

# Theory and History of the City



## 9.3. Neo-Classicism: centralized patterns of organization of spaces, forms and volumes



*Nevsky Prospekt, Anichkov Palace and the mansion of I. I. Shuvalov in the late 18th century by Unknown artist. <http://www.saint-petersburg.com/history/st-petersburg-in-the-era-of-catherine-the-great/>*

Urban planning process in civil construction was one of the central areas of focus of the Russian urban development policy within the period of the late 17th century – the first half of the 18th century.

Since the Petrine time, the control system and regulation of architectural and construction process have constantly become more complex. In the Petrine era, the urban planning activities were involved in the orbit of government reforms.

The primary targets were to change the principles of construction of urban society, to introduce the principles of regularity in all spheres of the public life, to form the regulatory structures of architectural and construction processes.

*Milena Zolotareva. (2017). New trends of urban development in Russia in the 18th century. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315893806\\_New\\_trends\\_of\\_urban\\_development\\_in\\_Russia\\_in\\_The\\_18th\\_century](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315893806_New_trends_of_urban_development_in_Russia_in_The_18th_century)*

## 9.4. Neo-Classicism: centralized patterns of organization of spaces, forms and volumes



Top-down view on Karlsruhe, Germany.

[https://www.reddit.com/r/CityPorn/comments/2u3dj4/topdown\\_view\\_on\\_karlsruhe\\_germany\\_2000x1333/](https://www.reddit.com/r/CityPorn/comments/2u3dj4/topdown_view_on_karlsruhe_germany_2000x1333/)

More recently, the restoration of the Karlsruhe city centre between 1970 and 1995 set new trends, as did the traffic concept introduced in the seventies, which resulted in the creation of a pedestrian precinct.

Founded in 1715, **Karlsruhe** is nicknamed the 'fan city' ('Fächerstadt') due to the distinctive way in which it is laid out—the streets radiate out like the creases of a fan from the palace which forms the city's core.

Although the rigours of the fan-shaped principle have not always been easy to accommodate, successive generations of planners have indeed managed to combine the historical with the modern to produce a harmonious whole.

*Helga Riedel. Developed round a fan design.*

[https://web1.karlsruhe.de/Stadt\\_raum/Faecher/plan.en.htm](https://web1.karlsruhe.de/Stadt_raum/Faecher/plan.en.htm)

## 9.5. Neo-Classicism: centralized patterns of organization of spaces, forms and volumes



*The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)*  
<https://historicsites.dcpreservation.org/files/show/698>

The plan defines the physical character of the national capital, through a symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. The plan was intimately related to the establishment.

The Plan of Washington is the sole American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid upon an orthogonal grid of streets.

It defines the physical character of the national capital, through a symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. The plan was intimately related to the establishment of the United States and the creation of a symbolic and innovative capital city for the Federal republic. It was embellished through 19th century public works and building regulations, and magnified and expanded through the urban improvements of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 (the McMillan Commission), resulting in the most elegant example of City Beautiful tenets in the nation.

*DC Preservation League, 2019*  
<https://historicsites.dcpreservation.org/items/show/478>

## 9.6. Neo-Classicism: centralized patterns of organization of spaces, forms and volumes



*Panorama showing Princes Street from the Scott Monument.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princes\\_Street](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princes_Street)*

The Princes Street was laid out according to formal plans for Edinburgh's New Town, now known as the First New Town. These were devised by the architect James Craig and building began around 1770.

The New Town of **Edinburgh**, constructed between 1767 and 1890 as a collection of seven new towns on the glacial plain to the north of the Old Town, is framed and articulated by an uncommonly high concentration of planned ensembles of ashlar-faced, world-class, neo-classical buildings, associated with renowned architects, including John and Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and William Playfair.

Contained and integrated with the townscape are gardens, designed to take full advantage of the topography, while forming an extensive system of private and public open spaces. The New Town is integrated with large green spaces. It covers a very large area, is consistent to an unrivalled degree, and survives virtually intact.

*DC Preservation League, 2019  
<https://historicsites.dcpreservation.org/items/show/478>*

## 9.7. Reflection of Classical Antiquity in Neo-Classical cityscape



*The National Monument of Scotland.*  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Monument\\_of\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Monument_of_Scotland)

In January 1822, a proposal was put forward to 'erect a facsimile of the Parthenon'. If completed, it would have resembled the iconic Parthenon of Athens. Instead, all the Scottish could muster was to erect twelve pillars. The city quickly lost interest and refused to contribute funds for the completion of the monument, and the structure remained incomplete for two hundred years.

Edinburgh's New Town is the largest and best preserved example of Georgian town planning anywhere in the UK.

Edinburgh re-branded itself 'Athens of the North' to express its growing importance and sense of achievement. Edinburgh had started to build its New Town in the 1760s but it had few grand public buildings, and as the city grew so did calls for suitable monuments.

*DC Preservation League, 2019*  
<https://historicsites.dcpreservation.org/items/show/478>

# 9.8. Reflection of Classical Antiquity in Neo-Classical cityscape



*View of Paris from the Pont Neuf (1763)*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris\\_in\\_the\\_18th\\_century#/media/File:Nicolas-Jean-Baptiste\\_Ragueneau,\\_A\\_View\\_of\\_Paris\\_from\\_the\\_Pont\\_Neuf\\_-\\_Getty\\_Museum.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_in_the_18th_century#/media/File:Nicolas-Jean-Baptiste_Ragueneau,_A_View_of_Paris_from_the_Pont_Neuf_-_Getty_Museum.jpg)

In the second half of the 18th century, in keeping with the ideas of the Enlightenment, the administration of Paris, particularly the police, made an effort to improve the way that the city looked and functioned. An effort had begun in the 17th century to regulate the height of Paris buildings, which had grown higher and higher. The predominant architectural style in Paris from the mid-17th century was neo-classicism, based on the model of Greco-Roman architecture.

As the reign of Louis XVI began, Paris entered a period of Neo-classicism.

Neo-classicism also corresponded to Revolutionary aspirations—democracy was born in Athens and Rome, so the classic architecture of those times was still very relevant. What's fascinating about Neo-classicism is its incredible versatility: after surviving Louis XVI and the Revolution, the style managed to continue through Napoleon's Empire.

When Bonaparte came to power, first under the Directoire and eventually as Emperor, he used classical references to validate his dream of Paris as the center of a new Roman Empire.

*Lisa Pasold. Paris Buildings: A Brief History.*

<https://parispropertygroup.com/blog/2012/paris-buildings-a-brief-history/>

# 10. Transformations of urban spatial structure and heritage in industrialization period

- Growth of uncontrolled urbanization in Europe and US in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Impact of densification of historic centers in the cities
- Social and spatial segregation and fragmentation of industrial cities
- Selective protection of architecture: stylistic restoration and “anti-restoration”
- Concept of physical conservation of selected structures



# 10.1. Growth of uncontrolled urbanization in Europe and US in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*Historic photos of Vienna, Austro-Hungary in the late 19th Century.*  
<https://monovisions.com/vienna-austro-hungary-in-the-late-19th-century-vintage-historic-photos/>

Encircling the Inner City of Vienna is a broad boulevard called the Ring. It replaced the city fortifications that were torn down in the mid-19th century.

Urban planning, after mid-century became common-place. One of the forms it took was the provision for parks within and around cities to provide relief from the congested urban environment. It also involved razing old sections of the city and replacing them with public buildings, broad avenues, monuments, and impressive railroad stations.

