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LANDSCAPE**  
Forum

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**THE BARTLETT SCHOOL  
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**UCL INSTITUTE FOR  
SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE**

**FOREWORD**

FALLI PALAIOLOGOU  
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## Historic Urban Landscape Forum: From approaches to methods

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***Historic Urban Landscape Forum*** (HUL Forum) is a networking initiative generously supported by the Bartlett Faculty for the Built Environment that aims to foster constructive dialogue between academic researchers and practitioners who engage with urban heritage. It comes as an alternative response to self-referential disciplinary discourses that breed academic and/or professional exclusivity based on detached worldviews for phenomena that are highly complex and interrelated – such as heritage, cultural production, and protection thereof, in fast-evolving and ever-changing/growing urbanities. HUL Forum calls for interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity.

The Forum takes its name from the *2011 Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation* by UNESCO – an approach to urban conservation that shifted the focus from ‘monuments’, namely objects and elements, to ‘landscapes’, namely systems and processes. The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Approach represents a significant step towards sustainable heritage management practice in urban environments for a number of reasons: it questions static and materialistic approaches to urban



heritage, assigning equal emphasis on both tangible and intangible heritage assets and values; it promotes participatory mechanisms for heritage management, giving to local communities and stakeholders voice and access to decision-making processes; it considers the wider natural and manmade environment where layers of the historic and the contemporary city (social, economic, cultural, industrial, infrastructural, environmental etc.) take shape and develop over time in constant negotiation, interaction and conflict. Foremost, it provides an opportunity to treat the historic urban landscape as an integral continuous process of urban formation, whereby the historic assets are identified and managed as resources for the urban futures and vice-versa.

After six years since its adoption, the *2011 Recommendation* remains in limbo. It lacks coherent definitions, methods and tools for implementation of the HUL concept. Without a strategic vision for implementation frameworks, the HUL Approach risks dissolving and remaining only an attempt to update conservation practices in the context of urbanity. This task requires critical reflection on the rhetoric of the *Recommendation* itself, a theoretical and practical understanding of the processes and actors shaping historic cities, cross-cultural comparative knowledge and interpretation, and a critical approach to existing governance and administrative mechanisms at international, national and local levels. HUL Forum suggests the need to scrutinize new approaches to urban conservation by examining and situating the historic city in relation to urbanity as a process. How does knowledge of the characteristics, capacities and evolutionary processes of the built environment inform policy-making for development affordances that equally respect past heritages inasmuch as they generate prospects for new ones?

The contributions in this booklet bring to the debate interdisciplinary knowledge about historic built environments, coming from different perspectives and cross-cultural case studies. In the speakers' forum, authors engage with themes ranging from the theoretical premises of what is understood as 'heritage' (Loes Velpaus) and 'authorship' in the making of cities (Sophia Psarra), to the ways new technologies and toolsets enable the application of advanced methods for assessment, monitoring, prediction and planning in historic cities (Jeremie Hoffmann and Natanel Elfassy; Polly Hudson; Flora Roumpani). Learning from the history of the HUL concept, and the drawbacks of terminology so far (Yonca Erkan), as well as from the deficiencies of the Western-centred development of World Heritage practice (Yan Sun; Edward Denison and Medhanie Teklemariam) and the disciplinary fragmentation (Dennis Rodwell; Ana Pereira Roders), the speakers' forum identifies some of the challenges that the HUL Approach needs to overcome in order to remain relevant. To this end, Rodney Harrison suggests key themes and areas for further pursuing the development of knowledge, as strategies to safeguard innovation and cross-disciplinarily in the field of heritage research.

Finally, the poster forum overviews existing research on the ways heritage practice interfaces with contemporary architectural, planning, management practice on historic urban landscapes, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites. The student forum exhibits instances of academic work, knowledge and training, currently active at The Bartlett School of Architecture's Masters courses, on the topics of analytical research and design creativity in the context of historic urban environments.

The overall motive for this initiative is to set forward a dialogue, a network of actors, and a course of action, for making possible the transition from the HUL Approach to the development of methods for implementation and policy-making towards reconciling the safeguarding of urban heritage with the demands of urbanisation. These methods require theoretical and conceptual bases, as well as practical toolsets – a 'New Assemblage', as Jeremie Hoffmann and Natanel Elfassy see it, of existing and emerging knowledge that may render visible both pasts and futures which yet remain hidden.

**SPEAKERS  
FORUM**

YONCA ERKAN

Revisiting the Historic  
Urban Landscape  
Approach: TANgiBLLe,  
InTANgiBLLe, IsTANBuL

Human settlements are becoming more and more urban and they come with their complexities. The global intellectual capacity is in search for better understanding these complexities in order to overcome the challenges faced. Bringing landscape approach to urban conservation developed around the *Vienna Memorandum* (2005) and later evolved into a recommendation as *Historic Urban Landscape Approach* (2011), which was an innovative trajectory that highlighted the importance of place, in relation to culture and development. After more than five years, now it is time to revisit the achievements and assess the future of the recommendation.

This paper aims to scrutinise, the course of action that followed the acceptance of the recommendation up until 2016 in relation to world heritage mechanism (i.e., World Heritage Committee Decisions, State of Conservation Reports, ICOMOS evaluations). Especially the impact of the expert meetings (such as Rio de Janeiro and Agra meetings in 2013), on localising the concept comes out as a significant observation. The committee decisions tend to refer to Historic Urban Landscape Approach in relation to Operational Guidelines Para 172, Impact Assessments and

monitoring missions, in other words associating the term with the negative impacts of development and placing it as a management tool. The author considers that this aspect is part of the Upstream Process that world heritage mechanism is trying to foster. However, the material coming from the State Parties tend to pick up the terminology as a set of characteristics of urban areas, and furthermore as a category. This aspect has its roots coming from the *Vienna Memorandum* as well as the *2011 Recommendation* itself. Both texts use ‘Historic Urban Landscape’ as a noun, as well as a methodology.

The language used in the ICOMOS evaluations offers us a further clue. ICOMOS evaluation reports are an amalgam of different texts written by different ICOMOS experts doing the desk reviews and majority of their wording is borrowed from the original nomination file prepared by the state party in consultation with many national/international experts. The final ICOMOS recommendation obtained through a panel is included in this report as well. The texts that come from the state party, the ICOMOS desk reviewers and other experts involved in the nomination file tend to use the term as an attribute of the site. However, the final view of ICOMOS in the form of a recommendation repeatedly underlines that Historic Urban Landscape is an approach to urban conservation.

There is a further ambiguity which needs clarification. The action plan found in the Recommendation on HUL, identifies different tools for different purposes (such as mapping as part of documentation) which complicates where to place and how to make use of HUL exactly. In documentation, conservation or monitoring processes? Or, if we are to place HUL in all stages, would this lead to an integrated management? Due to its being a recommendation and not a convention, it leaved the responsible bodies unidentified. As a researcher, the author can be operational in understanding the values of urban areas. However, presenting it to city administrators and advocating it as a management tool is beyond an academicians capacity. It is perhaps due to this complexity that experts involved in this process place HUL as an attribute of an urban site, as to keep it in their own domain while ICOMOS recommendations and committee decisions address state parties and therefore they can advocate an approach more easily. But the question remains unanswered: who takes it upon himself to execute it? The state parties or governments - and under what kind of legislation?

This issue becomes even more important especially since UN Member States unanimously agreed upon 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to leave no one behind in providing equal opportunities for all. ‘*Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard world’s cultural and natural heritage to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*’ reflected in Sustainable Development Goal #11, posits shared targets with Historic Urban Landscape Approach, and integration with it seems essential.

Nonetheless, the *HUL Recommendation* highlights the importance of further research in achieving its aims. The author sees the *Historic Urban Landscape Approach* in association with other important aspects of human settlements.

Historic	[layers, old & new]
Urban	[heritage, tangible & intangible]
Landscape	[setting, natural & cultural]
Approach	[management, community involvement & partnerships]

Within this framework, two research projects conducted by the author representing tangible and intangible aspects of Istanbul is analysed based on HUL action plan. As part of the tangible aspect, the study of the coastal heritage of Istanbul is representative of reflecting the historic urban layers from Byzantine period to present day, the linkages with nature and culture, and posits interesting management issues focusing on reclaimed areas. On the other hand, intangible values that are more difficult to document are instrumental in creating the sense of place. Jewellery making in Istanbul, as a tradition existed more than 550 years is presented as a case study that highlights the role of crafts and creativity in urban life. The heritage attributes, their vulnerabilities due to social/political mechanisms and existing innovation capacity in Grandbazaar area is presented. Linking this expertise with global programs of UNESCO such ‘Living Human Treasures’ program is understood as a means to engage new partnerships and entanglement in existing global networks.

These two themes (Coastal Heritage and Craft/Jewellery Hubs) have potentials to be paired with urban areas elsewhere for comparative studies as a first initiative of a global observatory. UNESCO Chairs Network, as an academic alliance, is enthusiastic in understanding the current dynamics in urban areas and analysing them through global methodologies sensitive to local specificities that come into existence in HUL. It is now essential for HUL’s integration with other international instruments.

LOES VELDPAUS

## The what, why, how, and who of HUL: Reframing international heritage policies

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The landscape approach that is put forward by the 2011 UNESCO *Historic Urban Landscape Approach* (HUL) poses a great challenge to today's practices in heritage management. Not only does it focus on all urban resources rather than only heritage assets. It also allows for a much wider group of stakeholders than just experts to decide upon the definition and subsequently the management of heritage. Moreover, it advocates that heritage management is one of the tools for the effective planning and management of urban resources.

In HUL the notion of landscape is considered universal, dynamic, hierarchical and holistic; it cannot be understood or managed except through an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach that embraces all its components.<sup>1</sup> As a landscape approach therefore, it is not about transformation in itself, but about guiding the nature of the transformation. It addresses the people and the quality of the resources and relationships that form a landscape over time.<sup>2</sup> This guidance is then to be reflected in local policies and practices, as it aims to redefine the ways we identify, designate, and manage, heritage.



A wide range of policies, laws, and regulation is readily available when it comes to heritage. Policies that influence heritage are not only ranging from supranational to subnational levels of governance, but also vary in discipline e.g. cultural, spatial, environmental, social, or financial. Whether the policies and laws that apply are very rigid, more indicative, or mostly absent, they have impact on the historic built environment, historic preservation, and the perception of heritage. They not only set limits of acceptable change, but also effectively frame what is considered heritage, officially but also perceptually more broadly. Heritage management is a cultural practice, and inclusive and on-going debate – a process of reconsideration, redevelopment and reiteration of the concepts and idea(l)s that define heritage and its management – is therefore indispensable. By analysing part of this debate, as solidified in supranational policy, in the recent history of heritage management, the evolution of the heritage concept in supranational policy was revealed.<sup>3</sup> The analysis was led by the questions: What is heritage? Why is 'heritage' heritage? Who is involved in the process of heritage management? And how is heritage being managed?

The analysis revealed a shift from category-driven to process-driven guidelines; literally from a definition of heritage in terms of categories (monument, site) to a definition of heritage in terms of process (value, significance, management of change). This represents a rather radical shift in supranational guidelines that supports the opportunity for heritage management to become more open to a much wider variety of attributes, values and stakeholders. Not excluding any resources or treatments beforehand is primarily a way not to exclude people, disciplines, ideas, or perspectives – and thus potentially making the entire heritage process more inclusive. As Howard<sup>4</sup> already put it in 2003, not everything is, but everything can become heritage. Emphasising that this means everyone can be part of the process that defines what heritage and means, and how to deal with it. However, by making the process and the line of argumentation leading, unequal

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relations and exclusive practices do not magically disappear. On the contrary, they might increase but be less visible as they are no longer organised in a formalised system of power. In a community like in a society, certain sub-groups are likely to be better at formulating, articulating, or confirming, their understandings of heritage than others. They are therefore in a stronger position to argue their case. Can we create what Kisić<sup>5</sup> calls an Inclusive Heritage Discourse? Can the process of heritage making be more inclusive and democratic by creating a landscape of many, inherently dissonant, voices, while constructively using alternative interpretations and practices? What does it mean to co-produce heritage practices, and how do we do that? These questions hold a firm position on the HUL agenda.

One of the main issues in heritage management is a strong *Authorized Heritage Discourse*<sup>6</sup> framing concepts of heritage and therefore heritage management in such a way it excludes many other conceptualisations of heritage. HUL, like other guidelines before it, try to push beyond this, and widen the scope of the heritage concept. However, to complement or challenge the concepts of heritage used in supranational policies we need to have a better grasp on them. The aim of this research was to develop a method that could reveal those conceptualisations and make them comparable across disciplines as well as levels of governance.

The policy analysis tool developed for this is based on supranational urban and heritage policies (Figures 1 and 2). The aim was to develop a tool that would help reveal the current understandings cultural heritage, as formulated in supra-national policy, and confront them with local application. A pilot study to introduce, apply, and validate the tool in Amsterdam<sup>7</sup>, as well as test-applications of the tool<sup>8</sup>, showed that it offers a way to produce structured and comparative results on a qualitative and quantitative level. The tool challenged the definition of heritage and revealed differences in, and stimulated discussion on, the variation in interpretations, conceptualisations, and application of the concepts, within as well as between urban and heritage departments.

