Urbanscape Emanation in the Heritage Layers of the Urbanarchipelago
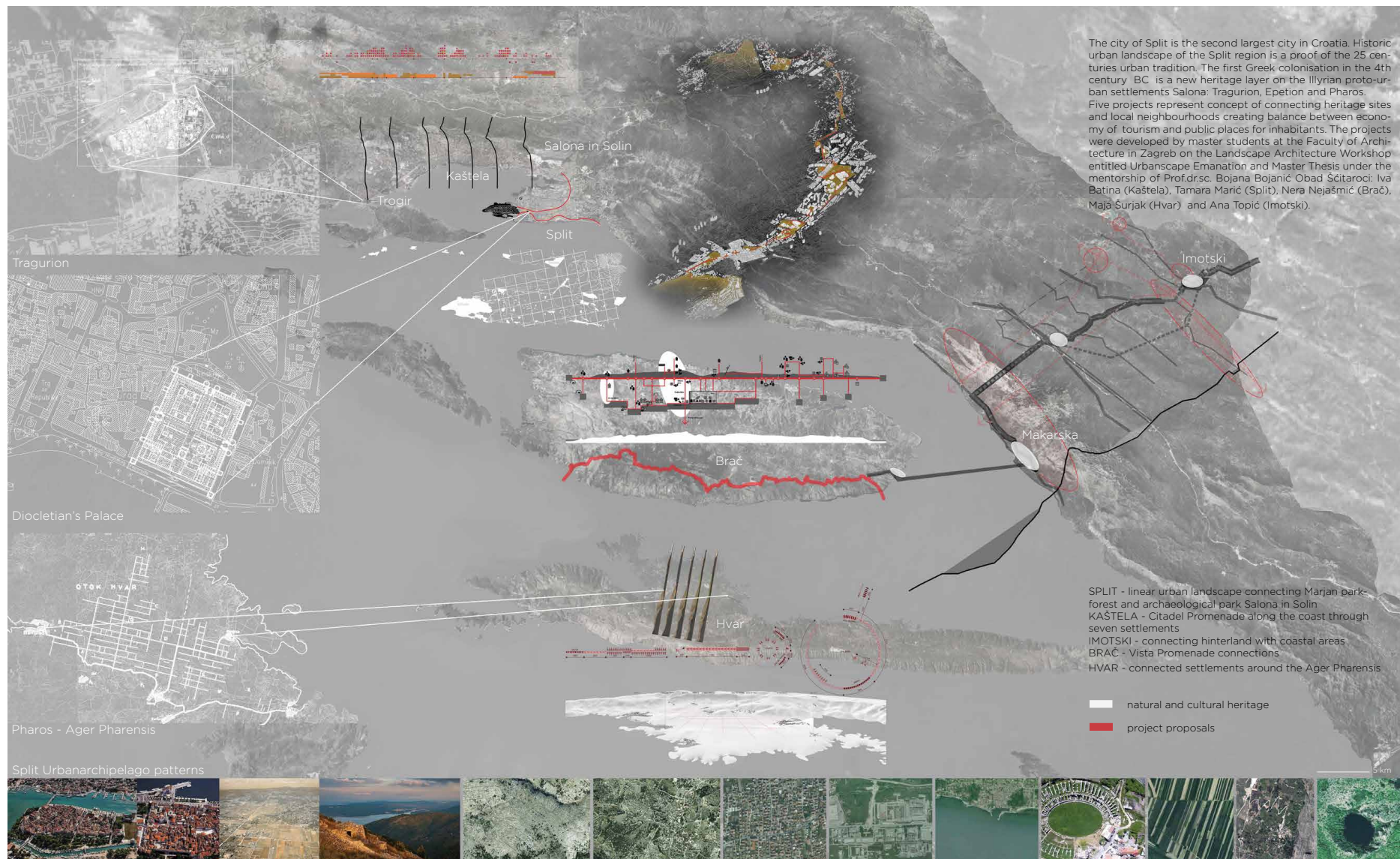
UNESCO World Heritage Sites as Core Attractors in Split Urbanarchipelago

The city of Split is the second largest city in Croatia. Historic urban landscape of the Split region is a proof of the 25 centuries urban tradition. The first Greek colonisation in the 4th century BC is a new heritage layer on the Illyrian proto-urban settlements Salona: Tragurion, Epetion and Pharos. Five projects represent concept of connecting heritage sites and local neighbourhoods creating balance between economy of tourism and public places for inhabitants. The projects were developed by master students at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb on the Landscape Architecture Workshop entitled Urbanscape Emanation and Master Thesis under the mentorship of Prof.dr.sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci: Iva Batina (Kaštela), Tamara Marić (Split), Nera Nejašmić (Brač), Maja Šurjak (Hvar) and Ana Topić (Imotski).

Salona in Solin

Kaštela

Trogir

Split

Imotski

Tragurion

Makarska

Diocletian's Palace

Brač

Hvar

OTOK HVAR

Pharos - Ager Pharensis

Split Urbanarchipelago patterns

SPLIT - linear urban landscape connecting Marjan park-forest and archaeological park Salona in Solin
KAŠTELA - Citadel Promenade along the coast through seven settlements
IMOTSKI - connecting hinterland with coastal areas
BRAČ - Vista Promenade connections
HVAR - connected settlements around the Ager Pharensis

natural and cultural heritage

project proposals

5 km

Prof.dr.sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci and Tamara Marić

Design Innovation in Archaeological Contexts

The construction of the limit as a synthesis between ethics and semiotics in new architectures

THE INTEREST FOR HERITAGE
> IDENTITY, MEMORY, TRADITION

For a new system of values

The origins of the interest in the archaeological ruins have probably to be freudianly found in the fall of the Roman Empire: this event, slow and full of long agonies, has meant a dramatic break of continuity caused by the end of the ancient world with all of its social and behavioral paradigms, producing a permanent state of nostalgia expressed, over the centuries until today, through a constant alternation of approaches/departures, memory/oblivion, continuity/discontinuity in relation of the ancient: an everlasting split that makes the taking care of ruins a characteristic feature of our culture and an indispensable action as part of our identity, tradition adn memory. This historical moment shows a significant increase in the desire of knoledge of the past for the society, whose answers very often are aberrated "valorisation devices" that on one hand confirm the socio-cultural importance of the ancient, but on the other hand they point out a new problem in the relationship between archaeology and architecture: the "spectacularization" of the archaeological ruin and its mass customization. Between the existing guidelines in the protection of archaeological heritage and in the contemporary debate on intervention criteria in the archaeological sites, the idealistic conception based on heritage discrimination and on the preference of a historical period in relation to another seems essentially outdated; however, is not completely taken away the risk of a protection without any qualitative judgement and planning approach that tends to "protect" indiscriminately everything resulting in not protecting anything leaving the archaeological sites to neglet and degradation. If we accept that the project has a subjective component as a result of critical choices, is also true that these choices should come from elements with common values and shared significances, being objective under a historical-social point of view; in this sense, the ethical dimension of the project needs a new system of reference values in which to be recognized, in order to overcome the problem of integration between "ancient" and "modern" and between ruins and contemporary life.
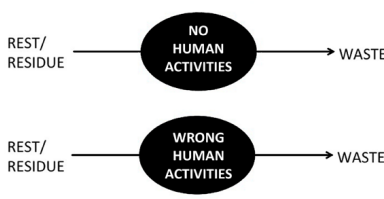
ARCHAEOLOGY AND WASTE
> RESIDUE/WASTE VS RUIN/FRAGMENT   > USE, FUNCTIONS, SIGNIFICANCE