As the capital of the Habsburg monarchy from the beginning of the 19th century until the outbreak of the First World War, Vienna experienced a huge increase in population. This affected both the city's urban sprawl and population dynamics. Parallel to the strong population growth, the settlement area of the city and its suburbs increased rapidly in size. While the basic structure of the city remained in place, the area between the city and the suburbs experienced a significant change.

## 10.2. Industrialization period. Impact of densification of historic centers in the cities.



*New York City, 1932. Photograph by Irving Underhill. Library of Congress*

The small, rapidly growing cities of colonial America made due at first with wooden stockades and later with flexible defensive infrastructures.

Between 1880 and 1900, cities in the United States grew at a dramatic rate. Owing most of their population growth to the expansion of industry, U.S. cities grew by about 15 million people in the two decades before 1900. Many of those who helped account for the population growth of cities were immigrants arriving from around the world. A steady stream of people from rural America also migrated to the cities during this period.

Industrial expansion and population growth radically changed the face of the nation's cities. Noise, traffic jams, slums, air pollution, and sanitation and health problems became commonplace. Mass transit, in the form of trolleys, cable cars, and subways, was built, and skyscrapers began to dominate city skylines.

*Rise of Industrial America, 1976 -1900*

## 10.3. Growth of uncontrolled urbanization in Europe and US in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*London Underground Construction (Victorian Era). Construction work near South Kensington Station*

<https://monovisions.com/vintage-london-underground-construction-victorian-era-xix-century/>

Technological and scientific developments meant industries were able to build factories outside of London, and so multiple cities in England became increasingly larger, creating urban environments in smaller centers, where people went to work in factories and other mass places of work.

The population of London doubled in the 50 years from 1801 to 1851, and at the same time, the populations in the towns and cities across the nation blossomed as well. These areas were frequently bad as the expansion happened so quickly and people were crammed together into tiny living spaces, with dirt and disease.

The industrial revolution's population movement began the era of the urban population. The relatively small cities were no longer small. Huge cities produced large quantities of industrial products.

*Robert Wilde. Population Growth and Movement in the Industrial Revolution.*

<https://www.thoughtco.com/population-growth-and-movement-industrial-revolution-1221640>

# 10.4. Growth of uncontrolled urbanization in Europe and US in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Panorama of the Cité de Carcassonne. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carcassonne>

After the “French revolution” in 1789, the conservation movement took a widely different national form. The French approach made no distinction between restoration and conservation, and opinions such as “Viollet-Le-Duc's” advocated Stylistic Restoration.

In 1840s, a debate began in England on the principles of conservation and restoration of historic buildings divided conservators into two opposing groups: restorers and anti-restorationists.

The first group was concerned with 'faithful restoration' or 'conservative restoration' reflecting the approach of 'stylistic restoration'. This restoration aimed to achieve the unity of style, the restorer took decision to complete the design as he saw convenient.

The second group was aware of 'historic time', so they insisted to 'protect and conserve without intervention'. This ideology was defined as 'preservation' same as 'conservative repair' or 'anti-restoration'.

*Jokilehto J. (1999). A History of Architectural Conservation  
Elsevier/Butterworth-  
Heinemann, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

# 10.5. Concept of urban architectural conservation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe: antirestorationism

The **Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings**, founded by the artist and craftsman William Morris in 1877, sought to preserve the integrity of historic buildings by preventing unnecessary changes and additions. William Morris's intention and that of the SP AB, as outlined by the original manifesto, was that buildings of any period had a life that was best protected through the conservative repair of what was falling into ruin and the prevention of injury to buildings by safeguarding them as much as possible and practical.

Late Victorian "restoration" practices were a primary motivator for Morris and the main reason for the founding of the SP AB. The original SP AB Manifesto, written by Morris in 1877, refers to restoration as "forgery" and criticizes the "civilized world of the nineteenth century" for "having no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries.

Morris criticizes architects for changing the fabric of historic buildings in the name of "Restoration," complaining that what they are actually doing is to "destroy something [a historic building] and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done," resulting in what Morris refers to as a "feeble and lifeless forgery." Turning against capitalism and industrialization while espousing the integrity of historic architecture and medieval craftsmanship led Morris to a socialist perspective.

*Charles Dellheim (1982). The Face of the Past: The Preservation of Medieval Inheritance in Victorian England (New York: Cambridge University Press.*

## 10.6. Concept of urban in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in America

Closer to most peoples' homes, initiatives to preserve open space in or near urban areas led to the establishment of large designed country parks. By the second half of the 19th century, increasingly industrialized eastern cities were growing at a dramatic pace. The rural open spaces that once existed near cities like Boston were rapidly transforming into cities themselves in order to accommodate dramatic population increases. Desires to protect more open space near cities led to the 19th century urban parks movement and the creation of large “country” parks in or near many urban areas during the second half of the 19th century. Based on Romantic principles, these parks took their inspiration from similar designs produced by English landscape gardeners in the 18th century. They were often several hundred acres in size bringing rural scenery to the city and featuring pastoral elements in park design to elicit soothing emotions as a needed contrast to the stresses of urban living. Design elements typically included broad meadows and natural picturesque features such as rocky outcroppings and woodlands—carefully used to screen out city buildings from view.

A group of New York's leading citizens picked up the idea in the 1850s acquiring a tract of over 700 acres in the northern part of the city. The park design included pastoral elements such as open meadows, lawns, and thick border vegetation. New York City's Central Park inspired the creation of many other parks and park systems in American cities after the Civil War such as the connected park systems in Chicago, Buffalo, and Minneapolis.

*Ann E. Chapman. Nineteenth Century Trends in American Conservation.*

[https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/massachusetts\\_conservation/nineteenth\\_century\\_trends\\_in\\_%20american\\_conservation.html](https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/massachusetts_conservation/nineteenth_century_trends_in_%20american_conservation.html)

# 10.7. Concept of urban conservation of in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe



A view of Riga on a postcard from around 1900.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Riga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Riga)

By the end of the 19th. century Riga had become one of the most industrially advanced and economically prosperous cities in the entire Empire of Russia, implementing advanced concepts of European urban conservation of the period.

In the 2nd part of the 19th century the city borders were opened for new multi-storey construction in former timber suburbs, and the demand for rich and elaborate environment reached an unprecedented scale. There was no free spot left on richly decorated façades, be it eclecticism utilizing various classical motives or interpreting gothic elements. Eclecticism, the dominant architectural style of the 2nd part of 19th century, was mostly history-orientated.

It was searching into the past architectural styles for expression of contemporary spirit, mostly attributing certain styles to distinct functions: neo-gothic for churches, neo-renaissance for educational facilities, and classical architecture for impressive public buildings.

*Krastiņš J. (2005). Rīgas arhitektūras stili / Architectural Styles in Riga. Rīga: Jumava.*

# 11. Post-industrial cities: understanding and aspiration to protect integral urban heritage

- Ideas of new role of heritage in urban transformation
- Resistance of communities to globalization and loss of urban cultural identity





# 11.1. Post-industrial cities: new role of heritage in urban transformation

In the context of the economic restructuring of the city from a landscape of production to a landscape of consumption, there has been a general shift in the theory and practice of conservation. Abandoned industrial sites in the contemporary urban landscape make up ambiguous physical spaces.

The past and the future is overlapping- physically and mentally - in the old run-down and re-used industrial area. On the one hand, the post-industrial sites can offer rare social arenas, critical habitats for flora and fauna in a spontaneous rewilding process, increasingly valued aesthetics, and imaginative possibilities for memory work and future prospects. On the other hand, these wastelands bear connotations of danger, uncontrolled physical change and decay, ugliness, and sole vacuum awaiting new development investments. Depending on the level of exploitation pressure, available economic resources and local approaches and claims, urban wastelands have followed different trajectories of change in different places and in different periods of time.