It also showed, however, that as long as the 'who, what, why, and / or how' of heritage are restricted to certain categories, the exclusion of conceptualisations of heritage is guaranteed. Moreover, the opening up of categories is limited, and practices are engrained with disciplinary and local biases. Although the research shows that the heritage concept became more inclusive in theory, it will remain limited. Moreover, new conceptualisations take time to become mainstream, and even when they become mainstream they might be associated with 'other' heritage. In Amsterdam, for example, intangible heritage was known as a concept, but not associated with their local (World) heritage sites. To keep track of the categories in use, we are able to monitor their use and impact, and make empirical data comparable on a wider scale. Though there is a strong need to keep looking critically at those categories. Reframing heritage through a lens of landscape, conceptualising it as universal, dynamic, hierarchical and holistic might not seem radically different, but it can be.

<sup>1</sup> Brown, J., Mitchell, N.J., Beresford, M., 2005. *The Protected Landscape Approach: Linking Nature, Culture and Community*. IUCN-The World Conservation Union; Taylor, K., Mitchell, N.J., Clair, A.S., 2015. *Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions*. Abingdon, Oxon and New York: Routledge.

<sup>2</sup> Cortina, A., 2011. 'Landscape ethics: A moral commitment to responsible regional management'. Ramon Llull *Journal of Applied Ethics* 1, 163; Dalglish, C., 2012. 'Archaeology and landscape ethics'. *World Archaeology* 44, 327–341. doi:10.1080/00438243.2012.723320

<sup>3</sup> Veldpaus, L., 2015. *Historic Urban Landscapes: Framing the Integration of Urban and Heritage Planning in Multilevel Governance*. Eindhoven: Technische Universiteit Eindhoven.

<sup>4</sup> Howard, P. 2003, *Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity*. London, New York: Continuum.

<sup>5</sup> Kisić, V., 2013. *Governing Heritage Dissonance: Promises and Realities of Selected Cultural Policies*. European Cultural Foundation.

<sup>6</sup> Smith, L., 2006. *The Uses Of Heritage*. Abingdon, Oxon and New York: Routledge.

<sup>7</sup> Veldpaus, *ibid*.

<sup>8</sup> Bennink, R.H.J., Bruin, J.A.C., Veldpaus, L., Pereira Roders, A., 2013. 'Knowledge is power: policy analysis of the World Heritage property of Edinburgh'. SPANDREL *Journal of SPA: New Dimensions in Research of Environments for Living* 4, 27–35; Caballero, G., 2014. *Applying the HUL Assessment Framework to the Singapore Botanic Gardens to Understand "What is Heritage" and "Why is it Important"*. [Unpublished graduation thesis]. Brandenburg University of Cottbus-Senftenberg, Cottbus, Germany; Davies, J., Veldpaus, L., Pereira Roders, A., 2016. '#invadeDurham: Identifying the Significance beyond Outstanding Universal Value', in: *HERITAGE 2016*. Presented at the *HERITAGE 2016*, Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development, Lisbon.

		Categories	HOW							
			Process steps							
				Step 1 – inventory resources	Step 2 – define value	Step 3 – define vulnerability	Step 4 – develop strategy	Step 5 – integrate strategies	Step 6 – prioritize	Step 7 – built partnerships
WHAT	Tangible attributes	Asset	Taxonomy definitions							
			Building element							
			Building							
		Area	Urban element							
			Natural element							
			Ensemble							
	Land scape	Context or setting	Area							
			The result of layering							
			Urban landscape / Everything							
	Intangible attributes	Asset related	Concept or artistic trend							
			Relation(s) to context (location)							
			Character							
		Societal	Use, function							
			Knowledge, traditions, practices							
			Relation(s) to meaning (association)							
WHY	Values	Traditional	Community / people(s)							
			Management process							
			Development or evolution							
		Societal	Aesthetic value							
			Age value							
			Historic value							
	Process	Scientific value	Ecological value							
			Social value							
			Political value							
		Other cultural value	Economic value							
			Other cultural value							
			Other cultural value							
WHO	Actors	Governmental	Politicians							
			Policy makers							
			Policy officers							
		Experts	Scientific experts							
			Professional experts							
			Non-professional experts							
	Community	Developers / private sector	Directly involved community							
			Indirectly involved community							

Answer
NO / Don't know
YES for Heritage Resources (designated)
YES for All Urban Resources

Figure 1: Policy analysis tool based on heritage taxonomy and answer options.

	WHAT	WHY	WHO	HOW
WHAT	Attributes x Values	Attributes x Values	Attributes x Actors	Attributes x Steps
WHY	Values x Attributes	Values	Values x Actors	Values x Steps
WHO	Actors x Attributes	Actors x Values	Actors	Actors x Steps
HOW	Steps x Attributes	Steps x Values	Steps x Actors	Steps

Figure 2: Matrix, cross-relating taxonomy.

SOPHIA PSARRA

City-craft and Statecraft:  
Bottom-up and top-down  
definitions of architecture and  
urban landscape – the case of  
Venice in the 16th century

The *2011 Historic Urban Landscape Approach* by UNESCO presents a vision of cities not as fixed entities but as dynamic environments subject to socio-economic and cultural forces. Equally important to these factors is a consideration for tangible and intangible elements of heritage, and a more inclusive approach based on local community values. The definition of the historic urban landscape as a fluid concept under evolutionary adaptation is now widely accepted as a means for addressing the complexity of historic environments with all their material qualities and immaterial assets. However, as I argue in this paper, it needs further investigation. Is the heritage sector investing in better defining the complexity of historic places or because this complexity defies description, it merely re-iterates definitions based on simplified theories, methodologies and concepts? Within the current production of guidance and discourse, are the existing boundaries between approaches to heritage from different disciplines such as architecture, planning, urban design and landscape design enabling or constraining heritage management? The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to bring key underlying structures of cities to the debate about sustainable environments as reflections



of socio-economic and cultural forces. Second, to visit a key episode in which architecture, the urban landscape and an entire city were conceived together as the means for communicating dominant values of memory, identity, history, and as political instruments of control.

What follows is an examination of the urban renovations in the Piazza and the Basin of San Marco against the evolutionary logic of the urban networks of Venice in the 16th century. The purpose of this work is to revisit the roots of architectural and urban management at a time and context where Western architecture emerges as the legitimised vehicle for urban renovation, redefinition and regeneration of cultural heritage in the Renaissance. It is also to uncover the conceptual roots of implicit ideas used until recently in heritage evaluations that adopt an aesthetic approach to cities and monuments as scenographically choreographed places. I argue that Venice in the 16th century is particularly relevant to the debate of sustainable historic environments since it was at that time that the city grafted its networks of medieval origin onto Republican ideology, re-inventing key urban sites as ancient theatres and fora.

The form of the paper is as follows: first, the city of Venice is described using spatial network analysis (known as space syntax<sup>1</sup>). This examination points to a multi-scalar pattern of pervasive centrality<sup>2</sup> that captures the evolutionary logic of Venice from an archipelago of island communities to a compact city over time. Second, the architectural interventions in the Piazza and the Basin of San Marco are analysed and compared to the spatial patterns of the urban fabric. The third part examines popular beliefs, mythography and the ritual use of space in Venice and San Marco. By and large, the study shows that the design of the Piazza and the religious monuments in the Basin annexed the urban structure of Venice, historiography and popular ritual to advocate a perfectly organised society of ancient noble origin and a centralised city of ceremonial processions.

The city of Venice was the outcome of evolutionary urban development, mythopoesis, symbolism and ritual. Along with the gradual melding of islands, canals, squares and streets, the Venetians were developing their history and mythological foundations based on ritual processions. Ritual was dramatizing the creation of Venice, uniting urban sites, myth and informal theatre in a coherent structure of space and place. The Venetian Humanists converted an inchoate collection of beliefs into official historiography through political and mythological interpretations of the city.<sup>3</sup> However, they did not describe the ritual processes, obviously knowing that people, immersed in the city customs since they were born, did not need comprehensive instructions and detailed descriptions.<sup>4</sup> Having internalised the spatial and ritual structure of society, the Venetians had no need for written records. The space of the city was a matter of everyday use and memory, rather than writing, which characterised the development of architecture as a discipline separate from the inherited artisanal traditions. Urban space was related to movement, theatrical performance and their sequence. Its significance

was based on spatial practice rather than specific guidelines, such as go to this place, follow that route, pass through that area, or perform such and such activities and ritual actions.<sup>5</sup>

In the hands of the governing authorities, classical architecture and civic ritual were the means of appropriating the unconscious production of the city's networks, and suppressing its local histories and customs in order to exalt the state and the Republic. The urban landscape as a collective production has remained since then in the blind spot of conscious design rooted in the scenographic aesthetic understanding of space that leaves the signature of an author (or a limited set of authors). The space of the city does not have means for being represented, recorded and transcribed. What cannot be recorded cannot be transmitted, gradually leading to the rift between architecture and the city, representation and spatial practice.

How is the study helpful to heritage and historic urban environments? In the first place, it provides a framework for clarifying the difference between the urban landscape as the anonymous collective outcome of society and as authored product of design, studying each one separately as well as their interrelation. Secondly, it illustrates the need for theories and methods, arguing that practical heritage tools based on simplistic concepts cannot capture the complexity of urban phenomena. Thirdly, it demonstrates the importance of revisiting the foundation of architecture and urban disciplines as a way to better understand interdisciplinary knowledge in the heritage sector. Finally, it approaches the practice of heritage as one of social construction and interpretation, involving the selection of urban structures, from buildings to borders of entire areas, and from legal documents and political instruments to ideologies in which societies are seen from dominant positions, often disguising conflict.



<sup>1</sup> Hillier, B., Hanson, J., 1984. *The Social Logic of Space*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

<sup>2</sup> Hillier, B. Young, T. Turner, A., 2012. 'Normalising least angle choice in Depthmap – and how it opens up new perspectives on the global and local analysis of city space'. *The Journal of Space Syntax 2* :2, 155–193. Available at: <http://joss.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk> Accessed at: 08/03/2017

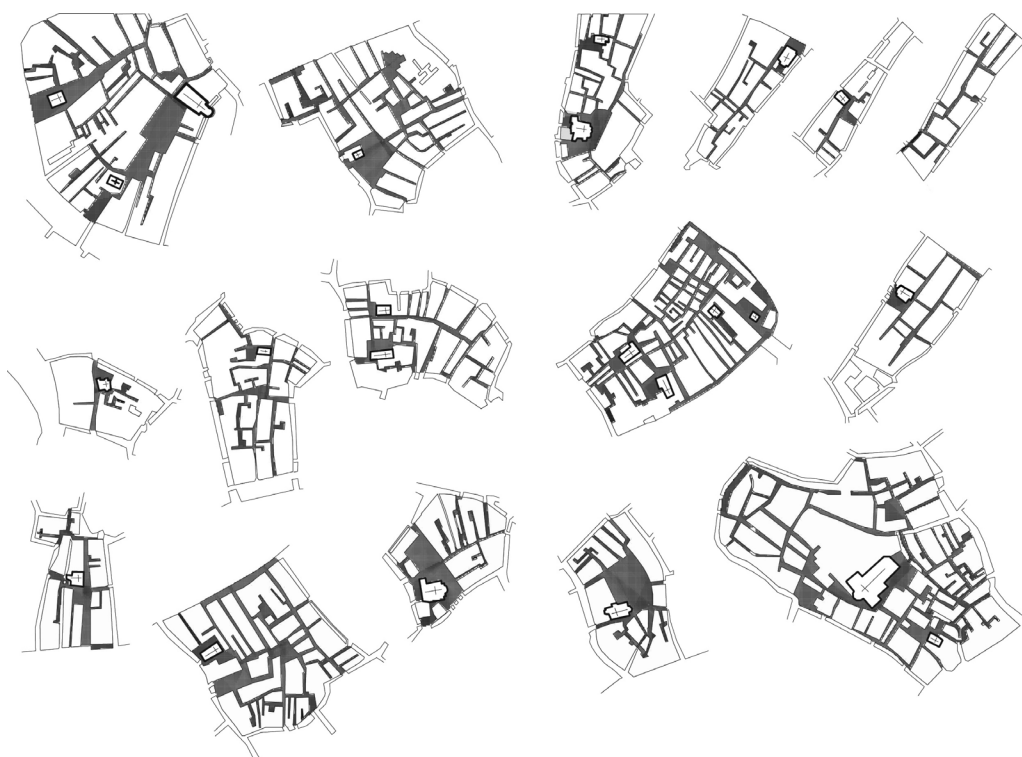
<sup>3</sup> Muir, E., 1981. *Civic Ritual in Renaissance Venice*. Princeton; Guildford : Princeton University Press.

<sup>4</sup> Zimmerman, J., 1999. *The City as Practice: Urban Topography, Pictorial Construction and Liminality in Venetian Renaissance Painting, 1495-1595*. PhD Thesis. The University of Texas at Austin.

