmentalization in socio-political life according denominations was a characteristic aspect of the postwar development of the Dutch society. Directly after the war the Roman Catholic Church construction was dominated by the so-called Delft school. The doctrine of another group of Roman Catholic architects, known as the Bossche School, was based on the proportion system of the Plastic Number elaborated by a Benedictine monk H. van der Laan. Several talented architects (such as N. van der Laan, J. de Jong, C. Pouderoyen and others) influenced by his ideas considerably contributed to the Roman Catholic construction in the South Netherlands. In an analysis of the Roman Catholic Church architecture an exclusive place of the architect Alphons Boosten should be mentioned. In the early work of two Roman Catholic architects, G.H.M. Holt and F.P.J. Peutz we observe a search for modernization of the Roman Catholic church building. They realised buildings, in which the application of reinforced concrete dominates the image.

Already in 1957 the exhibition 'ARK – ten years of church building' in the Stedelijk Museum of Amsterdam showed mostly achievements of Protestant architecture. Such architects as J.H. van den Broek and J.B. Bakema, J.B. baron van Asbeck, M.F. Duintjer, K.L. Sijmons, P.Zanstra, B. van Kasteel realised several outstanding church buildings. In the late 1960s the protestant architecture achieved a high level of abstraction in the building of De Ontmoetingskerk in The Hague-Loosduinen (G. Drexhage, 1969).

Although church architecture was a field of experiments, very few epoch-making Dutch churches were built. Dutch architects mostly elaborated the findings of their foreign colleagues. During and directly after the Second World War the Scandinavian influence was dominant in Dutch architecture. Also it is difficult to overestimate the impact of the influence of the two pairs of French architect-brothers Perret and Jeanneret.

The exhibition follows the stylistic transformation in church building by different confessions.

We finish the analyses of the evolution of the post-war Dutch church architecture with two Roman Catholic churches. One, the Pastor of Ars Church in The Hague, (A. van Eyck, 1964-1969), another - the Andrew Church /Chamber of Gabriel in Heerlen (L. Bisscheroux, 1977).

The year 2008, announced in The Netherlands as the Year of Religious Heritage, brings some strong pessimistic feelings. According a recent forecast, during the coming ten years Dutch religious communities will sell nearly 1,000 church buildings. The future of these buildings is very uncertain. The most favorable solution is to adapt a church building to new demands, but to keep its religious function. One of the best recent examples of such approach is the Emmaus Church in The Hague (1958), refurbished in 2006. The architects created a flexible multi-functional complex with an inviting appearance. The successful conversion of a church building to apartments can be illustrated with the building of the Dutch Reformed Resurrection Church in Schiedam. One of the most innovative recent examples of re-use is the transformation of the Ludger Church in Lichtenvoorde (G. Schouten, 1966). Thanks to the efforts of architect H.van Beek (Atelier PRO) to preserve this unique creation of Schouten, the space of the former church building has been transformed into a patio of new houses.

Research:

- Tammo C. Bauer, Timothy J. Duin, Marisa J. Melchers, dr. Ivan Nevzgodin

Curator:

- dr. Ivan Nevzgodin

Design:

- Studio Lampro (Karen Knols), Andrea Knols

Advisory Board:

- dr. Leen Meganck (VIOE - Vlaams Instituut voor het Onroerend Erfgoed, Belgium), prof. dr. Linda Van Santvoort (Universiteit Gent, Belgium), dr. ing. Ronald Stenvert (TU Delft)

DOCOMOMO Registers 2007/2008

Location: Koffie_0

This exhibition shows posters prepared by the National DOCOMOMO Working Parties on the themes:

- 2007: Education
- 2008: The Machine and Modern Architecture

Revival of the Bauhaus in Tel Aviv

Location: Faculty of Architecture

The exhibition *The Revival of the Bauhaus in Tel Aviv* gives an interesting overview of the remarkable collection of Bauhaus buildings in Tel Aviv. The exhibition shows projects which are fully restored in their original state, projects where alterations were allowed and even new built projects, built in the spirit of the International Style. The exhibition was first shown in October 2003 in the Bauhaus Centre in Tel Aviv. The exhibition is curated by Shmuel Yavin and will be shown at the Faculty of Architecture with help from the Embassy of Israel in the Netherlands, Foundation Delft KFAR - SABA and the Faculty of Architecture.