In 20 century, traditional industrial city intends propose ecological transformation while it realizes the environmental crisis. There is an increasing demand for participation when it comes to determining the re-use of post-industrial sites. Former employees and local residents want to be part of the decision making process regarding what should be done with examples industrial heritage. This process is related to the wider transformation of the city as a whole and the planning that shapes this development.

## 11.2. Post-industrial cities: loss of urban cultural identity

Many cities have been hollowed out due to the loss of industries that once gave them meaning, many of which are still struggling to form a new identity. Many cities are struggling to rediscover, let alone assert, new identities decades on from the loss of the industries that once defined them. We need to encourage research and craft as we create homes for those who truly want to live in and contribute to the prosperity, welfare and identity of cities.

If a number of celebrated cities, like Venice, have survived architecturally intact, their culture has been eroded to cater for a careless global tourist market. Today, Venice goes through the motions of being a great medieval or Renaissance city while its population falls and, to date, new ways of milking it are made by crafty politicians and businesses with no true love of the city itself and little or no real care for its remaining populace.

We need to seed our city centres and their inner rings, especially those that have been hollowed out, with new forms of enterprise, production and manufacture. We need to encourage research and craft as we create homes for those who truly want to live in and contribute to the prosperity, welfare and identity of cities. If we could do this, while curbing our seemingly insatiable lust for shopping and speculative development, we could yet see new forms, types and styles of architecture that say Glasgow, Dresden, Detroit, Sheffield, Cambridge or London clearly and with civic meaning and even cultural panache. We might yet restore our cities while looking to the future, in the manner of a jigsaw puzzle at once purposeful and distinctive.

## 11.3. Post-industrial cities: Resistance of communities to loss of urban cultural identity

Economic changes emphasizing the role of services (growth rate of employment in tertiary and quaternary sectors), changes in the social structure strengthening the role of professional and technological classes and an increased emphasis on technologies and the importance of information in social life are reflected in the second half of the 20th century and in the spatial structure of the city.

In the cities affected by globalization, industrial production abandoned and nowadays unused zones of polluted and contaminated properties with the remains of factory buildings and warehouses are increasing.

As partial current processes causing changes in the spatial structure of contemporary cities can be mentioned:

**De-industrialization:** the loss of the original industrial use of urban space, decay and non-use of formerly industrial buildings and the origins of brownfields.

**Commercialization:** new use of the city area for the commercial functions (administration, commerce, tourism).

**Ghettoization:** increasing spatial concentration of poor people in a certain area that leads to the creation of a specific social environment that lacks institutions, social roles, patterns and values needed to succeed in society.

## 11.4. Post-industrial cities: Resistance of communities to loss of urban cultural identity

Gentrification: rehabilitation of buildings associated with the arrival of specific population groups - young, educated, high-income status professionals, often living individually or in small households. The process of gentrification is often accompanied by economic embossing of socially weaker population from traditional locations of the city core.

Depopulation of city centres: concentration of tertiary functions in the centre of the city cause significant differences between day and night population in city centre.

As a new spatial manifestations of the above in the post-industrial city can be mentioned the creation of: new commercial and administrative centres along the easily accessible roads in the hinterland of lacking the historical continuity (edge cities), extensive residential zones created by one developer usually containing basic elements of civic amenities (master planned communities), residential areas with restricted access (gated communities) and larger business residences usually in "greenfield" (corporate campuses)(Knox and Pinch 2010). These newly emerging areas are sometimes symbiotic, sometimes in direct conflict with the still more powerful environmental movements, environmental awareness and increasing demands on the quality of life of residents in the city.

*Maryáš, J. –Vystoupil, J. (2004): Ekonomická geografie, Brno, MUNI,  
[https://is.mendelu.cz/eknihovna/opory/zobraz\\_cast.pl?cast=58357](https://is.mendelu.cz/eknihovna/opory/zobraz_cast.pl?cast=58357)*

# 11.5. Resistance of communities to globalization and loss of urban cultural identity

Current urban heritage is presented as a unity of cultural and natural heritage. These categories were distinct in the first cultural heritage and officially united in the second one by the establishment of the World Heritage convention and list. The built and the natural settings of the city demands new terminology of preservation, since the 'monument' (i.e. individual building), the 'site' (i.e. the historical area), the zoning (i.e. determining and differentiating areas according to their historic/al/ significance), the town- or cityscape (i.e. the three-dimensional preservation of the built city) are not sufficient to integrate the natural setting. The notion of 'urban landscape' is the recent attempt to link the built and the natural and to put the city to an ecological scale.

The fusion of cultural and natural Heritages would entail the theoretical clarification of the two principles of World Heritage: Authenticity and Integrity. Authenticity's original relevance is undermined by the arrival of intangible cultural heritage and Integrity is becoming a major reference without being endowed with the appropriate conceptualization as in the case of the notion of visual integrity.

The globalization of urban heritage preservation is proved by the fact that beyond the UNESCO-initiated universal concepts of *Historic Urban Landscape* and *Visual Integrity*, can be identified to conceptualize current urban heritage in order to bridge the preservation and development and the offer a holistic definition to the urban phenomenon.

## 11.6. Post-industrial cities: new role of heritage in urban transformation



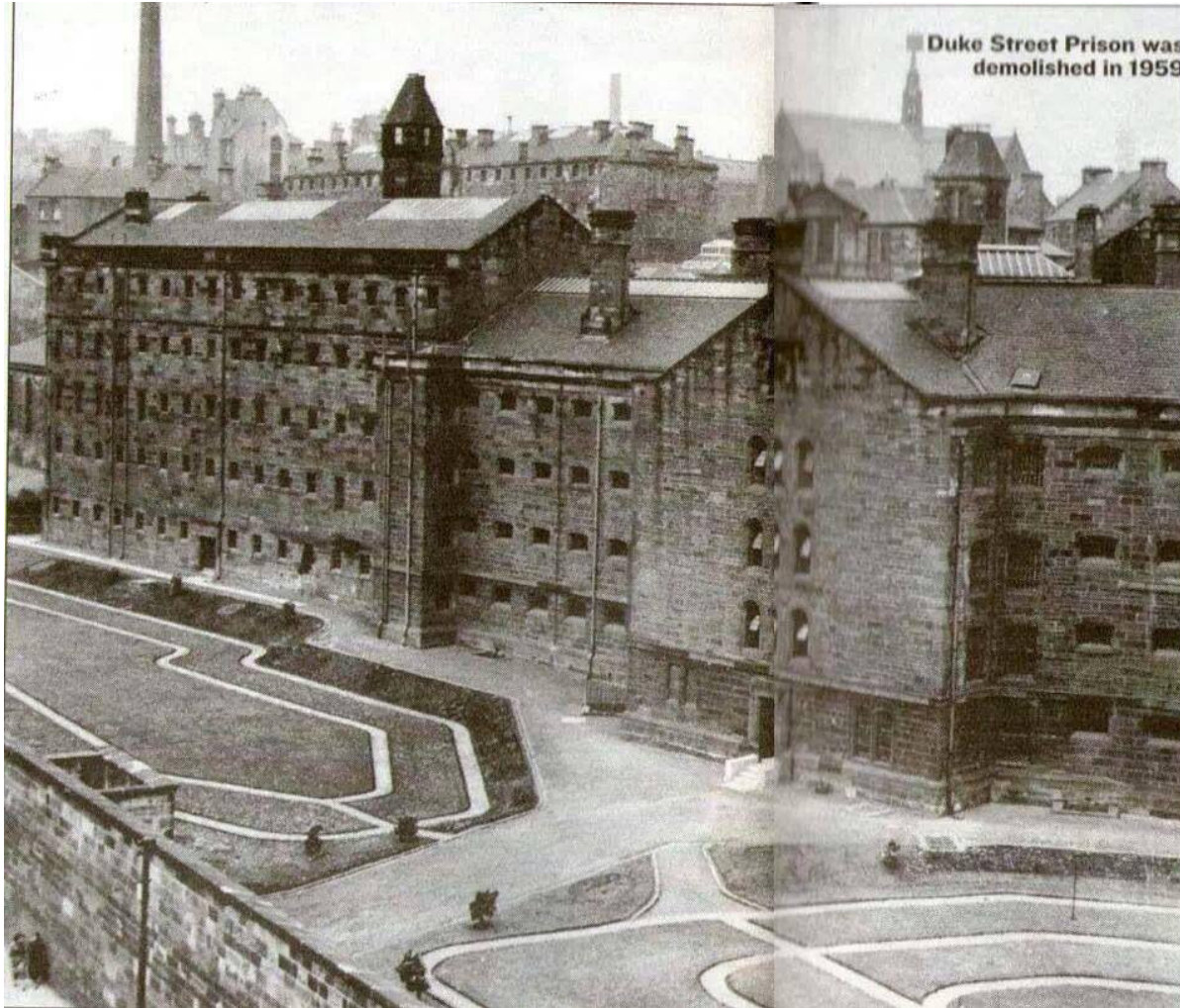
*Gustaf Dalémsgatan on Hisingen, close to the harbour in Gothenburg.*