## EDWARD DENISON MEDHANIE TEKLEMARIAM

### Asmara's historic urban landscape – Theory and practice on the frontline

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Last year Eritrea nominated its first ever site to UNESCO for inscription on the World Heritage List. The nominated site comprises the young country's modernist capital, Asmara. This submission possesses a particular relevance to those interested in the theoretical and practical application and development of the *Historic Urban Landscape Approach*. Firstly, Asmara's location both in Africa and outside the realm of HUL's intellectual origins in Europe is significant. Secondly, Asmara is a historic city that is also modernist. Thirdly, as a nominated site, Asmara comprises a whole city, not a historic district or modern extension. Fourthly, Asmara is a post-colonial city possessing not one but three distinct phases of foreign administration in the modern era. These factors present both challenges and opportunities for the consideration, implementation and development of the HUL Approach.

Asmara could be seen as an exemplar of HUL ideals. It embodies a total landscape and epitomises the '*historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes*'.<sup>1</sup> The form and layout of the city's modern urban planning and its architectural character reveal a sympathetic relationship with the site's '*topography*,

*geomorphology, hydrology and natural features*'.<sup>2</sup> The city's distinctive human scale derives from the carefully negotiated relationship between urban planning and architecture, wherein the successful combination of built form and open space characterises the physical urban realm and the city's social and cultural practices and values, as well as its intangible dimensions of heritage, are intimately associated with diversity and identity.

However, despite HUL's applicability to Asmara and its laudable intentions, it has not been adopted during the nomination process and only briefly acknowledged in the associated planning and management documents. This is partly a consequence of HUL's nascence, but more a result of the demands entailed in converting HUL theory into practice. Such a step has proven too much for some of the most advanced cities on earth, let alone the capital of a young, small and developing nation such as Eritrea. Nevertheless, the *Asmara Heritage Project* (AHP), which operates under the auspices of the Municipality and Eritrea's Central Region Administration, recognises the potential of the HUL Approach and aspires to model its long-term conservation policies and management planning on this approach. Asmara therefore presents an important opportunity for decision-makers, practitioners and stakeholders globally to learn from the experience of putting HUL theory into practice.

Asmara is, by any standards, an exceptional city. Planned by the Italians and constructed largely by Eritreans, it is an outstanding example of a colonial capital that bears witness to the universal encounter with modernity in the twentieth century and consequent postcolonial experiences. Asmara's historic urban landscape embodies in a whole city the unity of innovative urban planning and modernist architecture combined with local natural and cultural conditions. An urban planning process based on functional and racial zoning demonstrates the Italian colonial response from the late-nineteenth century to the challenges of modern urban requirements in a highland African setting, while the architectural character exemplifies a period of intense development in the 1930s that coincided with the global proliferation and artistic apogee of pre-war modernism and its various forms.

The assimilation of Asmara's urban heritage by Eritreans in the twentieth century played a key role in the decision to nominate the city for inscription on the World Heritage List in the twenty-first century. However, the most important outcome from this aspiration is not World Heritage status, but, as the *2011 HUL Recommendation* suggests, the establishment of a '*comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework*'.<sup>3</sup> The AHP is using the UNESCO World Heritage nomination as an opportunity to prepare for and reconcile the often competing processes of urban conservation and urbanisation.

The current management of Asmara's urban heritage relies on Building Regulations from 1938 and a moratorium on all construction in place for nearly two decades.



Since the AHP's inception in March 2014, they have not only successfully compiled, written and submitted to UNESCO the Nomination Dossier, but they have also undertaken an extensive range of studies in the preparation of a series of planning and regulatory tools, including: an *Integrated Management Plan (2016-2021)*; an *Urban Conservation Master Plan*; new *Conservation Planning Norms and Guidelines*; *Socio-Economic Study*; *Disaster Risk Management Framework*; the country's first ever heritage laws; a comprehensive building inventory database; and a digital archive. The successful implementation of these measures will consign both the 1938 regulations and the more recent moratorium to history.

In a country with severely limited financial and human resources and in the context of a whole city approach, this process is particularly challenging. Nevertheless, the AHP's research outputs are, by any measure, impressive. Over 4,300 buildings, 257 roads and 38 open spaces have been comprehensively surveyed and mapped. Of the 40 historic buildings selected for 3D scanning in order to undertake for the rehabilitation and restoration works, 14 have already been completed. Over 75,000 historical documents, including exceptional architectural archives, have been digitised and incorporated into the building inventory database. An extensive comparative analysis examined 34 other cities at national, regional, continental, typological, and global scales. The *Nomination Dossier* exceeded 1,300 pages and the underlying research won the RIBA President's Medal for Research, 2016.

In seeking to conserve the outstanding universal values attributed to the nation's capital, the AHP has sought to embrace an integrated approach to development. This strategic and pragmatic decision is based on the principal that conservation and development are not mutually exclusive, but mutually dependent – a decision that resonates with the HUL principles and mirrors changing attitudes in the heritage industry and in the urban environment professions. To prepare future generations of professionals for this change, the Bartlett School of Architecture recently launched a pioneering new Masters course – Architecture and Historic Urban Landscapes – which regards historic urban environments and cultural heritage as essential human resources and key loci for future creativity, innovation and capital investment. Irrespective of UNESCO's decision, Asmara reflects the wider and more fundamental shift in global attitudes towards urban conservation and by embracing this change has the potential to be a laboratory in which the HUL Approach can evolve from theory into practice.

<sup>1</sup> 'Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, including a glossary of definitions', in *Records of the General Conference*, Paris, 25 October – 10 November 2011, p.52.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*





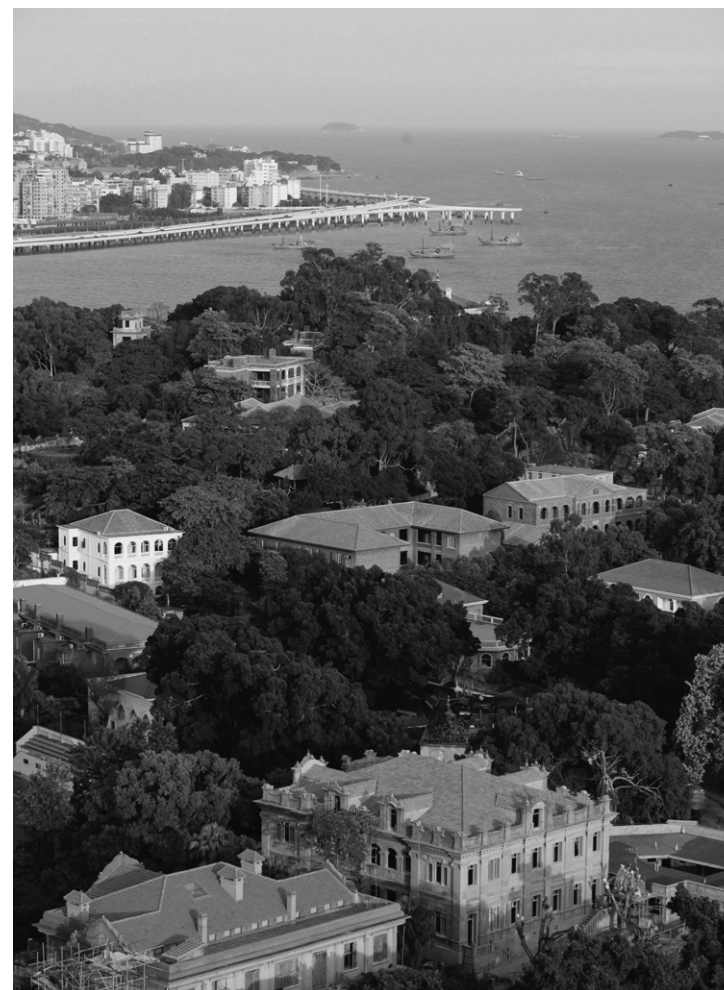
YAN SUN

## HUL and the integrity of historic cities

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The *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* (2011) was developed during the intergovernmental expert meeting (Category II) held in the headquarters of UNESCO on 27 May 2011, and was adopted on the 36th UNESCO General Conference during the same year. The *2011 Recommendation* stressed that *Historic Urban Landscape* was not a new type of world heritage, but an innovative method in urban heritage conservation and management. In the *HUL Recommendation*, the concept of HUL was defined as 'a *landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts*'. It also points out that HUL is 'a *landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their boarder urban contexts*'. It is an integrated practice that needs civic engagement, knowledge and planning, regulatory systems, and finance systems.

In the field of urban heritage conservation in China, the concept and practical application of the HUL Approach became a popular topic for wide discussion from the moment it was published. The key questions about the concept are often as follows: What is the meaning of this concept? How to understand the term 'landscape' in the HUL Approach? Does this approach raise any new issues that we have dismissed before? What is the relationship between the HUL Approach and the existing urban conservation strategies currently in use? To answer these questions, we need to review the origins of the HUL discussion and then to explore



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the possibility of its application to address contemporary challenges in urban heritage conservation in China or any other parts of the world.

The presentation will start with the case of the Vienna historic centre of Vienna. Since the beginning of the 21st century, issues of visual integrity or the impact of high-rise buildings on historic cities became hot topics for debates in the sessions of World Heritage Committees. Statistics showed that in the period between 2004 and 2012 there were 120 state-of-conservation reports of World Heritage sites which referred to the threats for visual integrity<sup>1</sup>. Among them, the historic centre of Vienna had raised the long-term attention of World Heritage Committees ever since its nomination in 2001 and directly led to the adoption of the *Vienna Memorandum*<sup>2</sup> in 2005 which raised the following discussion on HUL. The presentation will review the reactive monitoring missions sent by the World Heritage Committees in 2002, 2012 and 2015, and the impact of a series of high-rise building projects within and outside the World Heritage site buffer zone. These projects were the targets of criticism by ICOMOS and World Heritage Centre, as they were considered to damage the integrity of the site and thus endanger its outstanding universal values. The study will also reveal insights from this debate, including different opinions that were put forward during the sessions of the World Heritage Committees. This case refers to the very basic understanding of the integrity of historic cities which is also an issue brought up by the concept of HUL and raises the following questions: Does the integrity of the buffer zone or the surrounding environment affect the integrity of the site on the whole or elements of it? What is the legitimacy and meaning of visual integrity for urban conservation? Does contemporary architecture in historic environments need to conform to aesthetic preferences or to conservation principles? If the concept of HUL would be used to answer these issues of integrity of historic cities, does the term 'landscape' in HUL intend to emphasize the picturesque meaning of landscape: landscape as a static picture?

However, in our understanding, the term 'landscape' in HUL not only it refers to the physical object, but to ways of perspective, of thinking. In urban conservation, a landscape approach should not focus on a specific visual image, but consider the living characters of urban heritage.

#### **The HUL approach should emphasise:**

1. The urban heritage spatial system, such as the inter-relationships among physical forms, the spatial organisation, land-use pattern, natural features and settings, is more important than one single monument;
2. The time-depth of urban landscape which suggests an overall analysis of the historic layering of diverse values and attributes of the evolving urban development;
3. The inter-action of urban places with local communities, thus involving their long-term social, cultural, economic values and activities.

Following the paper discusses current efforts for applying the HUL Approach in the case of historic cities' conservation in China. Particularly, it presents the conservation of 'Kulangsu', a project for World Heritage nomination in 2017. Kulangsu is a tiny island located in Xia'men, Fu'jian province in the southeast part of China. Because of its unique geographical and political background, it attracted investments in the construction industry by numerous western immigrants and overseas Chinese at the end of the second Opium War (1860). Within less than a hundred years, by 1930s, it had grown rapidly from a traditional village to a modern settlement which was famous for its high quality of built environment and diverse building forms. For Kulangsu, the World Heritage nomination does not simply aim in the promotion of its popularity; instead it means a process to re-think its values and characteristics in the global perspective. The HUL Approach does provide a new perspective for identifying the heritage components of the site, and thus changes the conservation system and strategies in order to improve the built environment, the quality of social life, and to enhance the interaction between the community and the site. The presentation will introduce the Outstanding Universal Values of the site, the identification of the urban heritage assets, the understanding of its integrity, the practical challenges and conservation strategies.

In conclusion, the presentation aspires to suggest that the HUL approach drives us to re-think the notion of the integrity of historic cities. It stresses the living characteristics of urban conservation and intends to link conservation strategies with sustainable development. It emphasises the importance of the spatial system of urban heritage, the historic layering with diverse attributes in its evolving process, the relationships between built heritage and the surrounding environment, and the interaction between urban places and local communities. The Chinese field of urban conservation, counting 30 years of expertise and practice on historic and cultural urban (and rural) conservation in China (1992-2012), shares a number of similar principles with the HUL Approach: both try to accomplish an integrated approach for urban conservation; both highlight the importance of traditional land use, visual relationships, and other tangible and intangible assets. However, in the case of Kulangsu, the HUL Approach also provides us with a wider and more interrelated perspective for considering the values and integrity of the urban site, enhancing the relationships between the community and heritage.

<sup>1</sup> International World Heritage Expert Meeting on Visual Integrity, 6 to 9 March 2013, Agra, India, Background document. p.16.

<sup>2</sup> UNESCO *Vienna Memorandum* on 'World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape' [EB/OL]. (2005-05-14)[2012-03-18]. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/48/>.

