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Everyday Residential Heritage and Circularity Potential and Limitations of Docomomo Full Documentation Fiches

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EVERYDAY RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE AND CIRCULARITY: POTENTIAL AND LIMITATIONS OF DOCOMOMO FULL DOCUMENTATION FICHES

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ABSTRACT

This contribution investigates how Docomomo Full Documentation Fiches could be adapted to everyday residential heritage and encourage circular renovations in marginalised territories (peripheral and socioeconomically fragile areas).

Existing buildings represent resources for cities but often constitute a degraded, obsolete, and energy-intensive asset. Before renovations, a significant step in shifting to a circular economy is collecting quality data about buildings. Documentation becomes a tool to interpret not only masterpieces but also everyday architectures and to introduce circularity in their analysis.

Docomomo has documented masterpieces using the Full Documentation Fiches (FDFs); these tools contain some specifications that exclusively address masterpieces and lack specifications about buildings' context in terms of circularity of local materials and stakeholders.

This research aims to provide a template to holistically document everyday residential heritage by: (1) adapting specifications from the original FDF template; (2) evaluating the architecture; and (3) mapping local materials and stakeholders to be involved in renovations.

First, the study selects in the marginalised inland Marche region (IT) three 1950–1976 housing projects not of renowned authorship but conveying a modern optimism. Second, the original FDF template is adapted to everyday heritage; an adaptation table identifies specifications not applicable to non-masterpieces and integrates specifications that address everyday housing and circularity. Finally, the adapted template is tested on the selected buildings by collecting information through additional tools (e.g., archival material).

The results are three adapted FDFs for the selected buildings which testify that Docomomo FDFs can be applied beyond masterpieces and widen knowledge about buildings' context. Adapting the FDF template represents an effective method to update the specifications with coherent justification. The adapted template could be digitalised and extended to other building typologies. The study envisions the adaptation of Docomomo's tools as an initial step to guide holistic documentation that suits circular approaches for everyday heritage.

1. EVERYDAY RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE AND CIRCULARITY

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Existing buildings represent examples of resilience and resources for our cities.¹ However, everyday architectures—particularly of the second half of the twentieth century—often constitute a degraded, obsolete, and energy-intensive asset.² This requires practitioners to develop adequate tools to approach the built environment and to gain more contextual knowledge about buildings.³

Before renovations, a significant step in the transition to a circular economy is collecting quality data about buildings.⁴ Through documentation, professionals gather data and produce inventories to understand and manage the built heritage.⁵ Since the 1960s the Council of Europe has issued charters, conventions, and conferences to develop inventories that identify, interpret, and preserve historic buildings.⁶ Besides addressing heritage buildings, documentation has also intertwined with the concept of circularity in tools such as the Building Circularity Passport® or the Building Renovation Passport. The former supports buildings' planning and documentation after finalisation.⁷ The latter integrates the documentation of everyday buildings with a renovation roadmap.⁸

When investigating circularity, scholars have moved beyond buildings in cities and are now exploring peripheries, smaller towns, villages, and rural settlements.⁹ Some of these contexts suffer from marginality due to demographic degrowth, abandonment, and weak services and infrastructure.¹⁰ Undervalued and decayed buildings in these areas represent a chance to transform and upgrade spaces, infrastructures, and housing.¹¹

The value of existing buildings—in this case, housing—has been addressed by the Frankfurt Declaration (2023). The signing parties of the Declaration, Docomomo among them, encouraged the investigation of twentieth-century housing masterpieces to design high-quality spaces, achieve climate goals, and respond to the housing demand.¹²

Within that framework, this paper explores how Docomomo can contribute to the circular transition through the elaboration of holistic documentation tools analysing residential architectures with their context. As recently demonstrated, existing residential buildings can be investigated from a heritage perspective by juxtaposing the terms “everyday” and “heritage.”¹³ This study adapts Docomomo’s documentation tools to everyday residential heritage, embracing marginalised territories to encourage circular renovations. In conclusion, the tools’ digitalisation and implementation in other building typologies are suggested.