The aesthetic of ruins: from the potential value to the real value
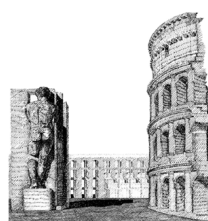
The issue of defining a new system of values for the architectural design starts from the necessity to recognize the meanings of ruins and, in the second instance, to establish the reasons why they have to be preserved and for whom, who has to be entrusted the strategic choices and what these choices should be, in relation to their entity and to the mutating cultural and social threats of the territory to which they refer. Therefore, what does an aesthetic value for an archaeological settlement consist of? Should the inclusion of the new respect an existing aesthetic value, make up for a lost one or create a new one? On the figurative level, the ruin is with no doubt a loss in relation to the work it descend from; but it can happen that the original work had not artistic values and that the ruin, following casual events or natural mechanisms, has acquired an own autonomous aesthetic dimension for "compensation", as an effect of a dual process of "loss" and "acquisition". Not for all the archaeological rests is possible to identify an objective aesthetic value: in this sense, the problem of attributing significance would remain unsolved if the role of context had no part in it with its double dimension of "place"/"landscape", giving a symbolic sense to the elements it is composed of by virtue of the strong "ethical" link that they have with the historical memory of peoples and society, also in its formative and pedagogical aspects. The ruin has therefore an "intrinsic" aesthetic value that comes from its memories and its symbols, recognisables, in turn, through the context. In the relationship between intrinsic aesthetics and context, another factor plays a fundamental role: the human action, not intended as intimate and isolated but in its external projection, in other words in its "relational component". According to a Kantian interpretation, is not possible to talk about any aesthetic value for ruins if not related to a human activity: this means that the context is not only made of physical issues but also and especially of social aspects; the aesthetic aspects are therefore linked to the ethical problem: the aesthetic value of a place depends to its social use and when any place is ejected from the human actions, it loses its aesthetic value that passes from a real level to a potential level.

REST/ RESIDUE → **NO HUMAN ACTIVITIES** → **WASTE**

REST/ RESIDUE → **WRONG HUMAN ACTIVITIES** → **WASTE**

HISTORICAL SIGN (INDIVIDUAL DIMENSION) — TRACK — ENVIRONMENT
REST/ RESIDUE — **SIGNIFICANCE (COGNITIVE PROCESS)** → RUIN
SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT — MONUMENT — FRAGMENT (UNIVERSAL DIMENSION)

A NEW SYSTEM OF VALUES
> CONSERVATION VS TRANSFORMATION   > AESTHETIC OF RUINS   > ETHICS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

APPROACHES:

CASE-BY-CASE
TYPOLOGICAL FRAME
CONTEXTUALISM
POETICS OF COLLAGE
PERMANENCE
ADDITION
SUBSTRACTION
TRANSFORMATION

RUIN AS:

NATURE
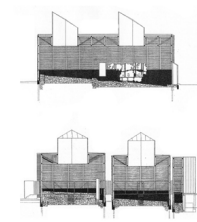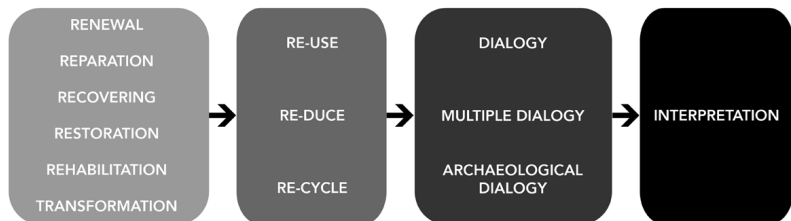CONSTRUCTIVE REALISM
FRAGMENT
SOCIAL SIGN

NEW INTERVENTION AS:

CONTEMPLATION
ACTION
HISTORICAL VALUE
EMOTIONAL VALUE
BEAUTY
NECESSITY

ARCHAEOLOGY AND RECYCLE
> RECYCLE AS EPISTEMOLOGICAL REVISION

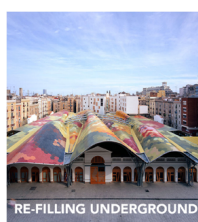| RENEWAL REPARATION RECOVERING RESTORATION REHABILITATION TRANSFORMATION | → | RE-USE RE-DUCE RE-CYCLE | → | DIALOGY MULTIPLE DIALOGY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIALOGY | → | INTERPRETATION |

The role of design: the "multiple dialogy" approach

In order the archaeological heritage is preserved for future is necessary to protect not only its material aspect but also its aethical value that depends to its capacity to participate as a place to human activities in the contemporary landscape; consequently, the purpose of a design action becomes that of interpreting a space so to make possible to carry out activities in it: is the human action that transforms a "space" into a "place" when it provides a past, a present and a future; space that has become a place, builds, in turn, a bridge between man and history constructing a "culture of the territory" in continuity with its socio-cultural, religious and symbolic values, layered in the collective memory. The ethical dimension of architectural design in archaeological sites, then, finds a synthesis in the meeting of two main directions: the capacity to generate a "dialogue" with the various parts forming the context (spatially and temporally far from each other) and the possibility to recover the ruins' intrinsic aesthetics, taking it from a potential dimension to a real condition. The relationship between these two instances depends on the case and is regulated by a new design sensibility based on a multiple dialogical capacity. "Multiple dialogy" is therefore defined as a new approach that, absorbing the architectonical interpretation "by elements", recovers the analogical approach and gets closer to the situationist policy, then overcoming the critical behaviour according to which the only possible way is represented by the integration: we are talking about a new awareness that, starting from what already exists, improves it in a constant and not sequential interchange between critical conscience and action. Moreover, the multiple dialogy recovers the roles of "history" and "context" in some specific modalities: the relationship with history is translated, on an ontological level, into a relationship between history and being, where being is intended as freedom, in turn conceived as creative initiative: the dynamism of the free creativity does not destroy the past but makes it a reference point for the new; hence the respect for the old as a value for the project that comes from the respect for freedom and for creative actions. The context, complex composition and ephemeral at the same time, with its obligations and its requirements, is completed by a suitable form that makes sense and, in the relationship between project and context, the multiple dialogy also acquires the concordance between the concept of "territory" and that of "project", introducing the idea of "tone" in the architectural intervention.
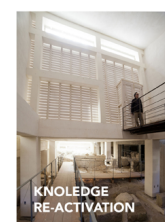
NEW LIFECYCLES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
> RUINS REUSING   > RUINS REDUCING   > RUINS RECYCLING