Tel Aviv Fever

Films, music & drinks, Sunday 21 September, 15.00 - 21.00

Location: Goethe-Institut - Westersingel 9 - Rotterdam

The city of Tel Aviv is known for its unique atmosphere and great night life. Just a bit before the city's 100 years jubilee and during "The Revival of the Bauhaus in Tel Aviv" exhibition in TU Delft, it's a chance to meet the city and its people through films from the sixties to now. The contrast between the city that aspired to become modern European and the Mediterranean heat and mentality of its inhabitants creates this special mix. For tickets: info@rotterdam.goethe.org.

Nai Open Model Storage

The NAI Open Model Storage in the Van Nelle Ontwerpfabriek houses 600 important models from the NAI State Collection. On the occasion of the Xth International DOCOMOMO Conference, there will be an exclusive guided tour for participants of conference, a unique opportunity for all who are interested in seeing architectural models made by famous Dutch architects such as K.P.C. de Bazel, J.J.P. Oud, Van den Broek & Bakema, Aldo van Eyck and Rem Koolhaas.

Tours are organised on Thursday 18 September: a first tour at 12.00 and a second one at 13.15. Tours will take three quarters of an hour. Your guide will be Alfred Marks, Coordinator Archives of the Nai.

IMPORTANT! The number of visitors is limited to 20 for each tour. Subscription is possible only at the Registration Desk during the conference.

Conference tours

In the days before and after the conference, six different pre and post conference tours to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft & The Hague, and Hilversum and its surroundings are offered.

All tours have a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 40 participants.

- Monday 15 September: Rotterdam-I, Rotterdam-II
- Tuesday 16 September: The Hague & Delft, Hilversum
- Saturday 20 September: Amsterdam-I, Amsterdam-II, Hilversum

Rotterdam-I

The recently restored Groothandelsgebouw by Maaskant/Van Stigt will be the starting point of a tour by foot through the inner city of Rotterdam. The Rotterdam city centre was almost completely rebuilt after World War II. The shopping centre and housing complex De Lijnbaan and other buildings will be visited on our way to the developments of the Dutch Manhattan-on-the-river. On the other side of the river Maas we will visit the renewed Las Palmas-building by Van den Broek & Bakema/Bentham & Crouwel.

This tour can be combined with the Rotterdam-II tour.

Monday September 15:

Departure: 8h30 Main Entrance Groothandelsgebouw (at Rotterdam Central Station)

Arrival: 14h00 Main entrance Netherlands Photo museum/Las Palmas

EURO 20,- , including lunch

Rotterdam-II

Starting at the Kop van Zuid redevelopment area on the South bank, several housing projects in outside the centre will be visited, illustrating the Dutch traditions in social housing: Kiefthoek, Pendrecht and the Bergpolderflat. It also shows examples of the way that some of these large-scale housing areas are renovated and redeveloped.

This tour can be combined with the Rotterdam-I tour.

Monday 15 September:

Departure: 14h00 Main entrance Netherlands Photo museum/Las Palmas*

Arrival: 18h30 Rotterdam Central Station

EURO 20,-

* From the Rotterdam Central Station take tram 20 (direction of Lombardijen), 23 (direction of Beverwaard), 25 (direction of Carnisselande) or the Erasmus line subway (direction of Slinge or Spijkenisse), getting off at Wilhelminaplein. At the Wilhelminaplein subway station take the exit 'Luxor Theater - Wilhelminakade'

Rotterdam-I & Rotterdam-II

The tours Rotterdam-I and Rotterdam-II can be combined.