*With the closing down of the small factories, garages, flea-markets, import grocery stores, motorcycle associations had found affordable premises in the old buildings. The southern part of the area was about to be demolished and transformed into a modern residential area.*

In the 2nd part of the 19th century the city borders were opened for new multi-storey construction in former timber suburbs, and the demand for rich and elaborate environment reached an unprecedented scale. There was no free spot left on richly decorated façades, be it eclecticism utilizing various classical motives or interpreting gothic elements. Eclecticism, the dominant architectural style of the 2nd part of 19th century, was mostly history-orientated. It was searching into the past architectural styles for expression of contemporary spirit, mostly attributing certain styles to distinct functions: neo-gothic for churches, neo-renaissance for educational facilities, and classical architecture for impressive public buildings.

*Helena Holgersson, University of Gothenburg.*

# 11.7. Post-industrial cities: new role of heritage in urban transformation



Duke Street Prison demolished 1957 became Duke Street Hospital. Liverpool Town, Liverpool History.

<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/8f/b1/fd/8fb1fd0026c0fc7b61b47978e678ef4a.jpg>

Until it was liquidated in 1962, the North British Locomotive Company, for example, was at the heart of Glasgow's economic and civic life. Its superb steam locomotives were exported around the world, each proudly bearing a plate stamped with the city's name. Newly minted locomotives were towed through the streets of Glasgow to docks for export (see overleaf). These were festive occasions. So many families' lives were tied up with the manufacture and shipping of these machines. They were a part of the civic life, the very identity of Glasgow.

More than this, they did much to shape and frame the civic architecture of the Scottish city.

GLANCEY J. (2016). *Notopia: 'The post-industrial hollowing out of cities is a tragedy for civic identity'*. *Architectural Review*.

# 11.8. Post-industrial cities: new role of heritage in urban transformation



*The Detroit Gray Iron Foundry*  
<https://www.nailhed.com/2014/10/gray-iron-at-iron-wight.html>

A primary focus of private real estate investment has been to position Detroit's Central Business District as an attractive site for the investment of technology companies.

The Detroit Gray Iron Foundry was one of several foundry companies located along the Detroit River. The foundry covered two acres and is situated in an area that once was the center of Detroit's 19th century stove-making and ship-building industries Demolished in 2015.

The city of Detroit, in the U.S. state of Michigan, has gone through a major economic and demographic decline in recent decades. Evidence of Detroit's resurgence is most readily found in the Midtown Area and the Central Business District, which have attracted a number of high-profile investors. Most notably, Dan Gilbert has heavily invested in the acquisition and revitalization of a number of historic buildings in the Downtown area.

Approaches to the private investment of Midtown, however, have prioritized re-establishing Midtown as the cultural and commercial center of the city. many long-time residents fear that the influx of new capital could result in their political disempowerment; they fear that the city government will become less responsive to their needs if the city government is under the influence of outside investors.

*Williams, Michael. "Listening to Detroit: Perspective on Gentrification in the Motor City." University of Michigan, 2013.*



## 12. International ideas of preservation and urban development trends of the 20<sup>th</sup> century:

UNESCO Conventions and ICOMOS Charters, other strategic documents in the context of growing globalization and loss of urban architectural identity:

- the Charters of Restoration, from Camillo Boito 1883,
- Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments 1931,
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964,
- Declaration of Amsterdam 1975, Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter) 1987,
- Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of the Place, 2008,
- Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, Paris 2011.

# 12.1. Genesis of Camillo Boito's theory of restoration

The shifts in perception of cultural heritage in Europe occurring during the 1880s, which could have influenced Boito's understanding of restoration interventions, alternatively of his conception of the „third way“ in conservation-restoration theory in between Viollet-le-Duc and Ruskin.

Although, in the text on the façade of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence in 1871, Boito doesn't deny the need to have it integrated, it is here that he becomes cautious, stressing that one of the key arguments of European style restorers (integration by way of analogy) was inadequate if applied to Italian monuments. Although he then warned of the danger of uncritical concern with imaginative reconstruction, which he deemed absurd, he had already, in 1873, on the occasion of his tour of the Universal Exhibition in Vienna, admired style restorers such as Viollet-le-Duc, labelling them „the paragons of perfect measure and ingenious restoration“.

Beginning in the 1880s, when he restored the Gussoni-Franchetti palace on the Venetian Canal Grande, Boito began to work out his theoretical concepts.

A charter of restoration that was, on Boito's prompting, drafted by Italian architects and engineers at their third congress in Rome in 1883. The charter, in six points, could be considered one of the earliest documents of the modern theory of restoration.

*Marko Spikic. Genesis of Camillo Boito's theory of restoration.*  
[https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id\\_clanak\\_jezik=156805&show=clanak](https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?id_clanak_jezik=156805&show=clanak)

## 12.2. Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments 1931

Adopted at the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Athens 1931. At the Congress in Athens the following seven main resolutions were made and called "Carta del Restauro":

1. International organizations for Restoration on operational and advisory levels are to be established.
2. Proposed Restoration projects are to be subjected to knowledgeable criticism to prevent mistakes which will cause loss of character and historical values to the structures.
3. Problems of preservation of historic sites are to be solved by legislation at national level for all countries.
4. Excavated sites which are not subject to immediate restoration should be reburied for protection.
5. Modern techniques and materials may be used in restoration work.
6. Historical sites are to be given strict custodial protection.
7. Attention should be given to the protection of areas surrounding historic sites.

# 12.3. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964

## DEFINITIONS

Article 1. The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

Article 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

Article 3. The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

## CONSERVATION

Article 4. It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

# 12.4. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964

Article 5. The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

Article 6. The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and colour must be allowed.

Article 7. A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

Article 8. Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

# 12.5. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964

Article 9. The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

Article 10. Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

Article 11. The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

# 12.6. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964

Article 12. Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

Article 13. Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

## HISTORIC SITES

Article 14. The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

## EXCAVATIONS

Article 15. Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956.

# 12.7. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) 1964

Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning.

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "a priori". Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

## PUBLICATION

Article 16. In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.