ORIGINAL FUNCTIONS

NEW FUNCTIONS

RE-FILLING UNDERGROUND

URBAN RE-NATURALIZATION

CULTURAL RE-IMPLEMENTATION

KNOLEDGE RE-ACTIVATION

CONCLUSIONS
> REFLECTIONS FOR A NEW PERSPECTIVE

Landscape as ethical fusion of interpretative horizons

Under an epistemological point of view, the multiple dialogy leads the architectural discipline to go beyond the traditional concept of "territory transformation" and approaches the Gadamerian "interpretation" philosophy: the project intended as action of transformation, infacts, agree that the territory lives in a condition of perennial immobility until we put a new object into it, and accepts also the idea that it has just one reading perspective that is that offered by the architectural design. In reality, the territory is always naturally transforming due to complex dynamics and processes whose actors are not just architects or archaeologists but the entire society; at the same time, the reading possibility of the context are many, constantly changing, and each of them is influenced by a different culture and vision of reality: a "fusion of horizons" (Horizontverschmelzung), then, in which interpretation of architecture merges with that of the physical-social context with all the identity and historical characters that has today and have had in its past, in a continuous and natural diachronic and synchronic dialectic confrontation. If the design operating strategies need a confrontation with ruins, with context, with other disciplines' contributions, if its ethical dimension passes through the acquisition of the values and the emotional, identity and social significances of the environment, and if it's true that these change depend on its spatial and temporal conditions, then the relationship ruin/project becomes a hermeneutical circle; as a consequence, the dialogical dimension, before being a design strategy of ethical legitimacy, is a condition that intrinsically and specifically characterises the stratified landscape in its triple temporal (cosmic, mental and historical-social) and spatial dimension (physical, historical and social), and, as such, is finally "archaeological" being in the nature of the place: in this sense, the architectural design is no less than a further interpretative horizon which forms part of this "archaeological dialogue" that in conclusion is the real ethical essence of landscape.

Vincenzo P. Bagnato

Department of Civil Engineering and Architectural Sciences (DICAR - Bari, Italy)
International Research Group on Architecture and Society (GIRAS - Barcelona, Spain)
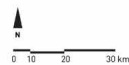bagnato@bdfarchitetti.it

An excursion into the Cultural Landscape along the Peloponnesian Railways

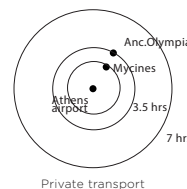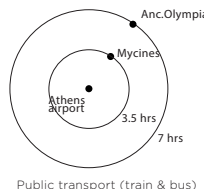## The train as a "backbone" mechanism along the cultural landscape of Peloponnese!
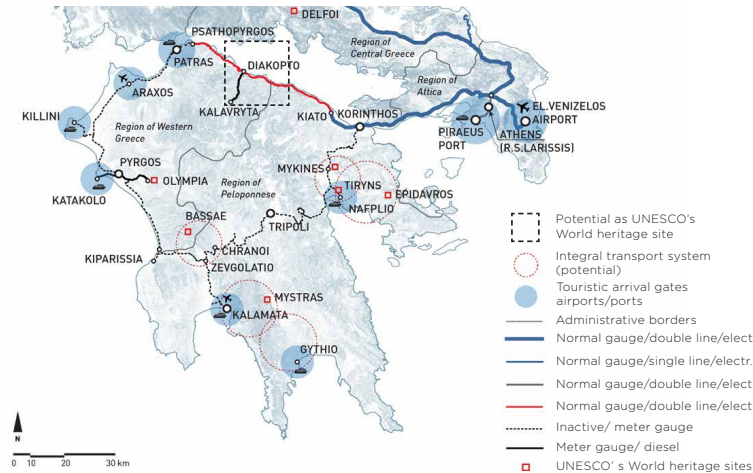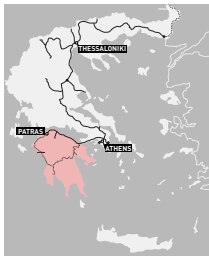
Problem 1:

a) Instead of several sections, the rest of the network which illustrates potenial as railway heritage and touristic routes is inactive.
b) For all travellers from Athens to the touristic hotposts of Peloponnese public transport remains uncompetitive comparing to private transport. (long-time trips, poor passenger services, inefficient transitions).

Legend:
- Potential as UNESCO's World heritage site
- Integral transport system (potential)
- Touristic arrival gates airports/ports
- Administrative borders
- Normal gauge/double line/electr.
- Normal gauge/single line/electr.
- Normal gauge/double line/electr.
- Normal gauge/double line/electr.
- Inactive/ meter gauge
- Meter gauge/ diesel
- UNESCO' s World heritage sites

Isochrone diagrams for basic touristic routes comparing indicative public transport and private journeys

Public transport (train & bus) — Anc.Olympia, Mycines, Athens airport, 3.5 hrs, 7 hrs

Private transport — Anc.Olympia, Mycines, Athens airport, 3.5 hrs, 7 hrs

1. Ancient Olympia
2. Chranoi railway bridge
3. Ancient theater of Epidaurus
4. Mystras (Byzantine Despotate of Moreas, 14th-15th cent.)

## What happens around important railway nodes?

Problem 2:
a) There is no a strategic plan for future railway and tourist development along the network and mainly around transport hubs improving accessibility and services.
b) There is no railway culture but a strong tension to keep railway stations out of the historic centres.
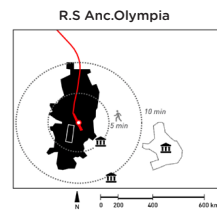
R.S Anc.Olympia
Archaelogical site of Ancient Olympia (UNESCO).
Poor conditions around RS.
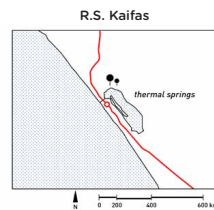
R.S. Kaifas
Thermal baths and protected wet land ("Strofilia" forest) by Natura 2000.
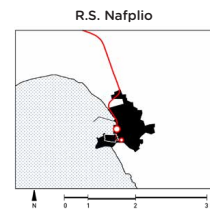
R.S. Nafplio
First capital of Greece after Ottoman empire, neoclassic architecture.
Non integration of RS in the historic center.
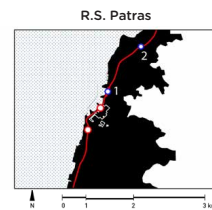
R.S. Patras
The Western gateway to Europe and the biggest city of Peloponnese.
Industrial heritage.
Actors' conflict for rail integration in the city.