Monday 15 September:

Departure: 8h30 Main Entrance Groothandelsgebouw (at Rotterdam Central Station)

Arrival: 18h30 Rotterdam Central Station

EURO 35,- , including lunch

Delft & The Hague

We will start in Den Haag at the "derde ambachtsschool" by Duiker, a former school-building now transformed into offices. We will continue seeing schools: two secondary schools (built by Oud and Schamhart) and the housing project "Papaverhof".

Lunch is served in restaurant Gember, located in the museum of contemporary art, originally built by Schamhart in the sixties and recently renovated (and furnished with the latest of Dutch design)

In the afternoon we will pass by the offices of KLM and Shell and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia on our journey with a visit to the "pastor van Ars" church by Aldo van Eyck. There priest Louis J W Berger will be our host.

We will then go to the Delft University of Technology. Most of the buildings were built in the fifties by prominent Dutch architects of that era. We will visit the sensational "Aula" by van den Broek en Bakema (see photo) and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering by van der Steur en Drexhage.

Our tour guides will be Dolf Broekhuizen and Paul Groenendijk. Dolf is the author of a book on open-air schools in the Netherlands and expert on the work of the architect J.J.P. Oud and the Stijl. Paul co-authored several architectural guides on the Netherlands.

Tuesday 16 September:

Departure: 8h30 Rotterdam Central Station

Arrival: 17h30 Delft University of Technology (dinner & opening)

EURO 35,- , including lunch

Hilversum and surroundings

This tour will start with a visit to the city hall of Hilversum by 'other modernist' W.M. Dudok. A representative from the town of Hilversum will welcome us with coffee before expert guides will show us the wonders of this unique building.

Later in the morning we will visit architect Duiker's Sanatorium Zonnestraal, the building that inspired the founding of Docomomo in the late eighties of the last century. Now, twenty years after those pioneer days, the second phase of the restoration is recently finished. Also some of the huts in the forest around the complex have been reconstructed with help of students from the Delft University of Technology. Since we want to give everybody a chance to thoroughly experience this exceptional complex, we will also have lunch at Zonnestraal during which a short presentation on the restoration of Zonnestraal will be given. The tour will be guided by expert architects.

In the afternoon we do a short trip by bus through the Hilversum of Dudok to see more of his architecture and urban planning. After this we will drive to the city of Utrecht for a 'journey along Rietveld'. Bettina van Zanten, of the municipal office of monuments and sites, will guide us along the famous Rietveld-Schröder house (1924), the Rietveld mansions on the Erasmuslaan (1931) and the very interesting 'drivers home' (1927) by Rietveld. She will leave us in the capable hands of Bertus Mulder, former employee of Rietveld and architect himself. Bertus will show us a Rietveld not many people know: the designer of social housing. In the area of Utrecht called Tolsteeg, Rietveld built five blocks of social housing that have recently been refurbished/restored. Bertus Mulder's office, together with the owner, made a maximum effort to preserve the authentic concept and materials while still answering now a days' needs. They didn't 'just' work on the buildings, but also on the terrain surrounding the blocks. With Bertus we will leave Rietveld, Dudok and Duiker behind and return to Rotterdam.

Tuesday 16 September:

Departure: 8h30 Rotterdam Central Station

Arrival: 17h30 Delft University of Technology (dinner & opening)

Saturday 20 September:

Departure: 8h30 Rotterdam Central Station

Arrival: 18h30 Rotterdam Central Station

EURO 35,- , including lunch

Amsterdam-I

This trip will take you to the famous Olympic Stadium of Jan Wils, 1928, a building influenced by the Stijl-architecture and recently transformed into a state of the art sports, business and housing complex. From there the trip will take us to Aldo van Eyck's Burgerweeshuis, his world famous orphanage built in 1959/60. Abel Blom, son of Piet Blom and for years Van Eyck's right hand, will guide us through the building that now functions as an office building. From there we'll cross the road to visit the Rietveld Academy, the art academy conceived in 1957/67 by Gerrit Rietveld and till today a stronghold of Amsterdam artistic life. In the afternoon the trip will guide us along many highlights of Amsterdam south, where we will see the 'drive in' dwellings of Mart Stam, Jan Duiker's Open Air School and many other buildings from the early years of modernism. At the same time we will slowly move through Amsterdam south, and experience the town planning of Berlage's Plan South. The last destination on our trip will be the famous Betondorp, ca. 1923. The pioneer social housing estate, built as a laboratory for early concrete systems, was conceived by architects like J.B. van Loghem. Together with our 'colleagues' from the Amsterdam-II tour we will recuperate the experiences of the day, while enjoying a drink in the former Renault Garage, now the trendy café Dauphine, before returning to Rotterdam.

Saturday 20 September:

Departure: 8h30 Rotterdam Central Station

Arrival: 18h30 Rotterdam Central Station

EURO 35,-, including lunch

Amsterdam-II

The theme the 'Challenge of Change' will be at the core of this tour. In the morning we will visit the Western Garden Cities, part of Cornelis van Eesteren's internationally renowned General Extension Plan of Amsterdam (AUP), 1934. Van Eesteren was one of the spiritual fathers of the functional city and for many years chair of the CIAM. The Garden Cities were partly conceived between '34 and '40 and partly in the fifties and sixties. Many famous Dutch architects had a chance to take part. Now a day's both the architecture and the urban planning no longer meet the demands of modern city life. Jeroen Schilt, specialist on the modernist heritage for the municipality of Amsterdam, will be our guide. He will show us different examples, some wonderful, some painful, of matching the early twentieth century design with our current needs.

On our way to lunch the bus will take us along a few well known buildings, amongst others of Rietveld.

Lunch will be enjoyed in the former Pniëlchurch, which underwent a spectacular change into a trendy multicultural theatre café and health centre in the multi ethnic borough of Amsterdam Bos and Lommer.

In the afternoon we will visit the spectacularly changed building De Zwijger, 1934. A former concrete freeze-warehouse it is now a 'culture factory' with a digital studio's for radio and TV broadcasting, a large concert hall, café, offices and... a road right through it! The building is strongly intertwined with the destiny of the neighbouring warehouses and the most exiting 'Challenge of Change' part of Amsterdam: the former commercial harbour called the IJ Oevers. Architect Paul Morel will guide us through, around and under the building and will not forget to tell the story of the IJ Oevers and the neighbouring warehouses.

The rest of the afternoon we will spend on a short trip through the newly developed harbour parts of Amsterdam before we visit the Corbusier 'look alike' the Technical School, from De Geus and Ingwersen, 1956. A true 'beauty' this building is. The Dutch government must have thought the same since the building was incorporated in the new list of 100 post-WW-II top monuments. The building will be given a new phase in its life as a school. Jurjen van Beek, of Wessel de Jonge Architects (known from their work on the Van Nelle factory in Rotterdam) will be our guide.

Together with our 'colleges' from the Amsterdam-I tour we will recuperate the experiences of the day, while enjoying a drink in the former Renault Garage, now the trendy café Dauphine, before returning to Rotterdam.

Saturday 20 September:

Departure: 8h30 Rotterdam Central Station

Arrival: 18h30 Rotterdam Central Station

EURO 35,-, including lunch

City of Rotterdam

Rotterdam is a young and dynamic city with the largest port in the world and a strong emphasis on the knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy. It's a city of modern architecture, innovation, creativity, events, leisure and recreation.

Rotterdam was founded in the mid 13th century after a dam had been constructed in the River Rotte near the River Maas on the site of the present Hoogstraat. Rotterdam received municipal rights in 1340. Over the centuries Rotterdam grew from a fishing village into an international centre of trade, transport, industry and distribution. At the beginning of the Second World War, on 14 May 1940, virtually the entire city centre was devastated by a German bombardment. This explains why scarcely any pre-war buildings have remained in this part of Rotterdam. After the war, reconstruction of what had been destroyed was given the highest priority. Now, many years later, a new, modern city centre has risen from the ashes. The avant-garde architecture is famous at home and abroad.