**SUSANA ALVES**

## Linking tangible-intangible aspects of heritage through an ecological view of perception

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Heritage is no longer defined on a purely physical basis. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (adopted in 2003) acknowledges intangible aspects of culture as well. 'Intangibles' consist of inherited traditions from past societies and of social practices of contemporary cultural groups. Despite this advancement, a main challenge in heritage is the consideration of both tangible and intangible dimensions and the development of ways to integrate them. Part of this challenge relates to the fact that heritage is based on a dualistic view of human perception where cultural values and meanings are separated from the living cultural practices and the built environment where they take place. As an environmental psychologist, I propose an ecological view of perception to bridge the tangible-intangible gap in heritage. I propose an analysis of 'heritage affordances and potentialities' as a tool to enable the management of historic urban landscapes and in the promotion of contemporary urban environments.

An ecological view of perception is based on the work of scholars such as James Gibson (and other contemporary researchers promoting this view, such as Harry Heft). An ecological view of perception avoids the dichotomy between perceiver and environment proposing instead an active view of perception where humans perceive their surrounding environment in a dynamic and direct way. A direct view of perception implies the perception of affordances and not of isolated stimuli viewed by a passive perceiver. Namely, it focuses on the possibilities of

actions and interactions that can emerge amongst environments, artefacts, and other human beings. I discuss three ways to integrate tangible and intangible dimensions of heritage on the basis of an ecological view of perception and the notion of affordances. I state the need to: (1) link past-present-future events; (2) consider individual and social memories; and (3) understand instrumental and symbolic meanings inherent in heritage.

In the first case, I argue that heritage perception is dynamic and embedded in nested micro-macro systems which occur over different time frames. Therefore, heritage needs to take into account different time frames – phylo-genetic time (relatedness that comes from being human), time related to socio-cultural contexts and individual histories, and the time course of the action being performed – and to ask what possibilities of human action are created by the entanglement of these different time-frames in diverse settings. A longer historical analysis may be required to combine heritage studies with psychological, archaeological, anthropological and historical data, as part not only of the larger enterprise of integrating heritage, but also of a systemic understanding of environment. Nested sets of behaviour settings and behaviour activities may be an important initial point to promote an ecological view of heritage.

In the second case, I discuss that a fragmented view of time in heritage studies separates traditional and modern societies and divides social and individual memories. Ancient practices, archetypal motifs and forms of intangible heritage of diverse societies, such as rites (e.g., shamantic practices), and the images they produce, need to be validated and considered as part of an ecological reality. By acknowledging symbolic activities as 'real' instead of classifying them as of a subjective nature stored in the mind, the management of non-tangible assets of heritage can be promoted. An important ontological problem appears here related to the distinction between what is considered real from that which is considered 'subjective' or 'unreal'. We need to consider non-Western worldviews for further theoretical development in heritage studies. At this point, I venture to say that an ecological view of perception needs to recognise the objective reality of images and active imagination (*Imaginatio Vera*).

In the third case, I analyse the need to uncover the symbolic significance of the built environment beyond the limited notion of the 'historic centre'. Instead of reinforcing the separation of activities and segregation of spaces, by focusing on spaces that create integration between what is considered 'historical' and 'non-historical', we may reveal the affordances and the symbolic value of everyday spaces in addition to the value assigned to landmarks. An important question for those involved in environment-behaviour studies and in heritage management is how to approach the past through the lenses of the built environment in the context of increasing globalisation and economic pressure. I discuss the role of 'in-between spaces' (e.g., streets and open spaces), and consider the example of urban gardening in Istanbul as carriers of collective memory and as important sources for resilience and ecosystem management. The current separation between a

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limited natural environment as opposed to man-made/built environment (as used in environmental psychology and in environmental ethical concern) makes it more difficult to preserve landscapes and urban gardening practices as repositories of important know-how and as strong social and cultural ties. In-between spaces make it possible to manage transition towards environmental change, insofar as they possess the quality of porosity and afford connectivity. In-between spaces can be seen as 'commons' which sustain cultural ties and diversity and provide a setting for interplay and creativity to develop.

By building on an ecological view of perception, I examine three potential ways to link apparently disparate dimensions of heritage. An affordance analysis as a relational tool to approach heritage aims and to reveal the potentialities for action and meanings which are part of the interplay in human-environment relations. I conclude by arguing that in order to manage different interpretations of heritage, we should act as mediators between past and present, individual and social interests, and material and symbolic practices. We can 'preserve' that which is of outstanding value to society, but we can also design contemporary environments which accommodate diversity, integrate old and new uses, and invite a kind of action which is open to creativity and *Imaginatio Vera*.

In other words, in order for heritage to have an impact in the face of current environmental and economic crises, we need to manage it in a dynamic way. We can begin by restoring ancient practices and roles in our professions. We can act as mediators, following the example of shamans in their endeavour to sustain their communities and promote human health and well-being throughout human history.

JEREMIE HOFFMANN  
NATANEL ELFASSY

## Jaffa Mon Amour The Archive of the present

### 'Software is eating the world' (Marc Andreessen)

Much traditional architecture is no longer necessary. The city is built. 80% of 2050's built fabric already exists. Similar conditions exist in much of the so-called western world. But the city actually continues to change, just without the attention of architecture; there is little material difference in the built fabric. The basic topography of the street remains largely familiar, its buildings essentially do the same; the patterns and conditions of pavements, roads largely consistent. Immaterial increasingly pervasive networks of connected people, buildings, objects and spaces.

Web of services, overlaid onto the city, is not just changing how people organise and communicate. It is transforming the city itself. Altering the way the city performs, the way it is experienced, the way it is constructed and enacted, our sense of city changes, without radically altering its physical built fabric.

So what happens to architecture when meaningful changes to the city don't rely on architecture's traditional vehicle, i.e. the buildings?

As Kazys Varnelis has said '*technology is our modernity*'; the substitution of trades associated with prior versions of modernity (e.g. architecture) with those of contemporary modernity (e.g. code) is nearing completion.

## Jaffa Mon Amour (JMA)

The aim of JMA project is providing alternative methods for understanding the urban nature of Jaffa. Alternative that is, as an antidote to the many researches and publications dedicated to the extravagant buildings of Jaffa Arabic and colonial periods. .

Anonymous buildings, not beautiful, and not accepted in architectural culture to date. This text documents an ongoing investigation which began in 2014, stemming from an observation made by the Conservation Department of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and AN+ of an everyday building, usually overlooked in nature. 750 examples of Jaffa Architecture, entitled 'New Assemblage', are catalogued. A wide variety of typologies and styles are listed, serving as a survey of nameless buildings of this city.

These buildings exist in Jaffa. We thought that although these buildings are not explained by the city of Jaffa, they do explain what Jaffa is. So, by collecting and aligning them, the nature of Jaffa's urban space might become apparent. Each example is explained through diagrams and photographs, with the text laid out in the form of a guidebook. The logic is that a guidebook does not need a conclusion, clear beginning or order. This seems suitable for Jaffa where the scene is of never ending renovation, construction and destruction.

## Le Nouvel Assemblage

*'We no longer believe in a primordial totality that once existed, or in a final totality that awaits us at some future date. We no longer believe in the dull gray outlines of a dreary, colorless dialectic of evolution, aimed at forming a harmonious whole out of heterogeneous bits by rounding off their rough edges. We believe only in totalities that are peripheral. And if we discover such a totality alongside various separate parts, it is a whole of these particular parts but does not totalize them; it is a unity of all those particular parts but does not unify them; rather it is added to them as a new part fabricated separately.'*

An assemblage: *'... like a multiplicity that contains many heterogeneous ends and establishes links, relationships of different kinds. The only thing holding the assemblage together is co-functioning, or in other words symbiosis, "sympathy" in the original sense. What matters are not filiations but alliances and alloys, not inheritance and descent but contagion and epidemics...An assemblage comprises two segments, one of content and the other of expression. On the one hand it is a mechanical assemblage of bodies, of actions and passions, an intermingling of bodies reacting to one another, on the other hand it is a collective assemblage of enunciation, of acts and statements, of incorporeal transformations attributed to bodies. Then on a vertical axis, the assemblage has both territorial sides, or reterritorialized sides, which stabilize it, and cutting edges of deterritorialization, which carry it away.'* (Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, *The Anti-Oedipus*)

A crucial question confronting any serious attempt to think about architecture history is the nature of the historical actors that are considered legitimate in a given architecture. We can include human beings as actors, either as rational decision-makers (as in micro-economics) or as phenomenological subjects (as in micro-sociology).

But if we wish to go beyond this we need a proper conceptualisation of social wholes.







Architecture developed knowledge through forms of abstraction-tools that separate the essential from the concrete.

*'The concept of type thus became the basis of architecture, a fact attested to both by practice and by theory.'* (Aldo Rossi). By the definition dated to the nineteenth century, made by Quatrenere de Quincy, A type presents less the image of a thing to copy or imitate completely, than the idea of an element which must itself serve as a rule for a model. By the beginning of the 20th century, the modern movement used the idea of types as models for the standardisation of norms, functions and manufacturing techniques. All typologies describe the essence of the object in order to explain its identity. Without these fundamental features, an object would not be what it is.

The problem of typological thinking is that it denies any morphogenetic process. It rather defines timeless categories.

*'[for the typologist there] are limited number of fixed, unchangeable "ideas" underlying the observed variability [in nature], with the eidos (idea) being the only thing that is fixed and real, while the observed variability has no more reality than the shadows of an object on a cave wall...*

*[In contrast] the populationist stresses the uniqueness of everything in the organic world. All organisms and organic phenomena are composed of unique features and can be described collectively only in statistical terms, individuals, or any kind of organic entities, form populations of which we can determine the arithmetic mean and the statistics of variation.*

*Averages are merely statistical abstractions, only the individuals of which the populations are composed have reality. The ultimate conclusions of the population thinker and the typologist are precisely the opposite; for the typologist the type (eidos) is real and the variation an illusion, while for populationist, the type (the average) is an ab-straction and only variation is real. No two ways of looking at nature could be more different.'*

Ernst Mayer (one of the creators of the modern synthesis of evolution and genetics)

## POLLY HUDSON

## Microspatial building attribute data and its role in characterisation and identifying value in older stock

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Many cities today face significant challenges in terms of population growth, pressure on resources, stringent targets for carbon reduction and an increasingly competitive climate to attract international interest and investment. Those whose stock is attractive, diverse and unique are likely to be at a significant advantage<sup>1</sup>. Though the socio-cultural and economic value of designated historic assets is widely recognised, the role that non-designated, older stock, has to play in providing context for these assets, and in contributing towards successful and sustainable cities, is less well researched. The *2011 Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation* advocates a landscape approach to urban heritage whereby designation overcomes notions of 'monument' to understand the historic value of cities as the collective result of urban processes. It addresses the extended built fabric in its natural and manmade context and calls for a set of tools that will enable informed planning and policy-making. Towards the development of such tools, the role of building survey data is of core significance and relates to various levels of the HUL Approach: from knowledge and planning for socio-economic and environmental sustainability, to civic engagement and community-led urbanism.

Landscape characterisation already provides a powerful framework for the systematic analysis of urban landscapes, their character and evolution.<sup>2</sup> Today new technologies and open data initiatives offer opportunities to enrich urban characterisation databases and to increase quantitative analysis in this field.

In 1961 the urbanist and activist Jane Jacobs argued that: '*Cities need old buildings so badly it is impossible for vigorous streets and districts to grow without them*'.<sup>3</sup>

In 2014 age diversity, median age and size, for ten million buildings in fifty US cities, were correlated against forty economic, social, cultural and environmental metrics. The result was described by The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) which carried out the work as '*the most complete empirical validation to date of Jacobs' long-respected, but largely untested hypothesis: That neighbourhoods containing a mix of older, smaller buildings of diverse age support greater levels of positive economic and social activity than areas dominated by newer, larger buildings*'<sup>4</sup>.

The NTHP study was made possible in large part through the availability of citywide building attribute data, originally developed for property tax purposes. Since 2013 this type of, often previously charged for, data has been released by a growing number of cities, generating a stunning range of visualisations online.<sup>5</sup>

In the UK, fragmentation, incompleteness, and the sector specific nature of building data, have, as in many European countries, severely hampered our understanding of the composition and dynamic behaviour of urban building stocks<sup>6</sup>. Despite comprehensive, detailed information, on the use, age and form of every taxable building, being held by the UK government<sup>7</sup>, access to these data (as with building footprints which are free in many countries and necessary for analysis and visualisation) is heavily restricted even to academia. As a result the current gulf between those cities able to undertake micro urban analysis at a city wide scale and those that cannot is likely to widen.

Demand for detailed attribute data is also being driven by the energy sector for monitoring and analysis purposes, and in response to the paradigm shift within the European construction industry away from new build towards adaptation. This has led to a growth in energy related research, mainly within Northern Europe, into composition, behaviour of, and embedded value within, national stocks<sup>8</sup>.