- ○ Railway station (R.S), existing
- ○ Railway station (R.S), new/ under discussion
- — Railway line
- ▭ Historic centre

If the railway line is reactivated/ improved, a spatial strategy is needed toward:

a) Classification and enhancement of significant railway stations
b) Synergies of other public transport networks and slow mobility networks (pedestrian, bicycle)
c) Analysis of inner development potential before urban sprawl
d) Combined conventional and/or touristic passenger services
e) Exploration of the tourist market area in balance with the cultural landscape

Collaboration at any cost! Shared market risk vs. hierachical mandates and bureaucratic entitlement

Problem 3:
a) Combine the various interests between cultural heritage management and sustainable tourism.
b) There are numerous involved stakeholders in each part of the network with limited culture of collaboration.
c) The spatial planning system of Greece orientates to a strong top-down approach.

	1. Railway reactivation and Tourism	2. Railway as part of Unesco Word Heritage site
Projects		
National/ regional/ local Political bureacratic bodies	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Culture
	Regions of Western Greece and Peloponnese	
	Several prefectures and municipalities	
	OSE (Hellenic Railways Organisation)	
	- GAIAOSE (Asset Management)	
	- TRAINOSE (or another operator)	
	Port authorities	
International /National political bodies/NGO's	WTO/WTTC (international)	UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM (international)
	EOT (Hellenic Tourism Organisation)	
Other stakeholders	SETE (Greek Tourism Confederation) Friends of Railway Business groups, local cooperatives etc.	Various cultural groups and cooperatives

Key stakeholders for tourism and cultural heritage management in the case of Peloponnese

IN-FORMAL PLANNING

Mediator
Independent team or person toward a rational [1] collaborative procedure

Collaborative procedure[2]:
1. **Rhytm** (preparatory steps main procedure, meta-strategies)
2. **Problem and solution oriented**
3. **Interaction on local, regional and national level**
4. **Acceptance from all various stakeholders**

References: (1) Innes, J., Booher, D. (2010) Planning with complexity, Oxon, New York: Routledge
(2) Scholl, B.,Staub, B, Vinzens, M. eds (2013) Test-Planning, A method with future. Zurich: vdf Verlag
Map/Diagram sources: Authors, Image sources: 1. http://www.ert.gr/exerevnontas-ton-mystra/ , 2. Guest lecture T.Theofanopoulos 29.09.2015 ,
3. http://laterranostra.gr/index.php/mikines/, 4. http://www.panoramio.com/user/5953156?with_photo_id=83960068

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Assessing urban management policies:

An application of an innovative assessment framework on Florence (Italy) as a case study

INTRODUCTION

The conservation and management of historic urban environments is one of the most urgent tasks of our time. The recent definition of the **UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape approach** and the adoption of its related recommendation in 2011 represents one of the most recent international contribution in the identification of a n**ew holistic urban management framework for reconciling heritage conservation with urban development**. It exemplifies the international recognition that **a new paradigm for urban conservation and management** has gradually taken shape since the beginning of the 21st century. This research started from the assumption that in order to implement this new paradigm of urban conservation toward a better integration with development, there is **a need to assess how existing urban management frameworks currently operate** as well as to develop systematic assessment methodologies for an adequate consideration of the gap between cultural heritage management and sustainable urban development.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this poster is to **propose a way to develop a critical assessment of local urban management policies** in order to evaluate if the new paradigm's principles have been already incorporated into local urban management policies and how. With this objective, it presents the assessment framework developed by the author that allows to evaluate and compare different kind and levels of regulatory and planning tools involved in a (or more) urban management system(s). It presents the results of its application on the case study of Florence (Italy).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

1st Phase:
Definition of a sample urban management policies to be assessed

Considering that the purpose of this research is not an exhaustive assessment of all the policies involved in the urban management system (including infrastructure and mobility, education, environment, pollution, garbage, culture and sport, etc.), but the evaluation of those **policies directly and currently involved in the conservation, management and development of Florence's historic urban landscape**, only a selection of the most recent and publicly available plans and specific regulations of these three sectors was carried out. They were selected according to a **multi-sectorial and a multi-scalar perspective**: multi-sectorial because **they refer to the research sectors of interest** (heritage conservation, heritage management, urban and territorial planning and socio-economic development) and multi-scalar because they belong to the **four levels involved in the urban management system** (regional, provincial, local and World Heritage). Moreover, the data collected from the text-based sources were **supplemented and validated by semi-structured interviews carried out with relevant local stakeholders** (policy makers, officers, academics and professional experts) involved in the definition and implementation of these documents.

2nd Phase:
Linking theory to practice: an original policy assessment framework

The second methodological step focused on the definition of an original policy assessment framework. After a literature review, **six existing assessment frameworks related to policy document analysis in the field of tourism planning** (Simpson, 2001; Ruhanen, 2004), **World Heritage site management** (Landorf, 2009; World Heritage Centre, 2008; SITI, 2012) **and Historic Urban Landscapes** (Veldpaus, 2015), were considered the most relevant in relation to the research scope and field. However, while relevant for some aspects, none of them was completely adequate to the research scope and an **innovative assessment framework was designed.** A literature review carried out by the author identified **four main principles as characteristic elements of the international approach** ("the new paradigm") to urban heritage conservation and management. These key concepts were transformed into **four specific sections** of the assessment framework developed by the author, working as initial coding categories for carrying out the assessment. Then, four (section 1,2 and 4) or five (section 5) **qualitative coding items have been associated** to each of these sections to delineate specific operational parameters to be considered during the analysis.
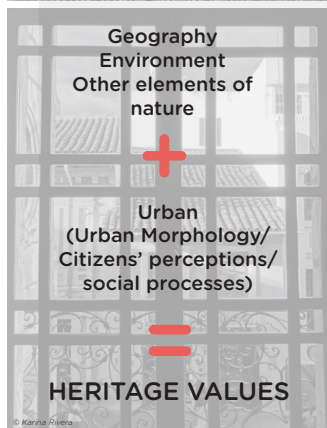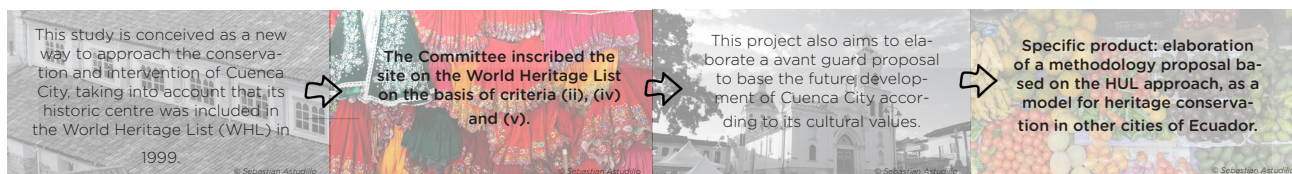
AN ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORKS

SECTION 1 – COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE URBAN HERITAGE	
1.A Does the document comprehensively identify urban heritage attributes?	3. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in the whole city and its surrounding landscape. 2. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in the whole city. 1. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in a portion of city. 0. The document identifies urban heritage attributes referring to single elements.
1.B Does the document recognise the interconnection between urban heritage tangible and intangible attributes and values?	4. The interconnection between tangible attributes, intangible attributes and values implicitly and explicitly identified. 3. The interconnection between tangible attributes, intangible attributes and values is implicitly identified. 2. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is implicitly and explicitly identified. 1. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is implicitly identified. 0. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is not recognized.
1.C Does the document link urban heritage values to its objectives and actions?	3. Urban heritage values are implicitly and explicitly linked to document's norms/objectives/ actions. 2. Urban heritage values are implicitly linked to document's norms/objectives/ actions. 1. Urban heritage values are not linked to objectives and actions. 0. Urban heritage values are not identified.
1.D Does the document identify both urban and natural attributes?	2. The document identifies urban and natural attributes as well as their interconnections. 1. The document identifies urban and natural attributes, but not their interconnections/relationships. 0. The document identifies only urban or natural attributes.

SECTION 2 – MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE	
2.A Are general dynamics of change (structural, social, functional) identified?	2. Dynamics of change are identified and taken into consideration in the definition of document's actions and objectives. 1. Dynamics of change are identified, but are not taken into consideration in the definition of document's actions and objectives. 0. Dynamics of change are not identified.
2.B Does the document recognize the dynamic and evolutionary component of heritage (attributes and values)?	2. The dynamic and evolutionary component of urban heritage is identified and is taken into consideration in its actions and objectives. 1. The dynamic and evolutionary component of urban heritage is identified, but it is not taken into consideration in its actions and objectives. 0. The dynamic and evolutionary component of urban heritage is not recognized.
2.C Are pressures and factors affecting the urban heritage (current or potential) or its vulnerability status identified?	2. Pressures and factors affecting the urban heritage are identified and taken into consideration in the definition of document's actions and objectives. 1. Pressures and factors affecting the urban heritage are identified, but are not taken into consideration in the definition of document's actions and objectives. 0. Pressures and factors affecting the urban heritage are not identified.
2.D Are limits of acceptable change for urban heritage identified and regulated?	2. Limits of acceptable change are identified and regulated by the document. 1. Limits of acceptable change are identified and oriented by the document. 0. Limits of acceptable change are not identified.

SECTION 3 – INTEGRATION BETWEEN PLANS/TOOLS, SECTORS AND ACTORS	
3.A Is the document integrated/linked to other national/regional/sectorial plans/tools involved in urban management?	3. Other national/regional/sectorial plans/tools are identified and specific mechanisms are included to provide for integration or linkage now and in the future. 2. The document is coherent with other national/regional/sectorial plans/tools. 1. Other national/regional/sectorial plans/tools are identified but there is no attempt at integration. 0. Other national/regional/sectorial plans/tools are not taken into account.
3.B Are different urban management sectors and disciplines involved in the definition of document's objective/actions?	2. Other urban management sectors and disciplines are involved in the definition of document's objectives/actions and specific mechanisms are included to provide for integration or linkage now and in the future. 1. Other urban management sectors and disciplines are involved in the definition of document's objectives/actions, but specific mechanism are not included to provide for integration or linkage now and in the future. 0. Other urban management sectors and disciplines are not taken into account.
3.C Does the document envisage cooperation between different levels of stakeholders in the implementation of its objectives/actions?	3. The document envisages cooperation between all levels (national, regional/provincial and local) of stakeholders. 2. The document envisages cooperation between two levels of stakeholders. 1. The document envisages cooperation between one level of stakeholders. 0. The document does not envisage any kind of cooperation between stakeholders.
3.D Does the document envisage cooperation and partnership between private and public actors in the implementation of its objectives/actions?	2. The document envisages cooperation between private and public actors and the establishment of official partnerships. 1. The document envisages cooperation between private and public actors, but not the establishment of official partnerships. 0. The document does not envisage cooperation between private and public actors.
3.E Does the document provide any specific objective/actions related to the World Heritage (WH) property(ies)?	2. Reference to the WH property(ies) is clearly stated and it is subject to specific actions and objectives. 1. Reference to the WH property(ies) is clearly stated, but it is not subject to specific actions and objectives. 0. There is no reference to the fact that the city encloses a WH property.

SECTION 4 – PARTICIPATION, DIALOGUE AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	
4.A Does the document involve the participation of different level of stakeholders in the definition of its actions?	3. The document envisages the participation of all levels (national, regional and local) of stakeholders. 2. The document envisages the participation of two levels of stakeholders. 1. The document envisages the participation of one level of stakeholders. 0. The document does not envisage any kind of stakeholders' participation.
4.B Are different kind of stakeholders involved in the definition of objectives/actions?	3. The document involves the participation of all kind of stakeholders (governmental stakeholders, experts and the local community) in the definition of its actions. 2. The document involves the participation of two kind of stakeholders (governmental stakeholder and experts or the local community) in the definition of its actions. 1. The document involves the participation only of a kind of stakeholders (governmental stakeholders or experts or the local community) in the definition of its actions. 0. The document does not involve a participatory process in the definition of its actions.
4.C Is the local community involved in the definition of objectives/actions?	3. The local community actively participate (part of decision-making) in the definition of its actions. 2. The local community is consulted in the definition of its actions. 1. The local community is informed about the definition of its actions. 0. The local community is not involved in the definition of its actions.

RESULTS

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The importance of the role of the Municipality in the implementation of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. The case of Cuenca, Ecuador

This study is conceived as a new way to approach the conservation and intervention of Cuenca City, taking into account that its historic centre was included in the World Heritage List (WHL) in 1999.

The Committee inscribed the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

This project also aims to elaborate a avant guard proposal to base the future development of Cuenca City according to its cultural values.

Specific product: elaboration of a methodology proposal based on the HUL approach, as a model for heritage conservation in other cities of Ecuador.

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Geography
Environment
Other elements of nature

+

Urban
(Urban Morphology/ Citizens' perceptions/ social processes)

=

HERITAGE VALUES

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Questions

Besides the ones included in the Declaration, which are the heritage values of the Historic Centre of Cuenca?

Which are the elements that threat or benefit the conservation of the cultural heritage in Cuenca City?

How the cultural heritage of the city can become a resource for the sustainable development of the Cuenca?

How to understand in a collective way Cuenca's cultural heritage values and conservation challenges ?

Which are the strategies of the local government that allow the sustainable management of the the cultural and natural heritage of the city in a sustainable way?

socioeconomic changes
gentrification
extreme urban development
architecture
tourism
lack of maintenance

Why it was it necessary to implement HUL approach in Cuenca?

mobility and traffic
threatened heritage buildings
real estate investment
emigration and immigration
abandoned modern heritage in "El Ejido"
proliferation of poor contemporary

World Heritage Site Boundaries Areas
Historic Center (178.22 Ha)
Special Area (36.11 Ha)
Archeological Area (16.79 Ha)

© PUH_C Team

Project: Reassessment of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the city of Cuenca from the strategies of sustainable development supported in the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (PUH_C).