2. TOWARDS A HOLISTIC DOCUMENTATION OF NON-MASTERPIECES

FILLING THE GAP IN HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION

Docomomo’s founding intention as an organisation for the Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement was to document important modern buildings to be protected.¹⁴ Since the early 1990s, Docomomo has designed an inventory of documentation tools known as “fiches.”¹⁵ At

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14. Hubert-Jan Henket, "Introduction," in *Conference Proceedings: First International DOCOMOMO Conference, September 12–15, 1990*, ed. Hubert-Jan Henket and Wessel de Jonge (Eindhoven: Eindhoven University of Technology, 1991), 14.

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present, three types of fiches are used: the Minimum Documentation Fiche (MDF), the Full Documentation Fiche (FDF), and the Good Conservation and Restoration Practice Fiche (GPF). The MDF and FDF respectively provide two degrees of documentation: a synthetic degree, offering basic information about buildings, and an extensive degree, evaluating the architecture and serving scientific research.¹⁶ The GPF represents an evolution of the FDF to identify and document model approaches for preserving masterpieces. All tools contain specifications about the immediate surroundings of buildings but lack specifications about buildings' context in terms of circularity of local materials and stakeholders.

With the Eindhoven-Seoul Statement (2014) following the founding Eindhoven Statement (1990), Docomomo officially expanded its mission to include other territories, times, and perspectives, as well as topics of reuse and sustainability.¹⁷ In elaborating an inventory of the architecture of the modern Movement and that of the twentieth century more extensively, Docomomo has encouraged the documentation of "both outstanding individual buildings and 'everyday' examples."¹⁸ However, the fiches published by Docomomo's national chapters reveal that the documentation has been primarily carried out for masterpieces.¹⁹

This contribution addresses the gap in the application of Docomomo tools to everyday residential non-masterpieces of the second half of the twentieth century, as these buildings:

- feature modern traits such as new materials, absence of ornamentation, clean lines, low-pitched roofs, asymmetry but balance in composition, and transparent layers.²⁰
- represent, among other building typologies, one case with which to test holistic documentation.

By addressing everyday housing projects that, until now, haven't undergone recent or substantial renovations, this study follows the documentation approach set by the fiches. The contribution advances knowledge in adapting the original FDF template to everyday residential heritage holistically, embracing its context. The adapted template becomes a tool to provide deeper information about everyday housing projects and to identify circular networks of resources for housing renovations. Moreover, circular renovations in marginalised contexts can boost local production and create employment and dwelling opportunities to counteract the condition of marginalisation.

3. UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL AND LIMITATIONS OF DOCOMOMO FDFs

3.1 CENTRAL QUESTION AND OBJECTIVES

This contribution investigates how Docomomo FDFs can be adapted to everyday residential heritage and become the basis for circular renovations in marginalised territories. The research aims to provide a template to holistically document everyday housing projects by:

1. Adapting specifications from the original FDF template: some original specifications address masterpieces (e.g., "status of protection") and

cannot be applied to everyday residential heritage. Additionally, original specifications lack the concept of circularity. The adaptation process identifies not-applicable specifications and integrates new ones.

2. Providing an evaluation of the architecture: the fiches describe masterpieces according to technical, aesthetic, and social perspectives. This research applies the same perspectives to everyday housing projects. Mapping materials and stakeholders: the fiches include graphic material as an attachment. In addition to plans, sections, and elevations, the adapted template will include maps at the territorial scale to identify local stakeholders and materials to potentially incorporate in renovations.

3.2 THE ADAPTATION PROCESS

This paper follows three phases to adapt the original FDF template to everyday residential heritage: (1) Selecting, (2) Adapting, and (3) Testing.

3.2.1. SELECTING

The first phase entails selecting a focus time frame, a study area, and three housing projects.

This contribution addresses the documentation of everyday housing projects realised in Italy from 1950 to 1976. The year 1950 is taken as a reference year for the housing reconstruction period after the post-WWII housing crisis;²¹ 1976 represents the introduction of L.373/1976,²² the first law in Italy regulating building energy consumption. Within this timeframe, the study focuses on the marginalised municipalities of the Appennino Basso Pesarese-Anconetano,²³ located in the central Apennines (Fig. 1). The municipalities are small centres and rural villages of the inland Marche region.²⁴ They share similar features regarding urban development, degrowth, migration rates, infrastructure, tourism, and industrial production.²⁵ In one of them, Serra Sant’Abbondio,²⁶ through an information-oriented selection,²⁷ the study has selected three housing projects from 1950 to 1976 (Fig. 1). The buildings were chosen because: (1) they are not of renowned authorship or a specific architectural style but they all convey a modern optimism; (2) they are characterised by the most heterogeneous features among the housing projects whose material was accessible in municipal archives (location, residential typology, construction date, authorship, and dwelling units). The three housing projects are:²⁸

1. Housing project A (1965): single-family detached house;
2. Housing project B (1956): former school building, now single-family social housing with a community centre;
3. Housing project C (1974): two social housing blocks.