Over the next thirty years a significant amount of demolition will occur within the UK, though information on demolition is sparse. No annual figures for non-domestic losses are produced; spatially referenced attribute data are not available for domestic demolitions, and few UK studies outside conservation focus on the socio-cultural and economic impact of building loss<sup>9</sup>. Since 2014 research has been undertaken at the Bartlett Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis (CASA) into rates of demolition in London and their impact on building age diversity for which information on building age, land use, building type and designation status/demolition control both for present and historical stock is required. Owing to access issues, data was manually collected from scratch over an 18-month period for 21,542 contiguous building polygons within inner London, covering over 4 million m<sup>2</sup> of

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1786 road network in London's West End with surviving pre 1786 Camden stock shown in dark grey. Network data courtesy Kiril Stanilov. Stock data extracted from CASA's Camden building age database. Building footprints courtesy Ordnance Survey MasterMap 2015.

floor space. This enabled us to explore for the first time, albeit in a limited area, the precise spatial distribution, and frequency, of buildings of a particular age, size, form and use; change of use within buildings types; homogeneity of building age in relation to size and land ownership, and the relationship between diversity of building age and age of roads on which they are built. Vectorised historical maps were also used to assess percentage loss of stock in central Camden over 100, 50 and 5 year timespans from 2014, with findings of relevance to those working in conservation, planning and housing as well to energy and waste.

The proven ability of microspatial building attribute data to provide rapid insights into urban stocks has led to the development the 'Colouring London' data platform, a Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) prototype enabling the crowdsourcing, collation, visualisation, and download, of building attribute data. Designed by CASA in collaboration with Ordnance Survey and the Greater London Authority, and funded by Historic England, the project will be launched in 2018 with uploads mainly anticipated from local conservation and historical research groups. Relevant to many sectors it will also celebrate the collective knowledge of the community, the diversity and uniqueness of the city and place the historic fabric at the heart of future analysis and debate.

<sup>1</sup> Licciardi, G., Amirtahmasebi, R., 2012. *Economics of Uniqueness*, 20–28. [pdf] World Bank. Available at: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNET/Resources/Economics\\_of\\_Uniqueness.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNET/Resources/Economics_of_Uniqueness.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/using-historic-landscape-characterisation/using-historic-landscape-characterisation2004.pdf/>

<sup>3</sup> Jacobs, J. 1961. *The Death and Life of Great American cities*, 18. Vintage Books 1992.

<sup>4</sup> National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Green Lab, 2014. 'Older, Smaller, Better. Measuring how the character of buildings and blocks influences urban vitality'.

<sup>5</sup> See <http://www.50northspatial.org/building-age-maps/> and <https://www.wired.com/2013/10/building-ages-map-gallery/>

<sup>6</sup> Kohler, N., Hassler, U., 2002. 'The Building Stock as a research object', *Building research & Information*, 30 :4, 226–236

<sup>7</sup> <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/voa-council-tax--addresses-characteristics-and-attributes-of-properties>

<sup>8</sup> Kohler, N., Steadman, P., Hassler, U., 2009. 'Research on the building stock and its applications', *Building research & Information*, 37 :6, 449–454.

<sup>9</sup> Power, A. (2008). 'Does demolition or refurbishment of old and inefficient homes help to increase our environmental, social and economic viability?' *Energy Policy*, 36, 4487–4501. doi:10.1016/j.enpol.2008.09.022



**FLORA ROUMPANI**  
**POLLY HUDSON**  
**ANDREW-HUDSON SMITH**

## The use of historical data in procedural modeling

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This paper discusses the use of procedural modeling for the development of flexible urban 3D models of urban areas and, by extension, historic stock. It suggests the potential contribution of digital tools in creating new, more accurate, ways of visualising and understanding the urban past, recording the present and informing the futures of cities. As such, the application of procedural modeling in the context of historical urban landscapes provides the means to ensure sustainable futures for urban heritage.

Recent years have witnessed the emergence of new technologies that have changed the way we perceive and study urban space. Social networks, mobile communication technology, sensors, crowd-sourcing and several other systems have introduced new tools for analysis and communication. At the same time, they have provided useful techniques for a better understanding of the urban environment. A good example refers to the emerging science of 'big data' which allowed researchers to study urban space at both micro and macro levels, leading to an increasing interest in spatial analysis and related techniques.



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These developments, along with the increasing availability of open data, have become a powerful tool for distributing spatial information worldwide and open up new opportunities for the professionals of the built environment to re-evaluate current methods and explore new techniques which provide a better insight into the form of the city. As such, newly developed datasets of the built environment including information on building age, building age, land uses and road networks reveal historical patterns of the city that were invisible before. Such information can shed light to the current building and urban conservation methods and provide a guide for future developments. CASA's 'The London Evolution Animation' (LEA), created for 'The Almost Lost' exhibition at Wellington Arch (English Heritage), moves in this direction by gathering historical data from the Romans times until today and giving a holistic view of the city's evolution. Recent work by Polly Hudson, has enabled the mapping of microspatial data for approximately 20,000 buildings in London revealing clusters of historical buildings and patterns of developed areas, providing a unique analytical toolkit for the city's historical wealth.

This increasing availability of distributed open spatial data allows for notions of the city, planning and urbanism, to hold an important place in the current media-hype, leading many researchers and companies to develop their interest in relevant applications and bring these ideas closer to the public. As such, detailed 3D digital models and applications which represent cities augmented with information, have introduced new ways of exploring and visualising the built environment.

Characteristic examples include applications such as City Engine which uses procedural modeling at its core. Procedural modeling is a tool that enables rapid development of dynamic 3D environments and urban analysis on a 3D level, and allows for the development of geometries using a set of rules, making possible the generation of entire cities' simulations with a click of a mouse. These new software applications have facilitated the use of digital environments for testing the consequences of physical planning policies on the current and future form of cities, allowing multiple levels of simulations, and have become a powerful tool for distributing and communicating spatial information worldwide.

Over the past year, we have combined information on historical building regulatory frameworks and building age data to create procedural models of 19th century streets. Initial tests have demonstrated that highly detailed models can be generated, reproducing not only accurate building morphologies, but also façades and potentially interior details as well, by using only age, footprint and building regulation data. Different typologies can be modeled from different periods of London's stock. These have a wide range of potential applications, and could be used to show, rapidly and at low cost, planning implications for implementing, for example, specific retrofit methods for particular types of historic stock or worst case scenarios for areas prior to new height precedents being introduced to them. The models have applications also for energy consumption, urban heat, and indoor pollution analysis, where accurate building geometries on which to base calculations, are required.

Imported data can be translated to generate procedurally generated shapes with semantic information, using statistical methods. In this scenario, the road network from Open Street Maps is being used to generate street width and pavements, and an integrated skeleton subdivision algorithm for the plots. It is possible to then calculate the minimum, maximum and average area, length and width of shapes and embed this information into procedural rules. To test this hypothesis, we generated the form of the block using only the road network as line data, the skeleton subdivision algorithm and a custom made script to derive statistics from the area in Camden.

The use of historical data in procedural modeling has significant implications for 3D city modeling, planning, energy and conservation. It also allows for greater experimentation in the reconstruction of urban areas of the past, increasing our understanding of the stock's dynamic behaviour and the long term impact of the presence or loss of specific buildings. It highlights through evidence the importance of historical knowledge in developing sustainable planning policies for the future.

DENNIS RODWELL

## The Historic Urban Landscape and the geography of urban heritage

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The concept of integrated conservation was promoted into the lexicon of the conservation movement in European Architectural Heritage Year. The Council of Europe's 1975 *European Charter of the Architectural Heritage* recognised that the future of the architectural heritage depends on its appreciation by citizens and the weight attached to it within the framework of urban and regional planning.

In the decades since, the focus on terminology such as 'historic or cultural interest', especially as defined and articulated by specialists, coupled with neglect of the multiple values that are attributed to the architectural heritage by citizens beyond purely cultural ones, and a serious under-estimation of the potential roles of culture and heritage – in their widest material and immaterial sense – to influence the raft of factors that determine political and professional attitudes to urban and regional planning, have seriously limited the achievement of *integrated conservation*. In the architectural and urban sense, *conservation* remains a minority interest, *development* and *conservation* are perceived as polar opposites, disconnection with global agendas of environmental *conservation* and *sustainability* is all but absolute, and the essential human factor has barely been taken into account. Notwithstanding the commonality of the 1972 *UNESCO World Heritage Convention* and contemporaneous 1972 *UNESCO Recommendation*, ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) and the IUCN (the



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International Union for Conservation of Nature) effectively operate in a parallel universe.

The most important failure has been to position the spectrum of values of urban heritage – which may be summarised as community, resource, usefulness, and cultural (broadly defined) – within the mainstream of urban planning policy and practice. This is a province dominated on a professional level by the broad discipline of geography, in which the urban geographer is the essential ally for a constructive partnership. The heritage sector has long needed to open itself out and achieve reciprocity with multiple ‘external’ partners. Recent reflections, including the UNESCO *Historic Urban Landscape* initiative, have sought to address this, but from the predominant starting point of cultural heritage and often without engagement with key potential partners.

This paper will address the mainstreaming urban heritage. It will position the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape relative to broader concepts and notions, including those set out in two co-authored articles, ‘The Geography ...’ and ‘The Governance of Urban Heritage’.<sup>1</sup> It will discuss essential techniques of moderation to expand mutual understanding of the relationship between urban heritage and core societal and environmental agendas of our time, from identity and well-being through the United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Additionally, it will expand current perceptions of the remit of the 2011 UNESCO *Recommendation* from delineated ‘historic’ cities to cities worldwide – as the initiative has all along intended.

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<sup>1</sup> Ripp, M. and Rodwell, D., 2015. ‘The Geography of Urban Heritage’, *The Historic Environment: Policy and Practice*, 6 :3, 240–276; Ripp, M. and Rodwell, D., 2016. ‘The Governance of Urban Heritage’, *The Historic Environment: Policy and Practice*, 7 :1, 81–108.

## ANA PEREIRA RODERS

### The Historic Urban Landscape Approach: Why integrated perspectives in heritage management succeed and fail

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Cities are dynamic systems, which keep being transformed to better cope with the modern needs and ambitions of communities and leaders. Cities want to become more sustainable, resilient, smart, green and/or inclusive. To achieve such visions, some cities are chosen to upgrade, others to expand, others to densify, others even to shrink. These choices alone reflect already the prioritization of their decision-makers, as no matter what model of transformation is chosen to further develop a city, cities will always face the conservation of some resources over the depletion and/or neglect of others. By expanding cities, urban resources win over surrounding natural resources. Inversely, by densifying or even by shrinking cities, surrounding natural resources win over urban resources. Even within urban resources, the location of urban renewal in post-war neighborhoods over older areas reveals priorities in age values, styles and historic narratives. Projects of urban renewal leading to gentrification reveal priorities on tangible over intangible heritage. A constant balance or in some cases imbalance between resources and their management, depending on the level of influence and advocacy by its disciplines..





## EPILOGUE

This holistic perspective in heritage management, integrating all resources, was until recently seldom explored, not because different categories of resources did not exist or were not being conserved. It was seldom explored as, for long, urban heritage and other urban resources were managed in disciplinary isolation and in some cases, even in competition, e.g. urban heritage by architects and architectural historians, natural heritage by biologists and archaeological sites by archaeologists and anthropologists. Consequently, today, heritage management in practice still reflects this same disciplinary isolation. There are few exceptions, and cities that are pioneer on their heritage management practices, but often, they get constrained by disciplinary processes, methods and tools. This paper aims to discuss how integrated perspectives in heritage management, as the one set forward by the UNESCO *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* succeed and fail.

**RODNEY HARRISON**

## Looking to the Future of Historic Urban Landscape Research: The View from the AHRC's Future Heritage Strategy

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The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is one of seven British Research Councils and provides approximately £100million of funding annually to support research and postgraduate study in the arts and humanities. *Heritage* has been identified by the AHRC as one of three current priority research areas, alongside *Design* and *Languages*. Over the past few years AHRC has built upon its previous investments and enhanced its work in this area through partnerships with other agencies, targeted calls and collaborations both in the UK and internationally. Examples of this are the AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage Research Programme and AHRC's leading role in the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Heritage and Global Change. AHRC is also involved in the Urban Living Partnership (Co-funded by all 7 Research Councils and Innovate UK) and JPI Urban Europe (eg through the Sustainable Urbanisation Global Initiative (SUGI) Food-Water-Energy Nexus call).

The AHRC has developed a strategy for heritage research involving leadership and support for the continued development of heritage research as a vibrant, innovative, highly collaborative and cross-disciplinary research field. It draws on insights from across the arts and humanities as well as connecting with developments in science, technology and practice, leading to significant wider impacts and benefits both within the heritage sector and beyond.



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In developing the strategy, the following broad and inter-connecting research themes have emerged as key areas for potential further development and opportunities:

VALUES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE – eg: what counts as cultural heritage, how is it chosen, how does this change in increasingly diverse/plural societies, how does it shape identities, how and when are different types of heritage recognised, experienced, embraced, represented or ignored?

CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH HERITAGE – eg: how, why and with what results do people engage with their cultural heritage and why does it matter to them? What new forms of, and opportunities for, engagement with heritage are emerging (e.g. sensory heritage, heritage gamification)?

SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE – eg: are the paradigms of heritage protection that have served us well in the past are equally fit to respond to the challenges of the future? What new paradigms are emerging for managing / governing / making decisions about /engaging/ safeguarding/ adapting our cultural heritage in a rapidly changing world?