-New Patrimonial view (HUL city as a whole)
-Interdisciplinary
-Role of the citizen

Multidisciplinary Perspective

1. Anthropology
2. Citizen participation
3. Geology
4. Aarchitecture
5. Environment
6. Economy
7. Archaeology

© Fausto Cardoso

Goals

Building a research methodology for:

1.Asses the state of conservation of the city

2.Identify the cultural values of the city (besides the ones acknowledge by the 1999

3.Identify the urban impacts that affect the cultural heritage values of the city.

4.Elaborate strategic guide for cultural heritage intervention in Cuenca

5.Urban indicators

Six steps for implemeting Historic urban landscape approach

MAP RESOURCES: natural, economic and human

REACH CONSENSUS ON WHAT TO PROTECT: values and atributes

ASSES VULNERABILITIES to change and development

INTEGRATE THESE ELEMENTS in the development plan of the city

PRIORITIZE ACTIONS for conservation and development

ESTABLISH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS and normative and management framework

(UNESCO, 2011; Veldpaus et al, 2013)

## METHODOLOGY PHASES:

PHASE 1: ANALYSIS:

STEP 1: MAP RESOURCES

1. Territorial and urban character
-Geomorphological analysis
-Environmental analysis
-Normative analysis
-Historical-cartographic analysis
-Density of occupation and use analysis

2. Heritage character
-Anthropological analysis
-Archaeological analysis
-Economic activities
-Architectural typologies analysis

3. Perceptions
-Image review
-Citien participation

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Despite the effort displayed during the execution of the Project, the lack of continuity from the Municipality as well as the scarce follow-up of actions, constitutes the main risks. To allow a permanence, The Municipality as the institution in charge of heritage management in Cuenca should guarantee the application of the Recommendation and, in specific the actions resulted during the Visionary Conference as the result of the participatory process. Likewise, it is Municipality's responsibility to use the third and fourth tool proposed by UNESCO, - Regulatory systems and Financial- in order to implement step 6 form the action plan, consisting on establishing local partnerships and management frameworks and to ensure the right development of step 4 and 5.

PHASE 3: IDENTIFICATION OF LANDSCAPE UNITS AND ELABORATION OF LANDSCAPE FILES ASSESSMENT

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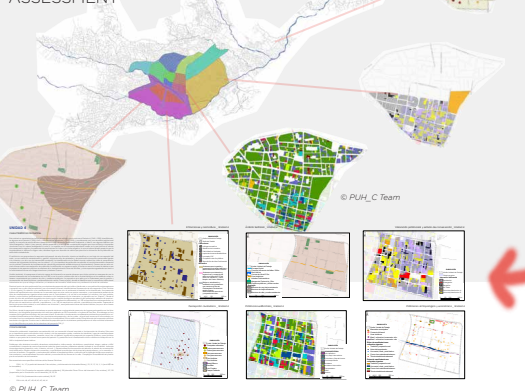
PHASE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL VALUES AND ATTRIBUTES:

STEP 2: REACH CONSENSUS
STEP 3: ASSESS VULNERABILITY

OUR IDEA FORCE IS: "We want a heritage, alive, habitable and aware Cuenca"
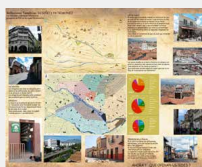
What elements of the Historic Urban Landscape are being affected, specially in the field of design and architectural heritage?

• No alternative mobility • Assessment of architectural object • Lack of knowledge • No management models • Poor relations with green space • Lack of awareness • Economic resource

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STEP 4:INTEGRATE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK and STEP 5: PRIORITIZE ACTIONS, RETURN OF INFORMATION TO THE COMMUNITY. VISIONING CONFERENCE

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Socioeconomic		Architecture		Environment		Normative		Culture	
Proposals	V	Proposals	V	Proposals	V	Proposals	V	Proposals	V
Historical Centre pedestrian	25	Promotion of housing in the historic center	18	Transport (mobility).- Quality public transport, alternative transport, reduced space for car	20	Establish a comprehensive, inclusive and interdisciplinary normative that is continually assessed, updated and massively disseminated	19	The revitalization of public space through the diffusion and socialization of cultural heritage activities	17
Holistic territorial planning. Citizen participation.Environmental protection. Organization residential use.	15	Strengthen and create spaces of social inclusion with cultural activities	13	BIOLOGICAL PLANNING (nurseries, biological cadastre, citizen action, inclusion and increase of green areas)	17	Policies for Education. Formal, Organizations, Church, Business, Strategic Partners	18	To Develop clear heritage management policies, that allow to document and to accompany the heritage processes making them viable but never encapsulating them	13
Architecture takes advantage of climatic conditions	4	Integration design with nature	15	Alternative energy implementation	6	Culture as an axis for development.Interdisciplinary Dialogues.Social participation.Research and Documentation	10	Generation of systematic and technical processes for the registration of intangible heritage.	3
Profitability and social diversity. Priority of local resources	3	Raise awareness of children	13	Industrial sector control	5			Propose new stages of study in the city to integrate archaeological sites	2
Recognition and strengthening (urban-rural)	1	Conservation and recovery of typologies, introducing new materials and construction techniques	9					Take advantage of the resources offered by archaeological sites.	2
		Rethinking a mobility system that allows connecting the center with the rest of the city without harming structures and visuals	3						

STEP 6: AGREEMENT BETWEEN MUNICIPALITY OF CUENCA, UNIVERSITY OF CUENCA AND WHITRAP.

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HUL Recommendation in action

Ecuadorian and worldwide urban management practices

Africa | Arab States | Asia and the Pacific | Europe and North America | Latin America and the Caribbean | Figure 1

EDMONTON · LIVERPOOL · REGENSBURG · URBINO · SALAMANCA · SEVILLA · NAPLES · SFAX · BAKU · PRIVERNO · SUZHOU · SHANGAI · TONGLI · TAIWAN · DUJIANGYAN · RAWALPINDI · MUHARRAQ · AJMER-PUSHKAR · VARANASI · HYDERABAD · CUENCA · LAMU OLD TOWN · ZANZIBAR · ISLAND OF MOZAMBIQUE · MAPUTO · LEVUKA · BALLARAT

PUH_C project *Academy-driven*

SWAHILI *First academy-driven project*

WHITRAP *Experts-driven process*

1 Cuenca - Ecuador
2 Stone Town - Zanzibar
3 Suzhou - China

Photo's sources
1 author (2015)
2 van Oers (2013). Stone Town of Zanzibar. *SWAHILI 64*
3 https://commons.wikimedia.org