# 12.8. Declaration of Amsterdam 1975

## CONGRESS ON THE EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

21 - 25 October 1975

The Congress emphasized the following basic considerations:

- Apart from its priceless cultural value, Europe's architectural heritage gives to her peoples the consciousness of their common history and common future. Its preservation is, therefore, a matter of vital importance.
- The architectural heritage includes not only individual buildings of exceptional quality and their surroundings, but also all areas of towns or villages of historic or cultural interest.
- Since these treasures are the joint possession of all the peoples of Europe, they have a joint responsibility to protect them against the growing dangers with which they are threatened - neglect and decay, deliberate demolition, incongruous new construction and excessive traffic.
- Architectural conservation must be considered, not as a marginal issue, but as a major objective of town and country planning.
- Local authorities, to whom most of the important planning decisions rest, have a special responsibility for the protection of the architectural heritage and should assist one another by the exchange of ideas and information.

## 12.9. Declaration of Amsterdam 1975

- The rehabilitation of old areas should be conceived and carried out in such a way as to ensure that, where possible, this does not necessitate a major change in the social composition of the residents, all sections of society should share in the benefits of restoration financed by public funds.
- The legislative and administrative measures required should be strengthened and made more effective in all countries,
- To help meet the cost of restoration, adaptation and maintenance of buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, adequate financial assistance should be made available to local authorities and financial support and fiscal relief should likewise be made available to private owners.
- The architectural heritage will survive only if it is appreciated by the public and in particular by the younger generation. Educational programmes for all ages should, therefore, give increased attention to this subject.
- Encouragement should be given to independent organizations - international, national and local - which help to awake public interest.
- Since the new buildings of today will be the heritage of tomorrow, every effort must be made to ensure that contemporary architecture is of a high quality.

# 12.10. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter) 1987

## PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

1. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.
2. Qualities to be preserved include the historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character, especially:
  - a) Urban patterns as defined by lots and streets;
  - b) Relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;
  - c) The formal appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction, materials, colour and decoration;
  - d) The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made;
  - e) e) The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time. Any threat to these qualities would compromise the authenticity of the historic town or urban area.

# 12.11. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (**the Washington Charter**) 1987

3. The participation and the involvement of the residents are essential for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas concerns their residents first of all.

4. Conservation in a historic town or urban area demands prudence, a systematic approach and discipline. Rigidity should be avoided since individual cases may present specific problems.

## METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

5. Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.

Conservation plans must address all relevant factors including archaeology, history, architecture, techniques, sociology and economics.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them.

The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and the town as a whole.

# 12.12. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter) 1987

The conservation plan should determine which buildings must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable.

Before any intervention, existing conditions in the area should be thoroughly documented.

The conservation plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.

6. Until a conservation plan has been adopted, any necessary conservation activity should be carried out in accordance with the principles and the aims of this Charter and the Venice Charter.

7. Continuing maintenance is crucial to the effective conservation of a historic town or urban area.

8. New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic town or urban area. Adaptation of these areas to contemporary life requires the careful installation or improvement of public service facilities.

9. The improvement of housing should be one of the basic objectives of conservation.

# 12.13. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter) 1987

10. When it is necessary to construct new buildings or adapt existing ones, the existing spatial layout should be respected, especially in terms of scale and lot size. The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area.

11. Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings.

12. Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic fabric or its environment.

13. When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate a historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them.

14. Historic towns should be protected against natural disasters and nuisances such as pollution and vibrations in order to safeguard the heritage and for the security and wellbeing of the residents. Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting a historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned.

15. In order to encourage their participation and involvement, a general information programme should be set up for all residents, beginning with children of school age.

# 12.14. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (**the Washington Charter**) 1987

16. Specialized training should be provided for all those professions concerned with conservation

*[https://www.icomos.org/charters/towns\\_e.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.pdf)*

# 12.15. Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of the Place, 2008

## Rethinking the Spirit of Place

1. Recognizing that the spirit of place is made up of tangible (sites, buildings, landscapes, routes, objects) as well as intangible elements (memories, narratives, written documents, festivals, commemorations, rituals, traditional knowledge, values, textures, colors, odors, etc.), which all significantly contribute to making place and to giving it spirit, we declare that intangible cultural heritage gives a richer and more complete meaning to heritage as a whole and it must be taken into account in all legislation concerning cultural heritage, and in all conservation and restoration projects for monuments, sites, landscapes, routes and collections of objects.
2. Because the spirit of place is complex and multiform, we demand that governments and other stakeholders call upon the expertise of multidisciplinary research teams and traditional practitioners in order to better understand, preserve and transmit the spirit of place.
3. Since the spirit of place is a continuously reconstructed process, which responds to the needs for change and continuity of communities, we uphold that it can vary in time and from one culture to another according to their practices of memory, and that a place can have several spirits and be shared by different groups.



# 12.16. Recommendation on the **Historic Urban Landscape**, Paris 2011.

## **Definition**

11. The historic urban landscape approach is aimed at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past.
12. The historic urban landscape approach considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development, and provides tools to manage physical and social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts.
13. The historic urban landscape approach learns from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities.

# Recommendation on the **Historic Urban Landscape**, Paris 2011.

## **Definition**

8. The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.
9. This wider context includes notably the site’s topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.
10. This definition provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework.

# 13. Heritage protection concepts and external factors in Post-industrial period

- UNESCO and ICOMOS initiatives to promote integration of protection of cultural and natural heritage in context of urban growth
- Tension between heritage conservation goals and socio-economic development
- Cities and urban areas as the most represented types of heritage on the World Heritage List
- Economic, organizational and financial tools within urban strategies to support regeneration and revitalization processes

# 13.1. Integration of protection of cultural and natural heritage

## Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)

The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of **nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties**. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.

The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.

The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.

## 13.2. Integration of protection of cultural and natural heritage

The 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage notes in its preface “that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction”. Furthermore, the Convention considers that “deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world.” Consequently, it considers that it is essential for this purpose “to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.”

The article 5 of the Convention requires that, in order to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, “each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country: to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes; to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions.”

## 13.3. Integration of protection of cultural and natural heritage

From the 1970s, also due to the initiatives of the Council of Europe, increasing attention was given to historic towns, and the recognition of such areas as a heritage resource. The 1975 European Charter of the Architectural Heritage declared (article 1): “The European architectural heritage consists not only of our most important monuments: it also includes the groups of lesser buildings in our old towns and characteristic villages in their natural or manmade settings.” In 1976, UNESCO adopted the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, which continued on the same theme: “Historic areas and their surroundings should be regarded as forming an irreplaceable universal heritage.

The governments and the citizens of the States in whose territory they are situated should deem it their duty to safeguard this heritage and integrate it into the social life of our times.” It is from this time that special efforts are made to develop methodologies that aim at recognising the conservation of the built heritage as part of the urban and territorial planning processes. These include the training programmes by ICCROM in the conservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings and urban areas, which are then taken as a model for regional and national capacity building.

# 13.4. Cities and urban areas as the most represented types of heritage on the World Heritage List



*Levanda Street by Shimon Hamadi Levy, 1934. Image via Wikimedia Commons.*

Tel Aviv's "White City" is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It has been reclaimed so because of its unique collection of Bauhaus architecture.

Cities are among the most quickly evolving environments on the planet. Over half of the world's population lives in cities today, and knowing how to manage these urban areas as they grow, so that we can both cherish our history and yet help them to flourish socially, culturally and economically while they meet our needs, is a complex and monumental task.

As we enter a new urban era, we should regard culture as a powerful ally in our efforts to address key global challenges, from the financial and refugee crises to climate change, poverty and inequality worldwide.