INNOVATIVE USE AND RE-USE OF HERITAGE – eg: how can heritage be used as a resource for cultural, social and economic wellbeing beyond tourism and conservation? How can we support innovative use of tangible and intangible heritage, heritage skills (e.g. crafts) and heritage research?

INTANGIBLE, EMERGING, HIDDEN AND CONTESTED HERITAGES – eg: how might emerging forms of future heritage be identified more effectively? How might intangible heritages be more sustainably conserved and exploited in the future? How can arts and humanities research contribute to processes which uncover 'hidden' heritages, rediscover 'lost' heritages?

CHANGING HERITAGE ECONOMIES – eg: how can research further enrich heritage experiences and encounters and enhance the contribution of heritage to the growth of the experience economy? How can we better realise the potential for inter-disciplinary and collaborative heritage research to inspire creativity and innovation which contributes to the creative economy?

One important aspect of my role as leadership fellow is in building connections between heritage and the new Global Challenges Research Fund in areas such as international development, urban living and conflict. Similarly, issues relating to heritage and identity within the context of Brexit, the European Migrant Crisis and the protection and sustainable development of natural and cultural heritage in view of global climatic changes require urgent, challenge led research which explores innovative approaches to interlinked questions of political, economic, ecological and social concern. How to coordinate national and international research driven approaches to such questions remains a key question for urban heritage research over the coming decade.

## POSTER FORUM



**BOJANA BOJANIĆ OBAD ŠĆITAROCI  
TAMARA MARIĆ**

## **Urbanscape Emanation in the heritage layers of the urbanarchipelago**

Keywords:

*The city of Split, Urbanscape Emanation, Heritagescape*

The aim of this research is to contribute to the understanding of how heritage sites are conceptualised and adjusted to the transformations in contemporary urban situations. The idea is to point out connected values which could be the basis for integral planning and future networking in a more balanced system. To achieve this, numerous studies and student projects were gathered around the city of Split in Croatian Adriatic region of Dalmatia, which deal with planning proposals for the future of areas with urban heritage, by using the method of 'Urbanscape Emanation'. Those projects are mapped on macro scale in relation to the three UNESCO cultural heritage protected sites.

Urbanscape Emanation exposes space impressions – modification of insights and examines the addition of time and structure within space. The associative features of urban heritage and landscape emphasise a subjective experience that is an approach which should be treated as equivalent to an objective approach based on observation and analysis; in raising awareness of the values of both every day and exceptional landscapes through personal and collective memory, and finally, in raising awareness and responsibility within human communities about the landscapes and heritage they are surrounded with.

Heritage Urbanscape, the same as culture, is a process and it is expressed in multitudinous forms. We can perceive it by focusing on the tension between the temporary and the permanent, between the planned and the experiential. Urbanscape is explored as a 'lifescape', not a scene to view or measure but a world to live in with all its meanings and both visible and invisible components. The inhabitants, and even the visitors, are a part of the landscape and the ongoing process where various elements intertwine, between past and future.

To conclude, the lifescape incorporates heritage urbanscape and historic-iconic landscape, which is enjoyed and perceived as a heritagescape. Planning in these areas should be integral and multi-scaled, which means beyond administrative boundaries.

**VINCENZO PAOLO BAGNATO**

## **Design innovation in archaeological contexts: The construction of the 'limit' as a synthesis between ethics and semiotics in new architectures**

Keywords:

*Archaeology and architecture, cultural context, design innovation, design ethics, contemporary architecture*

The interest for archaeological ruins arises periodically in the course of history and it expresses itself through a continuous alternating of attitude towards the 'ancient': approaching and moving away, memory and forgetfulness, continuity and discontinuity; a condition that makes the 'care for the ruins' a distinguishing feature in the Western-Mediterranean culture and an essential action that belongs to our identity. Nowadays is possible to see that the desire of having knowledge of the past is growing up in society but frequently the way of answering to this requirement is made of distorted devices of historical remembrance that if on one hand they demonstrate the socio-cultural momentous of the 'ancient', on the other hand they denounce a new problem in the relationship between archaeology and architecture: the spectacular nature of the archaeological ruins and their mass consumption. In this situation, is necessary to know what does this 'take care of' mean and how architectural discipline and research can help to answer to this question, beginning from the contemporary socio-cultural conditions.

The subject of this essay is the analysis of the relationships between archaeological ruins and project of architecture in their complex implications on the construction of contemporary landscape. Beginning with the definition of 'significance' and 'value' for the ruins, the thesis investigates the reasons, needs and standards of interventions in archaeological contexts, with relation to the sites' extent and to the variable cultural factors of the contemporary society and environment.

THEODORA PAPAMICHAIL / ANA PERIĆ

## An excursion into the cultural landscape along the Peloponnesian railways

Keywords:

*Cultural landscape, rail reactivation, tourism, participatory planning, sustainable regional development*

The romantic and bucolic vision of the European philosophical, literary and artistic movements of the 18th century took place in Arcadia, the very heart of the Greek peninsula of Peloponnese. This is not by accident as Peloponnese synthesises a unique spatial entity of landscapes of exceptional natural beauty, significant archaeological and historical sites, monuments, outstanding cultural events, and, most importantly, high-quality agricultural products for all kinds of tourists and travellers. In addition to this, the railway network in Peloponnese had been considered a key driver of economic and spatial development of the peninsula since 1882. However, due to the socioeconomic crisis in Greece, most of the network was closed down in 2011. Hence, two perspectives towards the railway network reactivation arise: 1) the connection between the core cultural sites, and 2) the proposal for the Peloponnesian Railways to be considered a UNESCO world heritage site. More precisely, addressing the issue of the Peloponnesian Railways to the UNESCO could serve as an instrument for the protection of cultural identity and dignity of local communities along with the socioeconomic rehabilitation of the area. The Albula/Bernina Lines of the Rhaetian Railways in Switzerland is seen as a valuable example from which the lessons for the Greek context can be learnt. Such a comparison was a focus of the 'Train, Tourism and Regional Development' symposium that gathered both Swiss and Greek experts, clearly showing that the buffer zone in the 'distant' area encloses the entire vista of the cultural landscape. Additionally, natural landscapes, traditional settlements and historical city centres could be considered a part of the heritage site. As this initiative is consistent with the concept of participatory planning providing future dynamic alliances between various actors for the reactivation of the Peloponnesian railways, the tourist and railway development in Peloponnese arises as a key prerequisite for setting the guidelines for sustainable regional development.

FRANCESCA GILIBERTO

## Assessing urban management policies: Florence as a case study

Keywords:

*Historic Urban Landscape Approach, urban conservation and management, assessment framework, Florence, management practice and policy*

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 represent one of the most recent international contributions in the identification of a new 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.

In this context, this poster proposes a way to develop a critical assessment of local urban management strategies in order to evaluate if the new paradigm's principles have been already incorporated into local policies and how. With this objective, it presents an assessment framework developed by the author that allows evaluating and comparing different kind and levels of regulatory and planning tools involved in the urban management system. It shows its application on the case study of Florence (Italy), providing also a critical analysis of its urban management system in relation to the broader international discourse on urban heritage conservation and management. The same assessment framework can be also used to evaluate and compare urban management systems of different cities and the research findings could be used by national and local governments to revise their current urban management policies in line with the contemporary international discourse.

JULIA REY PÉREZ

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

Keywords:

*Interdisciplinarity, municipal structure, citizen participation, academy*

In 2014 the project 'Reassessment of the cultural and natural heritage of the city of Cuenca, based on the sustainable development strategies backed by the Historic Urban Landscape Approach' (PUH\_C for its acronym in Spanish) was started thanks to the financing of the Research Direction of the University of Cuenca (DIUC for its acronym in Spanish). The aim of the project is to implement the Recommendation on the basis of the six steps proposed by UNESCO in its guidance document. The research has verified that from the Academy it is possible to carry out Step 1, which consists of *mapping resources natural, cultural and human*. With a methodology supported by an interdisciplinary team, the following studies were developed at different scales: territorial study involved the geomorphological, environmental, normative, historical-cartographic, density of occupation and use analysis, the patrimonial study considered the anthropological, archaeological, economic activities and architectural typologies analysis. Finally, perceptual studies were carried out, where image review and particularly the citizen participation provided an important amount of information for the identification of patrimonial values (both natural and cultural) and for Step 3, which consists of *assessing vulnerability* to change and development.

The process of returning information to the community, which took place in the event called 'Visionary Conference', allowed technicians of the Municipality, researchers, and most importantly, those citizens who had previously participated in the identification of values to sit at the same tables. This process, which lasted two days, allowed us to develop Point 2 of '*reaching consensus on what to protect: values and attributes*', and even Point 4 which consists of '*integrating the above in urban development framework*' and Point 5, '*prioritizing actions for conservation and development*'. However, the reality of the project has not progressed any further, since it is the Municipality that has to find a way to execute the project proposal and develop Point 6 which consists of '*establishing local partnerships and management frameworks*'. It is also up to the Municipality to define a working team within the municipal structure so that the application of the Recommendation is not considered as a specific issue, but as a process to be adopted in the evolution of the city of Cuenca itself.

MARÍA EUGENIA SIGUENCIA A.

## Beyond-buildings management in Ecuador and the world under the HUL based approach

Keywords:

*HUL approach, diversity, HUL practices, urban scope*

On the basis of the importance of the UNESCO *Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes* (HUL) in 2011, the need to implement efficient tools to ensure urban conservation has stated is nowadays a crucial matter on the heritage conservation agenda. Since the appreciation of values has shifted within the last decades, from singular objects or monuments to socioeconomic and environmental values inherent in historic cities, their holistic understanding and tangible and intangible cultural heritage aspects is pursued through the HUL notion.

Cities where values are recognised and have benefited from this fact, are also increasingly facing threats due to the multiple problematic related to their historic areas. They play the role of drivers of economic growth, but are targets of development pressures as well. Cities around the world are examples of fast urban growth and at the same time are increasingly spotting both tangible and intangible values on their territories. Cuenca in Ecuador, after 17 years of being part of the World Heritage List, manifests and example of rapid urban growth during the last half of the last century and currently a constant focus of internal and external forces.

Efforts have been developed in order to provide the city with management tools, and on this occasion the methodology of an academic-driven research project is compared to experiences in cities where the HUL-based approach was considered as a starting point. The steps developed in Cuenca aim to study the city on its broad territorial dimension and with citizen participation, being an attempt to understand the city under the HUL Approach. Different methodologies applied in other territories, show how cities manage change in different socioeconomic contexts and how the experience of Cuenca can benefit from others or vice versa.

MANAL GINZARLY

## Addressing the interplay between preferences and the picturesque in Historic Urban Landscape assessment

Keywords:

*HUL, cultural heritage, landscape preference, social media*

The HUL recommendation approaches the city as a living heritage, as a physical and a mental entity in which the different cultural values embedded in the special, well preserved, every day, as well as degraded urban areas are essential parts of the city's sense of place and people's identity and cultural heritage. In this context, the interpretation of cultural heritage should go beyond the historical layers of the city to also include the interaction between people and their environment, and the resulting subjective interpretations of the landscape. Our research compares two methods on landscape perception assessment taking Tripoli in North Lebanon as a case study. The first is a traditional method that assesses landscape preferences through on-site questionnaires that mainly relies on preference scores given to a set of photographs. The second is an innovative method that relies on the analysis of social media data, including photos, texts, and georeferenced locations published on Flickr. The comparison between both methods reveals critical differences in results. For instance, the photo that ranked last in the survey is the most posted photo on social media, and the photo that was chosen by the interviewee as the most representative of the city was posted only once by one photographer on social media. This outcome is very interesting especially since the survey analysis shows that people were judging the quality of the place and not the quality of the photo. The comparison of results issued from both methods does not only provide additional knowledge in the interpretation of the integrity and visual attractiveness of the landscape, but it also reveals deeper meanings that are related to the social, economic, and even sectarian composition of the city communicating its complexity, unique diversity, and most importantly its common heritage.

ANU SINGH / TEJASI GADKARI

## UNESCO World Heritage in lieu of Authoritarian Modernism of Le Corbusier

Keywords:

*Urban composition, global influence, modern heritage, condition mapping*

PREAMBLE: Le Corbusier's creations today, near the testimony of World Heritage. On 17 July 2016, at 40th World Heritage Conference in Istanbul, Turkey the seventeen enlisted properties from seven participating nations acquired World Heritage status.<sup>1</sup> The transnational serial nomination includes – Germany, Argentina, Belgium, France, India<sup>2</sup>, Japan and Switzerland. His creations spread over humanity like 'prayer beads of the same thread'.