Table 1

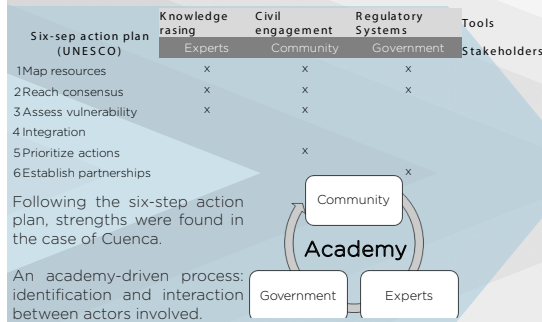| City	Country	Region	Year (HUL application)	WHS	Year of inscription	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
PILOT CITIES: Application of the HUL Recommendation											
Zanzibar	Tanzania		ago-11	Stone Town of Zanzibar	2000		x	x			x
Lamu Old Town	Kenya		ago-11	Old city of Lamu	2001		x		x		x
Mozambique Island	Mozambique		jul-11	Mozambique Island	1991				x		
Maputo	Mozambique		2014								
Sfax	Tunisia		2013								
Muharraq	Bahrain		2013								
Kuwait City	Kuwait		2015								
Shangai			oct-12								
Suzhou	China		oct-12	Suzhou historic city	1997	x	x	x	x	x	
Tongli			oct-12								
Taiwan			2016								
Dujiangyan			oct-12	Qingcheng and Dujiangyan	2000		x		x		x
Ballarat	Australia		sep-13								
Rawalpindi	Pakistan		jul-13								
Levuka	Fiji		sep-14	Ville portuaire historique of Levuka	2013		x		x		
Varanasi			sep-11								
Hyderabad	India		sep-11								
Ajmer-Pushkar			sep-11	Old city	2013		x		x		
Edmoton	Canada		2014								
Liverpool	England		2008	Six areas from the city centre and port city	2004		x	x	x		
Regensburg	Germany		2008	Medieval Old City	2006		x	x	x		
Baku	Azerbaijan		2010	Walled city of Bakou, Chahs de Chirvanand the Virgin Tower	2000				x		
Urbino				Historic city	1998	x	x				
Naples	Italy		2013	Historic centre	1995	x					
Priverno			dec-14								
Seville	Spain		2011	Giralda Tower	1987	x	x	x			
Salamanca			2011	Historic centre	1988		x	x	x		
Cuenca	Ecuador		2012	Historic city centre	1999		x	x	x	x	

Cuenca in Ecuador, a HUL Recommendation implementation

Six-sep action plan (UNESCO)	Knowledge rasing **Experts**	Civil engagement **Community**	Regulatory Systems **Government**	Tools / Stakeholders
1 Map resources	x			
2 Reach consensus	x	x	x	
3 Assess vulnerability	x	x		
4 Integration				
5 Prioritize actions		x		
6 Establish partnerships			x	

Following the six-step action plan, strengths were found in the case of Cuenca.

An academy-driven process: identification and interaction between actors involved.

Community — Academy — Government — Experts

World Heritage (WH) and HUL Recommendation implementation

Forests · Marine & Coastal · Cities · Cultural landscapes

23% · 21% · 11% · 45%

Increasing number of WH properties surpasses the monumental spectrum and includes a much wider context 1052 properties on the World Heritage List (WHL) 814 Cultural, 203 Natural and 35 Mixed

68% of the WHS classified: cities and cultural landscapes
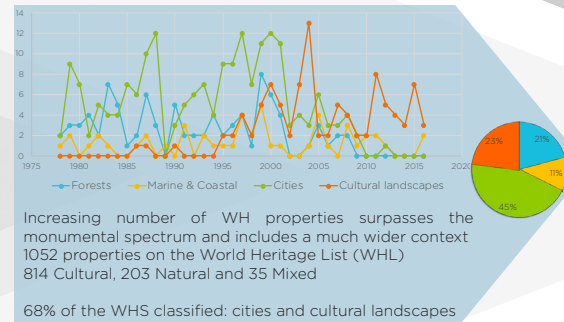
Towards a learning process

Figure 1 & Table 1 show cities (wether or not on the WHL) engaged on the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL. Initiatives started in 2008 with special attention on Community and academic involvement processes

Strengths Opportunities

weaknesses Threats

Necessary to:
* Evaluate in which stage of the HUL implementation cities are
* Set proper objectives in every context
* Carry on an academic/government/expert driven processes, depending on the site strengths.

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Addressing the interplay between preferences and the picturesque in Historic Urban Landscape Assessment

Historic Urban Landscape Approach Conceptual Framework

RELATIONALITY

Processes
Ecological
Cultural
Socio-economic

Spatial Structure ⟷ Cultural Values

VALORIZATION

Tangible & intangible attributes WHAT?

Cultural values WHY?

Cultural Heritage

Valued by WHO? Experts & decision makers vs users definition of heritage

PARTICIPATION

Community Empowerment

Cultural Mapping

Local Participation

ADAPTATION to change over time

City Level

Project Level

User Level

Landscape Preferences Vs Photos on Flickr
Between preferences & the picturesque

FLICKR: most posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: least preferred photo

FLICKR: lest posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: most representative photo of the city

FLICKR: medium posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: most preferred photo

FLICKR: second most posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: second most preferred photo

What is behind prefering or liking an illustration
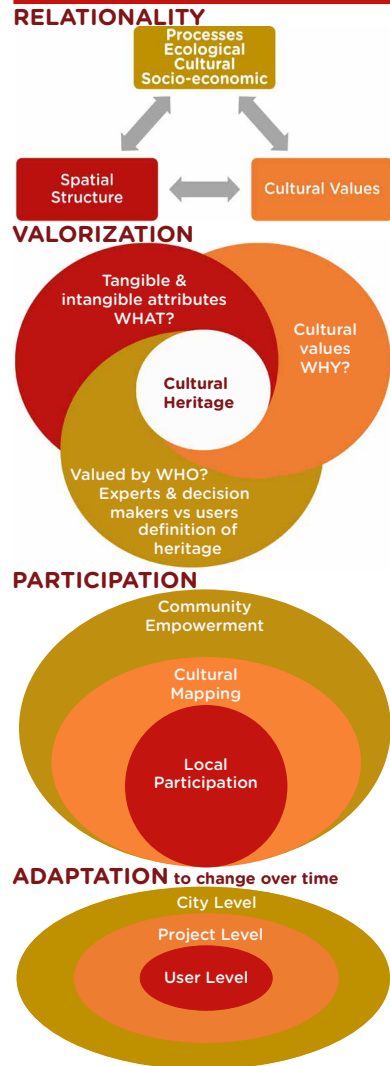## Tags include personal reflections, sentiments, and thoughts

Fishermen Mina

Craftsman Historic core

Claiming the street

Traditional Cuisine

Mediterranean Sea — Fisher Port — Industrial Port — Industrial Zone — Old Rail Station

Tripoli's Urban Growth
- Before 1906
- Between 1928 1947
- Between 1947 1961
- Between 1961 1995
- After 1995
- Zone under development
- Undeveloped Zone
- Main roads
- Abu Ali River

Informal Settlement — International Fair

FLICKR TAGS

Tag	Category
Form/ Physical Features Historic Features	RELATIONALITY
Landscape Scenery Natural Features Food	
People	VALORIZATION
Social Practices	
Social Practices	PARTICIPATION

PREFERENCES

Tag	
Form/ Physical Features Historic Features	
Social Features Economic Features	
People	
Mood/ Feelings	
Care/Neglect from authorities	

Literature Review
- The genesis of the HUL approach.
- The essence of the HUL approach.