The city focuses on all lifestyles and cultures. Affordable as well as exclusive housing is available both in the urban and suburban areas. Rotterdam is also a city of large-scale events in the fields of art, music, dance and theatre. A wide range of cuisines from all corners of the globe, music festivals, various stages and a rich variety of shops can be found here. Public favourites of the first degree are the International Film Festival and The North Sea Jazz Festival. (Source: www.rotterdam.com)

NAi

The Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAi) is more than a museum of architecture. It is above all a cultural institute which is open to the public and which uses a variety of methods for communicating about the shaping of human space. The NAI moved into its current premises in 1993. The striking building is situated at the edge of the Museumpark next to House Sonneveld and was designed by Jo Coenen. The NAI stores important architecture archives and collections, and makes them accessible to the public. The institute offers facilities for research and a platform for discussion. The NAI presents exhibitions, lectures, debates and issues publications which aim to inform, inspire, and stimulate both professionals and the general public.

Address: Museumpark 25, 3015 CB Rotterdam (www.nai.nl).

Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen

Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen has world-class collections of old masters, modern and contemporary art, applied arts and design. It houses approximately 126,000 objects. In addition to the displays of the permanent collection, each year the museum organises around 25 temporary exhibitions and numerous public activities like the exhibition 'Limited/Unlimited, One Hundred Years of Dutch Design', with a fixed timeline to mirror traditional craftsmanship and industrial design, thus showing one of the characteristics of Dutch design: the co-existence of unique objects and serial production.

Address: Museumpark 18-20, 3015 CX Rotterdam (www.boijmans.nl)

Museum Kunsthal

The Kunsthal Rotterdam stages some 25 exhibitions a year. The Kunsthal presents culture in the widest sense of the word: old art, new art, design, photography - from elitist to popular. The Kunsthal frequently experiments with themes which in many cases provide the first impulse for an exhibition. This approach has resulted in an exciting and varied exhibition repertoire highlighting Impressionism, lingerie, Leonardo da Vinci, Blackfoot Indians, Jewels of the Orient, Pop-art. More than 3300 square metres of exhibition space are available in the striking building designed by Rotterdam architect Rem Koolhaas - a work of art in its own right, making a visit to the Kunsthal well worth your while.

Address: Museumpark, Westzeedijk 341, 3015 AA Rotterdam (www.kunsthal.nl)