[HTTPS://WHC.UNESCO.ORG/EN/REVIEW/81/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/review/81/)

# 13.5. Cities and urban areas as the most represented types of heritage on the World Heritage List



*Giovanni Boccardi. (2005). Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities), Japan. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/688/gallery/>*

Modern **Kyoto** is a thriving metropolis and a shining example of urban heritage conservation in a developing context in Asia Pacific.

Application of the approach centred on the historic urban landscape encourages the development of new policies and advocates a philosophy of development based on the role of culture and heritage.

Built in A.D. 794 on the model of the capitals of ancient China, Kyoto was the imperial capital of Japan from its foundation until the middle of the 19th century. As the centre of Japanese culture for more than 1,000 years, Kyoto illustrates the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over.

Modern Kyoto is a thriving metropolis and a shining example of urban heritage conservation in a developing context in Asia Pacific.

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/688>



# 13.6. Cities and urban areas as the most represented types of heritage on the World Heritage List



Ron Van Oers. (2007). *Old Havana and its Fortification System*, Cuba

The overall sense of architectural, historical and environmental continuity makes **Old Havana** the most impressive historical city centre in the Caribbean and one of the most notable in the American continent as a whole.

Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.

Old Havana has maintained a remarkable unity of character through its adherence to its original urban layout. Urban plazas surrounded by many buildings of outstanding architectural merit and narrow streets lined with more popular or traditional styles permeate the historic centre of the city. Its overall sense of architectural, historical and environmental continuity makes it the most impressive historical city centre in the Caribbean and one of the most notable in the American continent as a whole.

[HTTPS://WHC.UNESCO.ORG/EN/LIST/204](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/204)

# 13.7. Tools within urban strategies to support regeneration and revitalization processes

To overcome the crisis which present society faces, it's necessary find solutions, adopt new strategies, leading to transforming too and revitalizing urban areas. Urban regeneration means the improvement the quality of life and investing in the future, this action being a very broad one, continues, difficult, but not impossible, in any case imperative.

One of the tendencies that modernity has imposed to urban design and development is the extreme segmentation of urban life into dedicated functional areas, and one of the most typical patterns of this segmentation is along age lines. Already since the “postmodern turn”, from Jane Jacobs and William H. White on, this tendency has been criticized and recognized as one of the main fallacy of modern urbanism, contributing to dysfunctional and uneven living environments.

Transforming neglected urban spaces into fertile and vibrant breeding fields for the future generations requires an investment in smoothing barriers and artificial separations. Participation requires to set up a “level playing field” fair to all the involved stakeholders.

A main focus to understand and foster civic participation is dedicated to questioning the spatial context in which intergenerational exchange can happen, challenging the traditional rigidity and mono-functionality of specialized buildings and investigating the innovation in the field of multifunctional, flexible, cooperative spaces.

## 14. Social and economic challenges in post-modernist city

- Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the 20<sup>th</sup> – early 21 century
- Growth of interest in authentic heritage and impact of unsustainable tourism

# 14.1. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

The historic embedded identity forms the counterpoint for the dominant influence of a levelling global culture. The faster society is changing, the more attention for the stability of history, the more popular is the preservation of cultural heritage. On the basis of that, in many European cities plans are made or carried out to restore and maintain cultural heritage in combination with renewal, all integrated in transformation plans for parts of the inner city. The decision process about inner city transformations is based on the economic interests of private as well as local public participants. The costs of restoration of cultural heritage are covered by public and private funds. The historic inner city has gained a unique status and “cultural heritage became business”.

The Industrial Revolution triggered off a considerable increase of urban areas in Europe. After the Second World War, this development changed at an accelerating pace. The postwar baby boom was followed by a growing trend towards smaller family sizes and an increase in the use of space by individuals. The precondition for these developments was the steady economic growth in Europe.

The historic city centre thus has an important communal function. The worst mistake – one that can be fatal to the qualities of the historic centre – is to approach the inner city with the same strategy as other urban areas.

## 14.2. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

The old inner city area is different from other city areas particularly on the point of small scale, finely woven urban structure and a high level of differentiation. That differentiation is expressed in a differentiated façade picture which demonstrates that the urban structure is a compilation of individual buildings. That differentiation is expressed in a strong mix of functions. Houses are mixed with different kind of business oriented buildings, or there is even a mix in the same building.

Statements such as this are becoming more and more popular and can be condensed to: The faster society is changing, the more attention for the stability of history, the more popular preservation of cultural heritage.

The psychological need to preserve the past is concentrated, in the present societal context, on a bygone period that at least dates from before the Second World War. The historic inner city in its present form represents not a specific, strictly bounded, historical period. The fragments represent the complete history of our urban development. Even if we stick to smallness of scale and to the finely woven urban structure, the renovation of urban elements will be necessary.

# 14.3. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century



*The Centre Georges Pompidou as seen from the Tour Montparnasse, Paris*  
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/Centre\\_Georges\\_Pompidou\\_from\\_the\\_Tour\\_Montparnasse\\_2007.jpg?uselang=fr](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/Centre_Georges_Pompidou_from_the_Tour_Montparnasse_2007.jpg?uselang=fr)

The Paris of the 1950s through the early 1970s – the capital of France’s economic miracle and of the first mass American tourism to continental Europe.

*Rebecca Spang (2002). Paris: Capital of the World. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press*

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century numerous old **districts** of Paris city were “renovated”. Following the destruction and reconstruction of areas along the Seine, Maine-Montparnasse and Les Halles, magistrates began to appreciate the value of the city’s old quarters.

A characteristic inherited from the days of absolute monarchy, the presidents of the Fifth Republic have each left their mark on the landscape of the capital: after De Gaulle’s regional development projects, came Pompidou’s creation of the cultural centre, despite his disapproval of the architectural design that was chosen. The destruction of the Halles de Baltard and the protests that ensued provoked a growing interest in the preservation of 19th century heritage.

*PARIS IN THE 20TH CENTURY.*

<http://www.paris-city.fr/GB/paris-city/au-fil-du-temps/20.php>

# 14.4. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century



*Reconstruction of Berlin City Palace in 2016. Wikimedia Commons.*

Post-war Reconstruction-I and the Bauhaus movement in 1920s correlated with an Urban Renewal approach to development-based rebuilding. Property-led urban renewal and large-scale urban redevelopment were utilized as basic methods through public and social housing programs in downtown and industrially decentralized areas within the city center to capture a share of regional development and international competition.

Post-war Reconstruction-II, economical revival and development of the modern city in 1940s converted the Urban Reconstruction approach into heritage-based redevelopment.

*Fainstein, S.S. (1994). The City Builders: Property, Politics and Planning in London and New York, Blackwell, Cambridge, MA.*

The new Humboldtforum in the shape of the ancient Royal Palace of Berlin in the Center of Berlin gives back its former world-famous identity, The authority of the palace also gives back the importance to the ancient buildings of the ensemble of the center, the palace now again forms the ensemble which was destroyed by its demolition.

# 14.5. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century



Lucca Locatelli. *The Shard, London*. National geographic.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.co.uk/environment-and-conservation/2018/10/how-london-became-centre-world>

International charters and conventions on heritage allowed the Urban Conservation approach to become a dominant paradigm. The Conservation Programs of Europa Nostra in 1963 (EU, 2011) and the Venice Charter of 1964 (UNESCO, 2011) established a policy framework for cooperation between (inter)national authorities and provided conservation principles and techniques. The 1966 National Historical Preservation Act in the US provided a legal framework for the protection of historic places by complex strategies under sustained leadership.