3.2.2. ADAPTING

To adapt the original FDF template to everyday heritage, this study has developed an adaptation table (Fig. 2). The table identifies in the original FDF template²⁹ the specifications that do not apply to everyday residential heritage and integrates specifications that are more appropriate for everyday housing and that could link everyday heritage with circularity. The table classifies

March 30, 2024, <https://www.docomomoitalia.it/catalogo/>.

17. Ana Tostões, “WAKE UP, SLEEPING BEAUTY!” in *Modern Heritage: Reuse. Renovation. Restoration*, ed. Ana Tostões (Berlin: Birkhäuser, 2022), 9.

18. “ISC/Registers,” Docomomo, accessed April 23, 2024, <https://docomomo.com/iscs/>.

19. Meriç Altıntaş Kaptan, Aslıhan Ünlü, and Uta Pottgiesser, “Connecting the Dots: A Global Exploration of Local Docomomo Inventories,” *Docomomo Journal*, no. 69 (December 2023): 77.

20. The traits are identified in different volumes about modern architecture.

21. Field research witnessed that most of the archival material about everyday housing dates from the 1950s onwards.

22. “LEGGE 30 marzo 1976, n. 373,” *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, accessed March 29, 2024, <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/1976/06/07/076U0373/sq>.

23. The territory represents one of the areas of Italy’s National Strategy of Inner Areas (SNAI). SNAI is a national policy promoting socioeconomic development and territorial cohesion to counteract the marginalisation of the “Inner Areas”—territories distant from the main services but rich in natural and cultural resources. “Strategia Nazionale Aree Interne,” *Agenzia per la Coesione Territoriale*, accessed April 3, 2024, <https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/strategia-nazionale-aree-interne/>.

24. Ferretti Maddalena, Maria Giada Di Baldassarre, and Caterina Rigo, “Reactivating Built Heritage with Shared, Creative, and Transcalar Approaches: An Exploration of the Marche Apennine Inner Area,” *Sustainability* 14, no. 23 (2022): 6–7.

25. “Consumo di suolo della Regione Marche,” Regione Marche, accessed April 3, 2024, <https://>

the examined specifications as follows: (1) Not-applicable specifications, referring to not-significant or not-available information about everyday residential heritage (e.g., “status of protection”); (2) Critical specifications, providing additional information, often hard to obtain, about the building (e.g., “summary of important modifications after completion”³⁰); (3) Integrated specifications, widening knowledge about the building with its context and introducing the concept of circularity (e.g. “land register data,” “regional features”). The table justifies the classification with an explanation for each examined specification. Overall, eleven specifications are classified as not applicable, six as critical, and eleven as integrated. Finally, the classification guides the update of the original FDF template.

3.2.3. TESTING

In the last phase, the adapted FDF template is tested on the case studies. Additional tools that provide information about the architecture—such as archival material, 2D representations, photographs, and mapping—are applied to run the test in three steps: (1) collecting information about the housing projects; (2) producing graphic material from archive drawings; (3) filling in the specifications of the adapted FDF template with the collected information and the produced material.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 POTENTIAL AND LIMITATIONS

The test delivers three adapted FDFs (Fig. 3),³¹ one for each case study. The resulting fiches highlight aspects for interpretation along with the potential of the adapted FDF template:

- Holistic documentation: the adapted template embraces the context and local resources related to buildings.
- Preservation of archival material: the adapted template can counteract the loss of archival material on buildings, currently in paper form and with no preservation measures.
- Dynamic and interactive documentation: the adapted template could be digitalised to gradually expand information about the building and share knowledge among involved actors.
- Extension of application: the adapted template could be applied to similar buildings in the study area and be further developed for global use. Furthermore, the adapted template can be applied to non-masterpieces beyond the residential typology.
- Community engagement: a more holistic documentation could introduce new specifications in the adapted template to express the assessment of the building by its users.