INTRODUCTION: Le Corbusier's philosophy was devoid of exuberant decorative craft. He contested machine aesthetics. His design principles of – *Five Points in Architecture*<sup>i</sup>, *Purism*<sup>ii</sup>, *Brutalism*<sup>iii</sup>, *Cubism*<sup>iv</sup> had been debated at the advent of Modernism. His structures of *Dom-ino*<sup>v</sup> endorsed free plan & free façade of uncompromising form manifestations. The architectural features of *Be'ton Brut*<sup>vi</sup>, *Brise-Soleil*<sup>vii</sup>, *Ondulatoire*<sup>viii</sup>, *Modulor*<sup>ix</sup> were original. His architecture was authoritarian. It casts a spell – a poetic aura around the proximate periphery. It dictates immediate attention. His creations advocated interchange of human values and held Global influence. The qualified properties were nominated under criteria (ii) & (vi) of UNESCO Heritage OUV's.<sup>3</sup>

CONTENT: The Capitol Complex, was an important nominated property of three edifices & four monuments. All the enlisted properties evoke integrity and a stamp imprint of Le Corbusier strongly engraved on each inscription. The interior spatial order and exterior aesthetic envelop joins hand to qualify the justification.<sup>4</sup>

CONDITION MAPPING: Heritage needs special attention for conservation of buildings. The Capitol Complex is exceptional being a living heritage. The interior and the exterior of Assembly, Secretariat and High Court demonstrate destruction of authentic architectural character.<sup>5, 6</sup>

INFERENCES:

- *Incomplete Urban Composition*: The Governor Palace is a building in absentia at urban scale.
- *Structural Conservation*: There is a dire need for structural conservation of built components.
- *Original Landscape*: The landscape needs revitalization as per sketches and drawings of Le Corbusier.
- *Conservation*: The UNESCO heritage tag had demanded national and international body conserving Le Corbusier's architecture to be on the board.



## STUDENTS FORUM

### EXHIBITION

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<sup>i</sup> The concept of Le Corbusier's school of thought – Pilotis, Free Plan, Free Façade, Roof Garden & Ribbon windows.

<sup>ii</sup> An early 20th-century artistic style and movement founded by Le Corbusier and the French painter Amédée Ozenfant (1886–1966) and emphasizing purity of geometric form.

<sup>iii</sup> Brutalism is a style with an emphasis on materials, textures and construction, producing architecture as seen in the work of Le Corbusier from the late 1940s depicted in façade of the Unite de Habitation & Secretariat, Chandigarh.

<sup>iv</sup> Early 20th Cen. Avant-grade art movement. It is first abstract style of art.

<sup>v</sup> Dom-ino House is an open floor plan structure designed by noted architect Le Corbusier in 1914–1915.

<sup>vi</sup> Be'ton – Brut: The term originated from the French word 'raw'. It was used by Le Corbusier for unfinished concrete surfaces.

<sup>vii</sup> The architectural feature of a building usually applied on the external façade to reduce heat gain & cut direct Sun.

<sup>viii</sup> Undulating glazing on *Modulor* spacing in concrete.

<sup>xi</sup> An anthropometric scale of proportions by Le Corbusier.

<sup>1</sup> *The Tribune*, July 17, 2016. 'Chandigarh's Capitol Complex is UNESCO World Heritage site'. News Paper Article.

<sup>2</sup> India submitted Dossier by Chandigarh Administration, October 2015. Trans. 'Serial Nomination – The Architectural works of Le Corbusier'. Government Document.

<sup>3</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris, WHC 13/01, July 2013, 20–21.

<sup>4</sup> Baker, G. H., 1996, *Le Corbusier – An Analysis of Form*. London: Van Nostrand Reinhold; Curtis, W. J. R., 1986. *Le Corbusier Ideas & Forms*, 193. Phaidon Press.

<sup>5</sup> Poster Image Source: [www.fondationlecorbusier.fr](http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr)

<sup>6</sup> Drawings: Chandigarh College of Architecture & Chandigarh Administration.

## **E-merging Design Research, MSc Spatial Design: Architecture and Cities**

**SOPHIA PSARRA**, MSc SDAC Course Director and EDR Module Leader

Tutors: **KIMON-VINCENT KRENZ, FANI KOSTOUROU, FALLI PALAIOLOGOU**

Exhibition artwork by the EDR students:

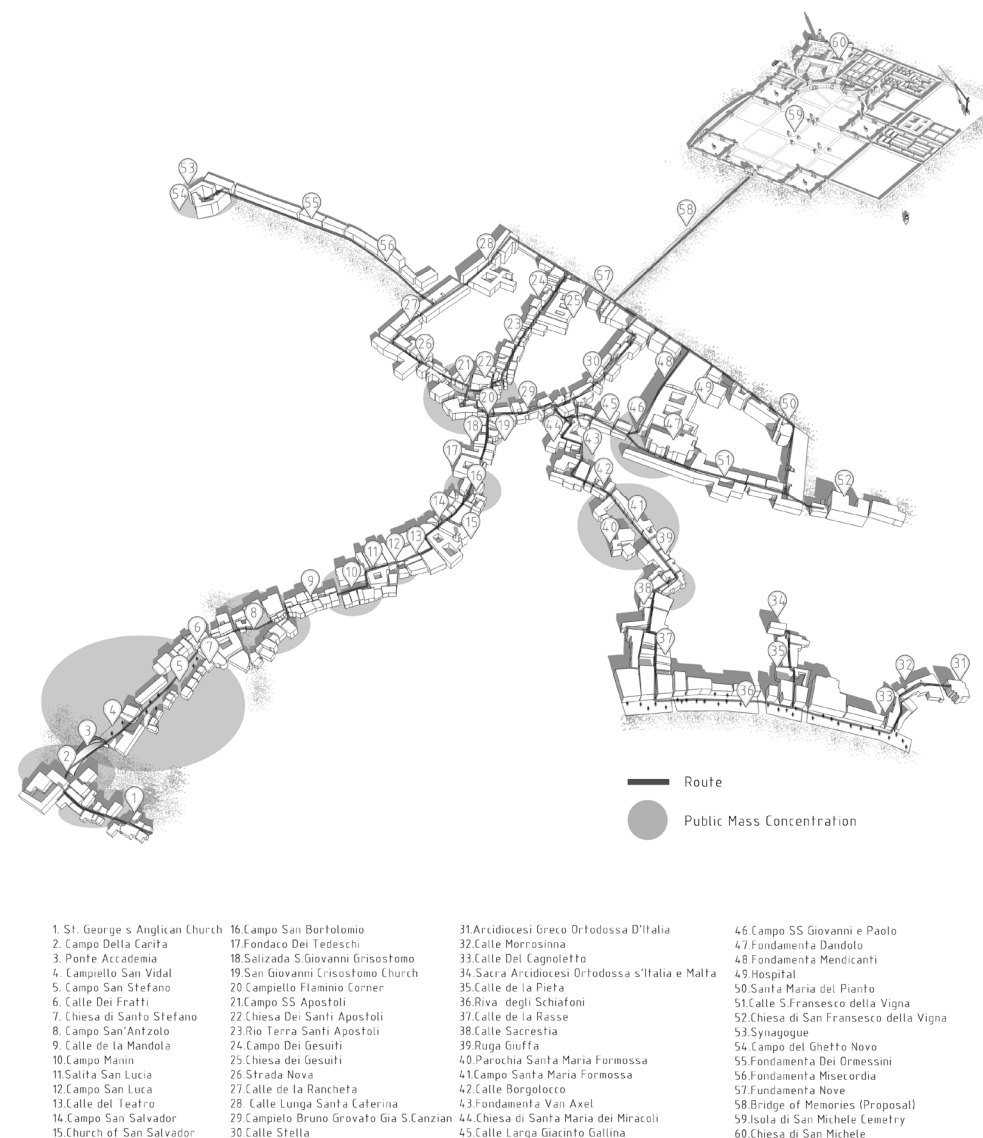
Aikaterini Gatou, Negar Ebrahimi, Lorena Espaillat Bencosme, Mian Ji, Aikaterini Karadima, Zi Lin, Leyre Mauleon Perez, Soprat Pak Samay, Michail Polyzos, Eftychios Savvidis, Muhammad Tawakal, Katelyn Troutman, Ting Wang, Mimi Zhang.

## PROJECT SUMMARY - 'VENICE UNMASKED'

Venice is an exceptional case in the history of urban creativity, continuity and change. Rising as an archipelago in the most unimaginable setting, it became a maritime power and a unique urban achievement over the years. Even when it begun to lose its power, it continued exerting influence through politics, architecture and the arts in Western Europe.

Considering the city today in the context of other cities, there are many creative metropolises developing astonishing innovations. In contrast, Venice fell into decline, serving romantic nostalgia at the time of industrialisation, and mass tourism at the period of intense globalisation. The city has retained its boundaries, urban form and built heritage since the Renaissance and medieval times. But in striking contrast to the permanence of its physical fabric, it has altered its urban functions, due to climatic change, the decline of population and the replacement of productive industries with the tourist economy. Yet, in spite of the almost permanent uncertainty over its integrity and survival, Venice still has lessons for other cities as a resilient urban environment.

The studio explores Venice as a prototypical city that may hold unique answers to the ancient narrative of utopia. It pursues an uncompromising investigation, suggesting that deep down, the rapid processes of urban development happening around our big cities share many of the motivations for survival, shelter and trade that brought Venice into existence. Rather than seeing Venice and these places as problems to be solved, we need to better understand how urban complexity evolved from the unpromising origins in the Venetian lagoon to a 'model city' of 1000 years; how to foster imagination and innovation; how to activate tangible and intangible dimensions of cultural heritage; how Venice can adapt and sustain itself over time. How we think of Venice in the *Long Now*.<sup>1</sup> How we can design not simply with forms but also with practices and actions. For architects, planners or anyone interested in better buildings and cities, these questions concern the interaction of the urban places collectively created by people with conscious design and the individual imagination. The studio is an attempt to release the generative capacity of Venice to inform potential other 'Venices' for the future.



<sup>1</sup> The Long Now: <http://longnow.org>

## Design Practice for Historic Environments, MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments

**EDWARD DENISON**, MAHUE Course Director

**HANNAH CORLETT**, Design Practice for Historic Environments Module Leader

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Exhibition artwork by the MAHUE students:

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## PROJECT SUMMARY - 'URBAN COLONISATION'

Urban colonisation as a phenomena is familiar: economic and social groups discovering undervalued existing buildings, structures, and neighbourhoods, transforming their character and reprogramming their use – it is in part the narrative of cities themselves.

Importantly, this regeneration, reevaluation, and reinterpretation of existing fabric operates across multiple scales: more familiarly as neighbourhoods, but also granularly in, for example, the adaption of architectural ornament. Inherent in the concept of urban colonisation is a temporal aspect: initial forays and footholds, progressive establishment, dominance and regularisation, decline and retreat. The organic metaphor is relevant: far from a tabula rasa, colonisation is the valuation and adaption of existing fabric to the benefit of the newcomer. It is the compost of history on which the colonist relies.

Agents of colonisation are multitudinous and evolving: demographic groupings, socio-economic alliances, concentrations of expertise/specialisms as trades/professions, ethnic groupings, machineries of capital expansion, or government departments controlling such matters as land and education policy. Implicit in the agent dynamics of colonisation is the concept of community: group ethos, identity, and ambition. Communities colonise places and objects to expand or travel: the community, as an organism, looks for sustenance and growth. Writ large, an aspect of the concept of the city as organism is as a field of operation for competing and collaborating multitudes.

An essential aspect of the result of colonisation is the establishment of structures. These might begin culturally but result and register in the physical manipulation of urban and architectural fabric. Student intervention on the level of these manipulations – enjoining, extending, and elaborating them – is the subject of the present research.

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## BIOGRAPHIES

### SUSANA ALVES

Susana Alves is an Environmental Psychologist whose research examines how landscapes can be used to promote people's health and psychological wellbeing. Dr. Alves' research has focused on older adults, retired migrants, and urban residents. Her research has addressed quality-of-life issues in neighbourhood outdoor spaces and institutional settings for the elderly where she has assessed older adults' landscape perceptions and activities. Current research activities involve: evaluation of residential quality of residents in Istanbul; analysis of affordances in historic urban landscapes and the examination of urban agriculture practices in Istanbul. Dr. Alves has engaged in research and teaching activities in environmental psychology, landscape architecture, and architecture in Brazil, US, UK, and Turkey. She is currently working as an assistant professor in the department of Architecture at the Okan Üniversitesi in Istanbul, Turkey.

### FRANCESCO BANDARIN

Francesco Bandarin is the UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture. From 2000 to 2010 he was Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and Secretary of the World Heritage Convention. From 2010 to 2014 he served as Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Culture. In October 2015 he was re-appointed in this position until the end of 2017. In 2014, he was appointed President of the Jury of the Venice Architecture Biennale, curated by Rem Koolhaas and President of the Jury of the First Shenzhen Creative Design Award (SCDA). He is President of the Italian Association of Historic Cities (ANCSA), member of the Visiting Committee of the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles and member of the Steering Committee of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture. His recent publications include: *The Historic Urban Landscape: Managing Heritage in an Urban Century*, 2012 and *Reconnecting the City. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and the Future of Urban Heritage*, 2015, both co-authored with Ron van Oers and published by Wiley-Blackwell.

### VINCENZO PAOLO BAGNATO

Vincenzo P. Bagnato (Bari, 1974) is architect by the Faculty of Architecture of Bari (1999), with a thesis on the relationship between architectural design and archaeological heritage. Winner of a grant by the Polytechnic of Bari for research activities abroad (2000), he studies and works in Barcelona where he achieves, at the ETSAB-UPC, the PhD in Architectural Design (2014), strengthening his

interests on the relationship between architectural design and historical contexts. He is Contract Professor of Architectural Technology at the Department of Civil Engineering and Architectural Sciences (DICAR) of the Polytechnic of Bari, member of the Italian Society for Technology of Architecture (SITdA) and member of the Cluster 'Architectural Heritage', external member of the International Research Group in Architecture and Society (GIRAS) based in Barcelona. Besides research and teaching activities, he constantly carries out professional works and applied experimentations within bdfarchitett, an architectural office founded in Bari in 2004.