*Fainstein, S.S., (1983). Restructuring The City: The Political Economy of Urban Redevelopment, Longman, London and New York.*

From the second half of the 50s there was a growth in demand for offices in London due to the increase in office-based work and greater government bureaucracy. The middle-classes began to repopulate the central suburbs, from which they could easily commute into the City and West End for work, shopping and entertainment.



# 14.6. Spatial transformations of historic urban centers and suburbs in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century



*The Midtown Manhattan skyline at night from the Empire State Building.*

*Shown are clear examples of Art Deco and Modern architecture.*

*[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture\\_of\\_New\\_York\\_City#/media/File:Midtown\\_Manhattan\\_seen\\_from\\_the\\_Empire\\_State\\_Building.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture_of_New_York_City#/media/File:Midtown_Manhattan_seen_from_the_Empire_State_Building.JPG)*

Property-led and commerce-led urban redevelopment, as well as heritage-led urban regeneration, was used as methods by post-industrial policy-oriented urban redevelopment projects and programmes, i.e.: property-led and commerce-led redevelopment in New York and London.

The 1991 Economic Development Administration in the US promoted the establishment of funding programmes to provide financial resources for projects having employment potential in urban areas.

*Fainstein, S.S. (1994). *The City Builders: Property, Politics and Planning in London and New York*, Blackwell, Cambridge, MA.*

Beginning in the 1950s, public housing projects dramatically changed the city's appearance. New, large scale (frequently high-rise) residential complexes replaced older communities, at times removing artifacts and landmarks that would now be considered of historic value.

# 14.7. Growth of interest in authentic heritage and impact of unsustainable tourism

Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability. Sustainable tourism should:

- 1) Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.
- 2) Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
- 3) Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

In many countries around the world, the UNESCO World Heritage sites are major tourist attractions. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has considered World Heritage Sites in order to safeguard unique and outstanding properties for humankind in three categories: cultural, natural and mixed. Cultural heritage tourism is defined as “visits by persons from outside the host community motivated wholly or in part by interest in historical, artistic, scientific or life style /heritage offerings of a community, region, group or institution”.

*Silberberg, T. (1995). Cultural tourism and business opportunities for museums and heritage places. Tourism Management 16(5), 361-365.*

## 14.8. Growth of interest in authentic heritage and impact of unsustainable tourism

City is the human settlement based on transforming nature, accompany with the developing of human civilization and social progress. It has the material function of meeting people's daily life, as well as the spirit role of reflecting intrinsic cultural. Historical memory is gradually gone with the urban regeneration constantly, but the heritage recording the development of city become the great achievements reflecting contemporary urban culture because of its uniqueness and non-replicability.

In order to prevent the destruction of the modern city construction, the cultural heritage protection adopts limited and segregated methods mainly. It mostly remains in control, such as delimiting protection scope, limits buildings' height and physical volume, even architecture style and form.

The city historical and cultural heritage hasn't truly become an organic part of the urban planning, and hasn't been paid great attention in the overall planning and urban design from protecting city pattern, creating city characteristics and the use of space etc. Therefore, to establish the holistic view of history means pushing cultural heritage protection to the city planning and design perspective, which gives urban development new point with its whole existence value.

*Wang , X., Li, F. (2013). The Cultural Heritage Protection in The Process of Urbanization.  
<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.917.2512&rep=rep1&type=pdf>*

# 14.9. Growth of interest in authentic heritage and impact of unsustainable tourism

Impacts of tourism can be a lucrative source of revenue for a destination, but it can also have major negative impacts on it. These impacts are not only physical, but also cultural. The impacts vary according to the number and the nature of tourists as well as the characteristics of the site at which tourism activities take place. These negative impacts can only be managed effectively if they have been identified, measured and evaluated.

Negative socio-cultural impacts Tourism aids change and development and thus has major effects on the cultural development of a society. The reaction of societies towards tourism is diverse: some reject changes, others involucrate them into their traditions and some will abandon their cultural roots altogether. While cultural change is an unavoidable, natural part of human culture, the sudden and forced changes that tourism often brings can cause the complete breakdown of a society and may consequentially cause the loss of entire cultural tradition. Socio-cultural impacts of tourism are often hard to identify or to measure and a subject of personal value judgments.

Tourism brings about changes in value systems and behavior of the people and cause changes in the structure of communities, family relationships, collective traditional life styles, ceremonies and morality. The ambiguity of socio-cultural impacts is due to the fact that tourism may have impacts that are beneficial for one group of a society, but which are negative for another.

*UNESCO Office in Venice. UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE).*

*[http://portal.unesco.org/es/files/45338/12417872579Introduction\\_Sustainable\\_Tourism.pdf/Introduction\\_Sustainable\\_Tourism.pdf](http://portal.unesco.org/es/files/45338/12417872579Introduction_Sustainable_Tourism.pdf/Introduction_Sustainable_Tourism.pdf)*

# 14.10. Growth of interest in authentic heritage and impact of unsustainable tourism

Natural and cultural heritage as a basis for tourism Generally, the heritage of a region consists of its physical natural and cultural environment, its natural phenomena and its cultural traditions and immaterial cultural goods. Heritage is always affiliated with a region and/or a society (or a part of a society) and it is based on the region's history. It has its origin in the past; it has been passed over from one generation to the next and maintained until the present.

Cultural heritage is directly related to the region's and society's history and also natural heritage has its roots in the past. Nature as it looks at present has been formed by former vegetation and wildlife and underwent constant development and changing through geological and hydrological processes, evolution and human influence. In any case, it is most important to keep in mind that sustainable tourism is taking it's sources from the region's own attractions and past - not from something brought in from abroad, like e.g. a fully air conditioned tropical greenhouse-landscape in a northern region or an indoor ski park in a region where there is never enough natural snow for skiing.

The natural and cultural heritage of a region is the main motivation for a tourist's visit, this is especially the case for cultural or nature tourism, or provides at least an important complementary offer for other types of tourism, e.g. congress tourism, recreation and sports tourism. The outstanding natural and cultural features of a region are those which make a place "special" - and worth a visit.

*UNESCO Office in Venice. UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE).*

*[http://portal.unesco.org/es/files/45338/12417872579Introduction\\_Sustainable\\_Tourism.pdf/Introduction\\_Sustainable\\_Tourism.pdf](http://portal.unesco.org/es/files/45338/12417872579Introduction_Sustainable_Tourism.pdf/Introduction_Sustainable_Tourism.pdf)*

# 15. Concept of sustainability and other current strategies in preservation of urban heritage

- Integration of heritage in urban planning
- Humanistic paradigm of sustainable historic city.
- Heritage as an asset to creative use
- Urban regeneration through creativity and cultural heritage

# 15.1. Integration of heritage in urban planning: promoting livability and sustainability of historic urban areas

Historic urban areas face – besides the “ordinary” challenges of cities – the peculiar challenge to find the appropriate balance between the needs of the (tangible) cultural heritage and needs of today’s and future “users” of historic urban areas.

There is a conflict of the proper safeguarding of the cultural heritage as witness and symbol of our history, as part of our identity and the nowadays and future needs of a future-oriented urban development of our historic urban areas (responsible handling of what we have inherited and responsible handling of what we will inherit). An unbalanced handling of this “conflict” can lead to a loss of cultural heritage values and identity or economic stagnancy and non-competitive historic urban areas with low amenity values.

But the safeguarding of the cultural heritage is not only a “problem” to deal with; the cultural heritage is also an asset (hard and soft location factor) which can support a sustainable urban development, encouraging investments and growth. This can not be achieved by traditional, uncoordinated mono-sectoral policies. It demands an integrated approach and management system to be capable to deal and manage successfully with the different demands of and towards the historic urban area.