In addition to these potential uses, documentation through the adapted FDF template also encounters the typical limitations in dealing with tracking private and non-renowned buildings:

- Lack of information: local archives preserve limited material—mainly requests for building permits and drawings without construction details.

www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Ambiente/Cartografia-e-informazioni-territoriali/Repertorio#13046_Consumo-di-suolo-della-Regione-Marche.

26. Serra Sant' Abbondio was chosen as a representative town for the study area as the result of a random selection. Bent Flyvbjerg, “Case Study,” in *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, 4th edition, eds. Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2011), 307.

27. Flyvbjerg “Case Study,”

28. The buildings are described in Fig. 3 (QR codes).

29. Provided by Docomomo Italy.

30. The power of attorney is required to access private documents.

31. The documents are available in Fig. 3 (QR codes). Sensitive material is redacted or not included.

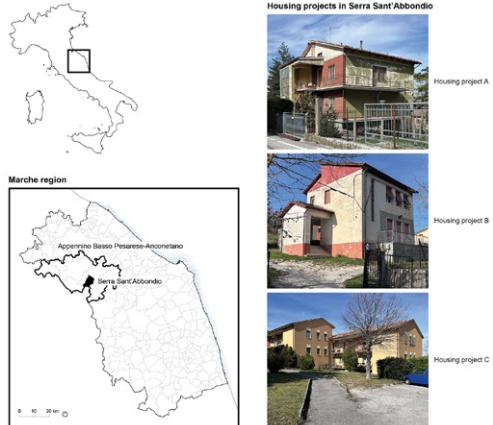
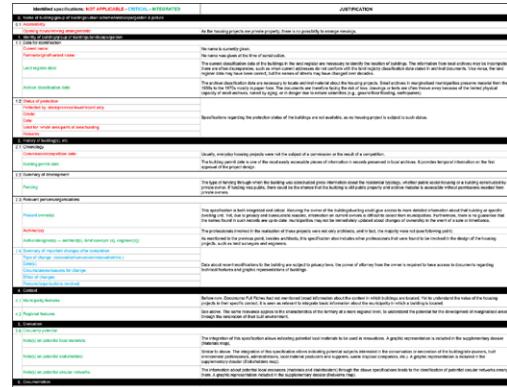


Figure 1. Case studies © Authors, 2024.

Figure 2. Adaptation table © Authors, 2024.

Figure 3. Adapted Docomomo FDFs © Authors, 2024.



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- Limits related to approaching private owners:

1. Accessibility of documents: the collection of information about the current features of buildings requires the power of attorney, granted by private owners, to access the real estate registry.
2. Privacy: there are regulations regarding the publication of sensitive data related to the buildings—location, archive classification data, etc.—that need to be clarified. In the resulting fiches, this information is redacted or not included.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPLICATIONS

Adapting the FDF template through the adaptation table represents an effective method to update the specifications with coherent justification. Testing the adapted template on tangible case studies unveils the modern traits of everyday twentieth-century housing and hints at comparative observations. Housing projects A, B, and C represent diverse residential typologies, feature different architectural compositions, and suggest strategies for adaptive reuse. The resulting fiches testify that Docomomo FDFs are a flexible and adaptable tool that can be applied beyond masterpieces and widen the contextual knowledge about buildings. The identification of local resources—materials and stakeholders—sets the ground for circular networks to foster circular renovations.

In line with digital instruments applied to the analysis of the built environment, the digitalisation of the adapted template is seen as necessary to:

- improve the collection, correlation, and comparison of acquired information;

- engage administrations to ease access to private documents;
- extend the application to other everyday building typologies.

The digital tool could include a standard layer—specifications for all everyday architectures—and an additional layer—customised specifications based on the building typology.

This study demonstrates how Docomomo, as a leading organisation in heritage documentation, can contribute to the circular transition in the built environment. The adaptation of Docomomo's tools constitutes an initial step to guide holistic documentation that suits circular approaches for various typologies of everyday heritage. ■

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