Conceptual Framework

Field Survey
-Flickr
-Preferences

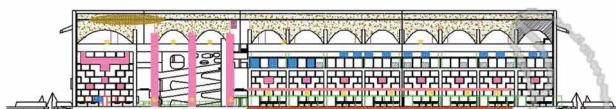
FLICKR: medium posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: medium preferred photo

FLICKR: medium posted photo
FIELD SURVEY: medium preferred photo

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Authoritarian Modernism of Le Corbusier

UNESCO World Heritage

Grandeur

Global Influence
Modernism

Authority

Powerful Form

Living Heritage

Governing Body

Democracy

Modular

Indian Context

Edges Shivalik

Local Motifs

Urban composition

Axial Geometry

CAPITOL COMPLEX CHANDIGARH

THE SECRETARIAT
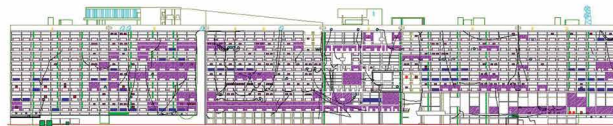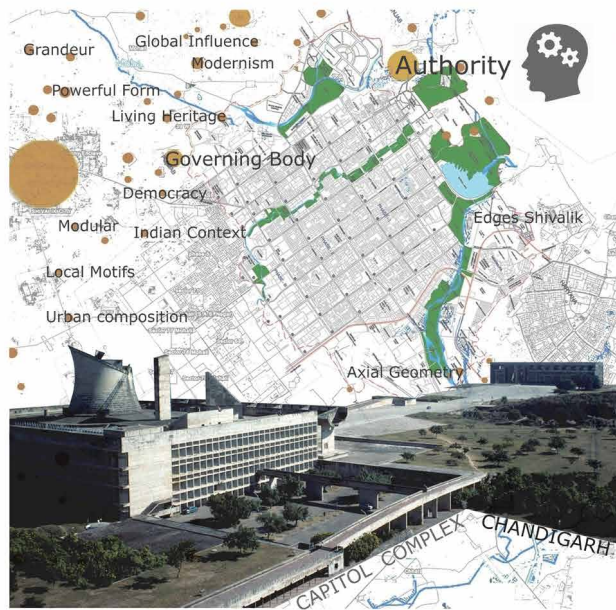
LEGEND FOR VISUAL SURVEY-FABRIC AND ITS COMPONENTS

ADDITIONS	ALTERATIONS	SERVICES		MISCELLANEOUS
ENCROACHMENTS	ALTERATIONS - YONO GRILL JALI, VERANDAH, SECURITY EQUP.	AIRCONDITIONING & ITS DRAIN PIPES	PLUMBING LINES	PLY IN WINDOW/WINDOW & VENTILATOR COVERED
BALCONIES AS DUMPYARD		COOLERS		BIRD NUISANCE
	ALTERATIONS - PAINTED SURFACES	T.V DISH	FIRE FIGHTING LINE	MARK - POOR WORKMANSHIP
		EXHAUST FANS		SURFACE CRACKS & SPALLING
	ALTERATIONS - COLOUR VARIATION	EXPOSED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT & WIRING		GRIT FINISH
		LAMPS - LIGHTING		

THE HIGH COURT

LEGEND

GRIT FINISH	ALTERATION - YONO GRILL JALI VERANDAH SECURITY EQP.	LAMPS - LIGHTING	BIRD NUISANCE
SURFACE CRACKS & SPALLING	ALTERATION - PAINTED SURFACES	FIRE FIGHTING LINE	MARK - POOR WORKMANSHIP
	ALTERATION - COLOUR VARIATION	EXPOSED CONDUIT & WIRING	PLY IN WINDOW
AC - OUTDOOR UNIT, WINDOW AC UNIT & DUCT			

THE ASSEMBLY

LEGEND

ADDITIONS	ALTERATIONS	SERVICES		PLUMBING WATER SUPPLY
ENCROACHMENTS-BALCONIES COVERED	ALTERATIONS- GRILL JALI, VERANDAH, SECURITY EQUP.	EXHAUST FAN / FIRE HYDRANT	MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL	WEED GROWTH IN ELEVATION
				INSULATION
BALCONIES AS DUMPYARD/TEMO.TABLE,EXTRA COOLERS,CHAIRS,BOOK RACKS,DEBRIS)	ALTERATIONS - PAINTED SURFACES	OUTDOOR UNITS OF AIR CONDITIONERS	LIGHT FIXTURES - 15 NOS	GRAFFITI
	ALTERATIONS - COLOUR VARIATION	TOTAL NO. OF AC OUTDOOR UNITS - 15	EXPOSED ELECTRICAL WIRES	
			DRAIN PIPE FOR AIR CONDITIONERS	

EDIFICES
AND
MONUMENTS

Anu Singh, Tejasi Gadkari

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Council of Architecture India, Toronto Society of Architects, Canada
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17 NOMINATED PROPERTIES IN TRANSNATIONAL SERIAL NOMINATION

Cite' Fruge's, Pessac

Villa La Lac, Corseaux, Switzerland

Receding - Protruding Volumes

Maison la Roche Jeannneret, France

Spatial Dynamism

Villa Savoye Poissy

Ribbon Windows   Cubic Form

Maison Guiette, Anvers

Static vertical vs Seamless Horizontal

Maison de la Weissenhof, Stuttgart

Static horizontal - Dynamic Vertical

Immeuble locatif a' la Porte Molitor

Brise-Soliel   Pilotis   Roof garden

Unite' d' Habitation, Marseille

Fenestration Pattern

Manufacture a' Sainte-Die

Ondulatorie Glazing

Couvent Sainte Marie de la Tourette

Majestic Pylons Formalism

Capitol Complex, Chandigarh

Perspectile Modulor Geometric Statement

Maison de la Culture, Firminey

Sculptural Form as Crab shell

Chapel Notre Dame

Trabeated Spatial Dynamism

Brise Soleil

Maison du Docteur Curutchet

Immeuble Clarte, Geneva

Museum National Beaux Arts, Tokyo,

Cabanon De Le Corbusier