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0031-10-4625566

Best Western Crown Hotel, Schiekade 658, 3032 AK Rotterdam
0031-10-4663344

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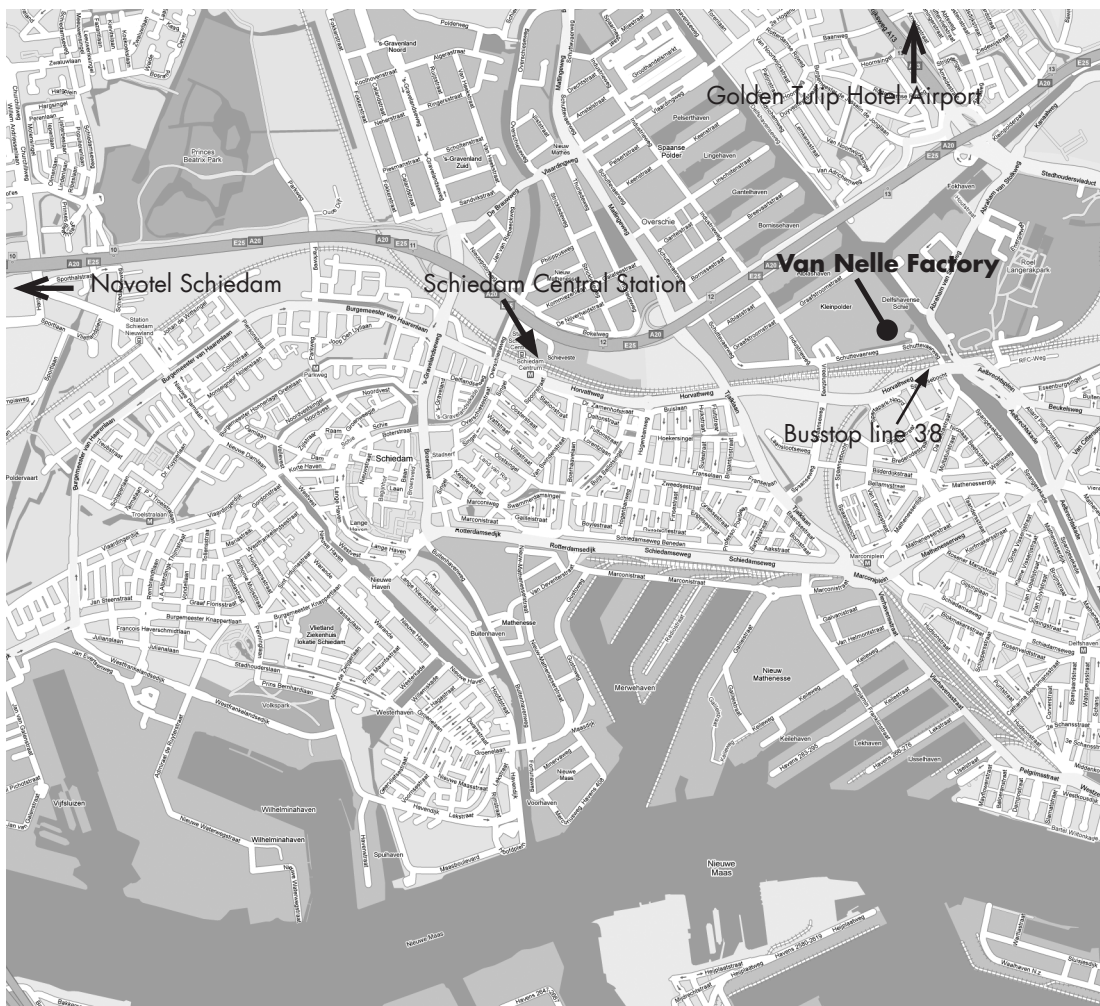
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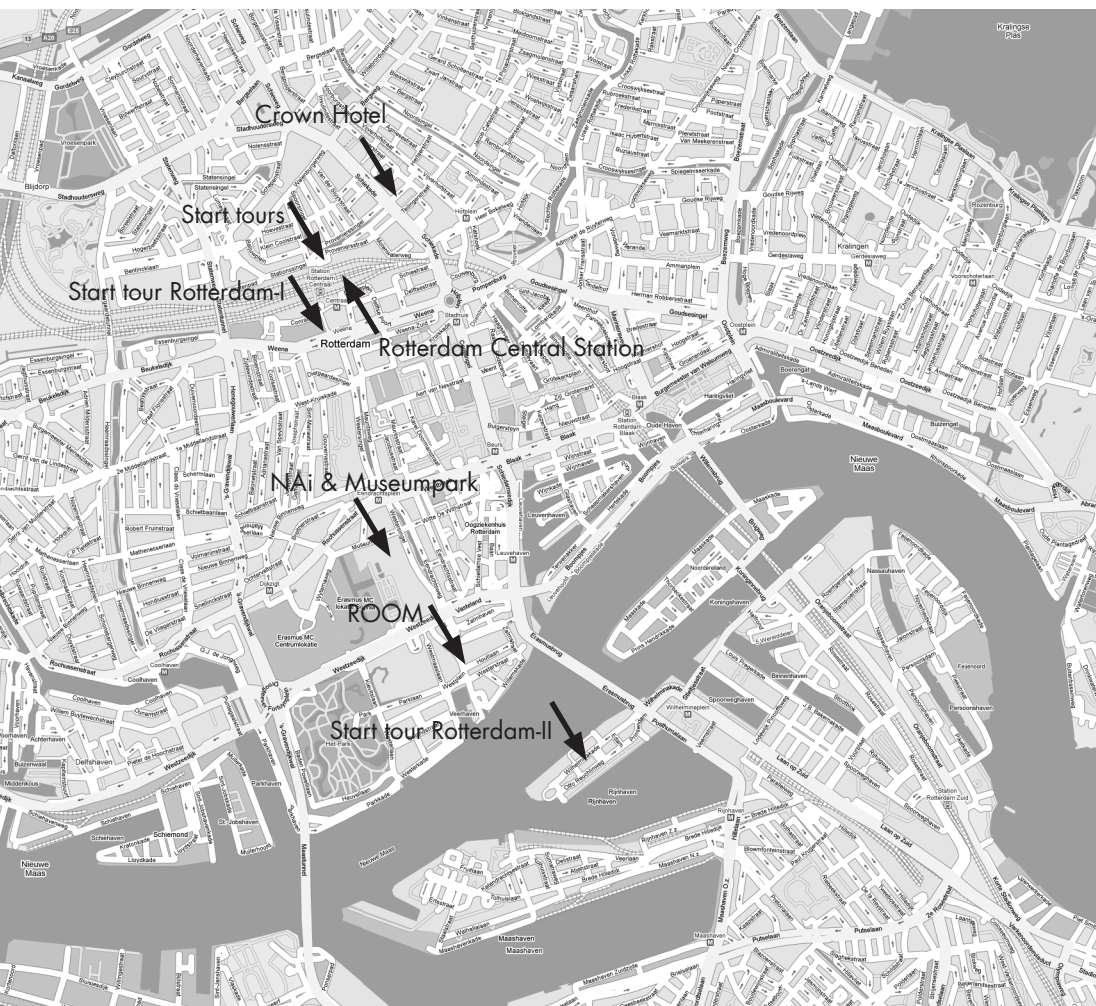
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0031-10-4365763