## 15.2. Integration of heritage in urban planning: promoting livability and sustainability of historic urban areas

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.

ICOMOS Concept Note for the United Nations Agenda 2030 and the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) argues for the positive integration of culture and cultural heritage into urban development plans and policies as a way to enhance sustainability of urban areas through heritage, in the context of the newly adopted Agenda 2030 as the 15-year sustainable development goals, the “SDGs” for the world. The consideration of cultural heritage conservation with sustainable development has come about due to a number of conditions, challenges, and opportunities in the current socio-economic, environmental, and political context all of which must influence approaches to heritage conservation, most significantly a recognition of our current urban condition and rate of urbanization.

A series of initiatives and actions UNESCO and ICOMOS to promote tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a vital aspect of social development and sustainability informs this Concept Note.

*ICOMOS. Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda, 2016.*  
<https://www.usicomos.org/mainsite/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf>



## 15.3. Humanistic paradigm of sustainable historic city

The “revised” traditional city model, (that is linked to a specific territory, to localism, to recognize the local identities that make the differences with their specific Heritage, based on circular/closed processes and robust relationships between city and territory; attentive to the valorization of local tangible and intangible resources exploiting differences in order to make sites more attractive to localization of talents, investments, specialized skills, that is to increase productivity), assumes the centrality of concrete relationships between the city and the territory, between inhabitants and nature.

Two perspectives appear to be possible for identifying new development strategies:

- a) The globalized city model, characterized by strong role of network technologies, de-territorialization, decontextualization, increasing standardization/homogenization with the loss of differences between sites, strong role recognized to the information/communication technologies for improving efficiency, connecting cities/actors in a world network of networks.
- b) b) The "revised" traditional city model, that is linked to a specific territory, to localism, to recognize the local identities that make the differences with their specific heritage, based on circular/closed processes and robust relationships between city and territory; on face-to-face relationships (and not only to digital/virtual ones) attentive to the valorization of local tangible and intangible resources ,exploiting differences in order to make sites more attractive to localization of talents, investments, specialized skills, that is to increase productivity.

## 15.4. Humanistic paradigm of sustainable historic city

This model assumes the centrality of concrete relationships between the city and the territory, between inhabitants and nature, as an only complex adaptive dynamic system. This second perspective seems to better move towards a new urban paradigm, characterized by the human scale of the local development.

The new Humanism becomes a process promoted as a response to de-territorialized globalization and to the economic and financial crisis and is founded on the rebirth, regeneration of the principles of Italian (and European) Humanism. It is linked to a reinterpretation of the same foundations of globalization and is aimed to promote social inclusion, cooperation, circularization, that is to strengthen relations and to turn them into bonds, from which new processes of value creation are created. UNESCO interprets the new Humanism in the perspective of dialogue and international cooperation among different cultures and communities.

The human scale of the city can be interpreted in general as the city in which the human rights (to work, to good environment, to health) are concretely implemented.

*Luigi Fusco Girard (2016). The city and the territory system: towards the "New Humanism" paradigm*  
[https://ac.els-cdn.com/S2210784316300705/1-s2.0-S2210784316300705-main.pdf?\\_tid=f94b9372-527b-4009-ac54-e1c8cb3ea1ff&acdnat=1549918301\\_aa328a8653ad93dbe89b65f2c87ca183](https://ac.els-cdn.com/S2210784316300705/1-s2.0-S2210784316300705-main.pdf?_tid=f94b9372-527b-4009-ac54-e1c8cb3ea1ff&acdnat=1549918301_aa328a8653ad93dbe89b65f2c87ca183)

## 15.5. Heritage as **an asset** to creative use



Photo: Adam Jones

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Facade\\_Near\\_Cathedral\\_Hill\\_-\\_Tartu\\_-\\_Estonia\\_\(35347996333\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Facade_Near_Cathedral_Hill_-_Tartu_-_Estonia_(35347996333).jpg)

**Tartu** has many beautiful wooden buildings with ornaments and entrances of high architectural and historical value. Energy saving measures at block or district level should be considered in historically and aesthetically vulnerable areas.

The project “**Sustainable Historic Towns: Urban Heritage – Good for the Climate**” was completed in 2012. The project is the result of an initiative by the Working Group “Sustainable Historic Towns” (SuHiTo WG), one of several thematic initiatives by the Monitoring Group of the Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Cooperation. The group was established in 2000, to identify and address urban development and heritage management challenges in historic towns and built-up areas.

In the context of this project urban heritage is defined as being, the historical dimension and totality of historical traces of the urban situation (landscape, infrastructure, spaces, building patterns, individual constructions), and their ecological footprint. The need for maintenance, repair and energy saving is tremendous, but there is always a danger that renovation and energy efficiency measures can lead to building damage and loss of historical qualities.

«Urban Heritage – Good for the Climate!». Project Report 2011-12

<https://www.raa.se/app/uploads/2013/05/SuHiTo-Project-Report-Eng.pdf>

# 15.6. Urban regeneration through **creativity and cultural heritage**

Most European cities have already clearly understood the importance of cultural activities in their re-development. For more than a decade, a number of European cities have successfully “used” them as a decisive part of their urban regeneration initiatives. (Bilbao, Frankfurt, Glasgow, and many others). Nevertheless, the approach developed tended somehow to be selective: the focus was too often made on either the social, the economic or the physical dimensions in isolation, whereas the true challenge is clearly to turn the local community from a productive city towards a creative city, and to do this requires an integrated approach.

The usefulness of culture in urban regeneration - Cultural activities and the creative industries as a strategic resource and a driving force for urban regeneration.

Integrated approach for a most successful regeneration - when the physical, the economic and social aspects of culture are integrated and work together.

The power and potential of culture helping an urban development that is economically and socially sustaining.

Urban regeneration is as individual as the places in which it happens. It depends on context and circumstance, an assessment of opportunity and existing resources. Regeneration is supported by a wide range of cultural catalysts.

*Culture & Urban Regeneration. URBACT network “Cultural activities & creative industries, a driving force for urban regeneration”, 2006.*

<https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/conclusionsuc-english.pdf>

# 15.7. Urban regeneration through **creativity and cultural heritage**



Photo: Jérémy-Günther-Heinz Jähnck. Lille - Braderie de Lille  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braderie\\_de\\_Lille#/media/File:Lille\\_-\\_Braderie\\_de\\_Lille\\_de\\_2012\\_\(04\).JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braderie_de_Lille#/media/File:Lille_-_Braderie_de_Lille_de_2012_(04).JPG)

Remarkably restored, the Old Town of **Lille** in France is one of the examples of creativity in urban regeneration. The extraordinary diversity of the 17th century architecture is an invitation to saunter; so look up to appreciate the perfect harmony of brick and stone.

The processes of urban regeneration need to include cultural professionals. When they are included in regeneration teams, they improve the quality of the process and provide original content and specific skills and capabilities such as imagination, creativity, risk, empathy, trust or rituality.

The restoration and renovation of the built heritage have sometimes initiated processes to value the memories of the inhabitants, as a catalyst of the regeneration process. The restoration or renovation of the symbolic buildings of the industrial heritage is often understood as recognition of our identity that needs to be explained to future generations.

Cities should regard culture as a strategic resource, and establish clear policies for its development that integrates it with a wider strategy for regeneration, linking economic, social and physical objectives. Culture should also be recognised as a resource for addressing the challenge of diversity.

*Culture & Urban Regeneration. URBACT network "Cultural activities & creative industries, a driving force for urban regeneration", 2006*  
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