#### **MAY CASSAR**

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Dr Edward Denison is a Lecturer at The Bartlett School of Architecture (UCL), where he is also Director of the MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments. Over the past two decades he has worked on a range of heritage projects with major international organisations in different global contexts and published numerous books including: *Architecture and the Landscape of Modernity in China before 1949* (Routledge, 2017); *Ultra-Modernism – Architecture and Modernity in Manchuria* (HKUP, 2017); *Luke Him Sau, Architect: China's Missing Modern* (Wiley, 2014); *The Life of the British Home – An Architectural History* (Wiley, 2012); *McMorran & Whitby* (RIBA, 2009); *Modernism in China: Architectural Visions*

and *Revolutions* (Wiley, 2008); *Building Shanghai: The Story of China's Gateway* (Wiley, 2006); and *Asmara – Africa's Secret Modernist City* (Merrell, 2003). In 2016 he and his colleagues in Asmara won the RIBA President's Medal for Research.

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A Gold-medallist from Chandigarh College of Architecture, Tejas Gadkari is a registered member of Council of Architecture, India and Toronto Society of

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Manal Ginzarly is an urban designer graduated from the American University of Beirut. She is currently a PhD candidate at University of Liege, Belgium. Her interests focus on the different natural and socio-cultural processes that incrementally construct the urban landscape spatially and experimentally, and on the effect of rapid transformations resulting from urban design and planning projects, and from existing governance and regulatory system on the spatial configuration and the integrity of the urban landscape. Her inquiry is centered on the role of cultural heritage as an integral component of people's shared identity as well as an enabler for sustainable urban development, and on mechanisms to integrate this understanding into the institutional bodies along with the public sphere of cities in developing countries that are governed by sectarian politics and are characterized by a low socioeconomic status.

#### **RODNEY HARRISON**

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Architect and historian of the Modern Movement, head of conservation dep. of Tel Aviv-Jaffa since 2005 and F.P of the 'white city of Tel-Aviv' UNESCO inscribed WH site. Jeremie heads also the UCLab which is defined as a research lab for HUL approach towards the modern city. Teaching architecture and theory in IIT Technion, Haifa as well as invited professor at international universities, his current work is focused on Post Modernism and the conservation approaches towards the contemporary city.

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Polly Hudson is an ESPRC funded CASA doctoral researcher at the Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis UC. In 2014 she curated the 'Almost Lost' exhibition for English Heritage, which looked at the value of new technologies and visualisation methods for the conservation sector, including urban evolution animations. In the 1990s she designed The Building of Bath Museum; site managed the restoration of Prior Park Mansion (Grade I listed), and founded The Building Exploratory charitable trust as a model for hands-on, community run, built environment centres. She has been a Visiting fellow Centre at the Historic Environment, University of Oxford; an honorary research associate at CASA, and has sat on boards/committees for the Department of Culture Media and Sport, The National Lottery and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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**HENRY OWEN-JOHN**

Henry Owen-John is an archaeologist by profession; after graduating from Birmingham University in 1976, he worked for the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, directing rescue excavations, and helping to develop the Trust's archaeological advisory service to local planning authorities. Henry

became an Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage in 1991, before taking up management positions; from 2004 to 2014 he headed the planning team for north-west England, which advises local planning authorities on proposed changes to significant historic assets and offers grant aid towards heritage at risk. He is currently Head of International Advice at Historic England. This role focuses on advising government and others on how best to meet obligations that flow from international heritage conventions, particularly those adopted by UNESCO. From 2006 to 2016 he served as a Commissioner on the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, of which he was the Vice Chairman from 2012.

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**ANA PERIĆ**

Dr. Ana Perić, architect and urban planner, is engaged in lecturing and research activities at ETH Zurich, Switzerland. Her research interests include urban research methodology, transnational cooperation, collaboration in the planning process, and

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Ana Pereira Roders is currently Associate Professor in Heritage and Sustainability at the Eindhoven University of Technology; and Visiting Professor at the Research Institute on Culture, History and Heritage (CLUE+), in VU Amsterdam. She has a wide range of work experience abroad and interdisciplinary cooperation, spanning the fields of architecture, urban planning, law, environmental management and computer sciences. Her research interest is the dual relation between heritage and sustainability in historic urban landscapes. She seeks to theorise how heritage and its conservation evolve sustainably over time, as well as, how heritage affects the sustainability of its urban context, as a social, economic, environmental and cultural capital. I have a particular interest in integrated assessment and evaluation frameworks to better monitor and strengthen the conservation and use of cultural heritage worldwide. Ana Pereira Roders is the founding co-editor of the Journal Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Emerald. She presented in 2015 at TEDxHamburg 'How cities become resource efficient'.

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Dr. Sophia Psarra is Reader at the Bartlett School of Architecture (UCL). Her work addresses architectural and urban morphology in relation to historic, social, cultural, cognitive and organizational issues. These studies are combined with data of users' activity to explain how organic cities emerge through self-organising process, how buildings are legible and address architectural intentions. A second aspect of her work relates to the relationship between space, narrative and visitor's exploration patterns. Her activities have resulted in creative installations, design projects and publications, (Architecture and Narrative -The Formation of Space and Cultural Meaning, Routledge 2009). She has collaborated with cultural institutions on layout design, exhibition concept and visitors' experience (The Museum of Modern Art, MoMA, New York, The Natural History Museum, London). As a practicing architect, Dr. Psarra was part of a team that won first prizes in international architectural competitions (EUROPAN). Her work was exhibited in Venice Biennale, the George Pompidou Centre, NAI Rotterdam, London, Berlin, Milan and Athens in Europe.

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Flora Roumpani is an MRes graduate and a PhD candidate at the Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis in Bartlett UCL and holds a diploma on Architecture Engineering from the Department of Architecture in the University of Patras. During her studies she worked as a researcher in the Laboratory of Urban and Regional Planning in research projects relating to urban analysis and visualisation. For 4 years, she worked as an architect as part of the urban planning team in Doxiadis Associates, in several projects in Greece and abroad. Research interests include issues concerning the future of the city, virtual environments and urban modelling. Research blog: [www.en-topia.blogspot.co.uk](http://www.en-topia.blogspot.co.uk)

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Julia Rey Pérez holds a PhD in Architecture and works as a professor at the University of Sevilla. Between 2013-2015 she coordinated the HUL research line at the vlirCPM project at the University of Cuenca (Ecuador) and she currently coordinates the HUL research line at Research Group: Architecture, city and contemporary heritage at the University of Seville. Her areas of research and publications are topics related to conservation, intervention and management in cultural heritage at urban level as well as territorial and landscape level, for instance, implementing the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), in several places, like the city of Seville, Guayaquil, Tegucigalpa or Cuenca. She has written several publications on HUL and has lectured at various Latin American Universities in relation to this issue.

#### **MARIA EUGENIA SIGUENCIA AVILA**

Maria Eugenia is a PhD candidate (2014) at the Raymond Lemaire International Center for Conservation RLICC in KU Leuven-Belgium. At RLICC, she formerly developed a Master of Conservation of Monuments and Sites (2012-2014). The link to the vlir-IUC (Institutional University Cooperation programme) between KU Leuven and Universidad de Cuenca in Ecuador, allowed granting her studies. Her research focuses on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, taking as case study the World Heritage City of Cuenca. She has been part of initiatives to better understand the multiple layers shaping the city and how they can be integrated for sustainable management. This has driven opportunities to be part of international



conferences to disseminate the ongoing research and to publish her work. She has experience in topics related to heritage documentation focused on geographic information systems and spatial analysis applied to heritage management at the urban scale.

#### **ANU SINGH**

Ms. Anu Singh is alumnus of Department of Architecture, Guru Nanak Dev University. She was shortlisted for Commonwealth Scholarship 2004 – Canada. Her professional standing has exposure of practice and academics. She has professional experience with S.D.B Consultants Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi and K.T.Ravindran, Architects and Urban Designers, New Delhi. She is presently teaching as Assistant Professor at Chandigarh College of Architecture. She has authored numerous publications in journals and conferences. Her area of expertise is proportion system in traditional temple architecture, Modulor in Modern Architecture and History of Architecture. She was in studio lead of the joint international studio between University of Washington and Chandigarh College of Architecture. The international studio imparted deep insight into the present urban and architectural scenario of the Modernist City Chandigarh.

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Yan SUN is a researcher in the Cultural Heritage Conservation Center, Architectural Design & Research Institute of Tsinghua University, Beijing, China. She holds a PhD in History and Theory of Architecture from Tsinghua University, and a Master of Science in Building Engineering from Politecnico di Milano, Milan, Italy. Her PhD research concentrated on the historic urban landscape approach, aiming to interpret this new concept based on a wider discussion on relevant theoretical traditions and a thorough analysis of the current global trends in landscape and urban conservation. During 2011 and 2015, under the guidance of Professor Lu Zhou, she attended the research of State Natural Sciences Fund about the 'Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China'. The research reviewed the cultural heritage conservation practice of China in the last decade, and analysed the new directions of national conservation principles amendments of other countries. She also worked with the research team of CHCC on the annual observation reports on the World Heritage Committee Sessions since 2013 which are published on the World Heritage Magazine in Chinese and English.

#### **MEDHANIE TEKLEMARIAM**

Medhanie Teklemariam is an urban planner and Coordinator of the Asmara Heritage Project (AHP), which is responsible for preparing Asmara's application for UNESCO for World Heritage listing, and preparation of the Management Plan and Urban Conservation Master Plan. He has 24 years professional experience in a wide range of projects in Eritrea, as well as an advisor to local authorities

and national organisations in the fields of urban planning, housing, infrastructure, heritage conservation, development and strategic planning. In the last ten years, he has been working as project coordinator in key strategic projects which include Asmara Infrastructure Development Study, the National Heritage Programme and the Asmara Heritage Project. He has substantial field experience in East Africa and Europe on various missions in over 20 countries. In 2016 he and his colleagues at the AHP won the RIBA President's Medal for Research.

#### **MATT THOMPSON**

I have worked in archaeology and the heritage sector since the late 1990s and have experience of a wide variety of funding and governance models including local authority museums, independent trusts and national museums. In my current role I am responsible for the management, development and research into the object collections held by English Heritage; these collections span around six millennia of English history from prehistory to the Cold War. My research interests include (but certainly are not limited to) heritage as a consumable 'product' and its impact on identity and the relationship between the archaeological record/museum collections and historic understandings of mobility.

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#### **MIKE TURNER**

Professor Michael Turner is a practicing architect, the UNESCO Chair holder in Urban Design and Conservation Studies at the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem. His research encompasses urban sustainability, heritage, social inclusion and urban spaces contributing many articles and presentations to academic fora and professional meetings. Engaged in activities at UNESCO for over two decades, he is currently special envoy to the World Heritage Centre Director and has accompanied the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape since its inception. He was a contributor to the UNESCO Global report to UNHabitat III and is an advocate of the UNISDR Resilient Cities Programme.

#### **LAURA VAUGHAN**

Professor Laura Vaughan originally trained in architecture at the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem in the 1980s. She is currently Director of the Space Syntax Laboratory at the Bartlett School of Architecture. Her research interests lie in the multi-scale relationship between urban form and society. Her edited collection *Suburban Urbanities* (UCL Press, 2015) studied the evolution of the suburban high street as a centre for social, economic and cultural exchange since the nineteenth century. She has led a variety of interdisciplinary projects, collaborating with experts in history, geography, crime science, public health, anthropology, transport and planning. She is currently writing a book on *Mapping Segregation*, due out in 2018.

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Loes Veldpaus (1982) is educated an architect (MSc. 2007) and specialising in heritage management and urban governance (PhD. 2015). Her interests lie at the interface of heritage management, cultural policy, and urban planning. Her research is focused on past, present, and future management of the historic environment, and the role of heritage management in urban transformation processes. As a Research Associate she now works on PICH, a EU funded project (JPI) that looks at the impact of urban planning and governance reform on the historic environment. In addition, she holds a position as reviews-editor and reviewer for the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development. She was also a visiting scholar at Durham University (2014) and TU Delft (2016). In 2013 she was a finalist for the ENCATC - ECF Cultural Policy Researchers Award.

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**ADAM WILKINSON**

Adam Wilkinson, Director of Edinburgh World Heritage, is an acknowledged expert in the sustainable management of historic cities. In Edinburgh he has championed in the integrated approach to heritage management through the work of the EWH team in conservation, learning and advocacy. Internationally he works with a range of colleagues from other cities to promote and share experience in relation to UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape approach. Adam is on the Council of Europa Nostra, the editorial board of Built Heritage (Tongji University) and has non-executive roles with a number of UK based heritage NGOs. In his free time he attempts to fit family life around (and into) the restoration of an 18th century manse in a deprived Scottish coal mining settlement.

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