Grand Hotel Central, Kruiskade 12, 3012 EH Rotterdam
0031-10-4140744

Hotel Milano, 's Gravendijkwal 7b, 3021 EA Rotterdam
0031-10-4774529

Map of Rotterdam





Public transport

The RET offers a wide range of possibilities for traveling in the Rotterdam region. On the RET website you can find the most up-to-date information about all RET bus, tram, metro and night lines (www.ret.nl).

Busline 38 (Schiedam Central Station - Crooswijk) will bring you from Rotterdam Central Station (CS) and Schiedam Central Station to the Van Nelle Factory (busstop at Beukelsbrug).

You can pay cash or by stamping a 'Strippenkaart' (available at bookshops, post-offices, trainstations, etc). The strips on the blue card will be stamped by the busdriver accordingly to the number of zones you will cross during the trip. The Strippenkaart can also be used for traveling by tram or metro, but here you have to stamp the card yourself at the yellow stampingmachine (tram) or entrance gates (metro). The amount of strips to be stamped is the number of zones plus one. For example: a bus trip from Rotterdam CS to the Van Nelle Factory will cross two zones and will cost accordingly three strips. Often RET controlers will check your card during your trip.

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Taxicentrale 010: 0031 (0)10 - 423 08 88

Protax: 0031 (0)10 - 411 04 39

Taxi Rotterdam: 0031 (0)10 - 273 50 73

Bicycle rent

Fietspoint Rotterdam CS

Conradstraat 18

3013 AP Rotterdam

0031 (0)10-4126220

CityRent

Couwenburg 58

3032 AG Rotterdam

0031 (0)10-4135958

NS Station Schiedam

Stationsplein 1

3112 VP Schiedam

0031 (0)10-4376772

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