INTEGRATING A NEW PARADIGM FOR URBAN HERITAGE CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN WORLD HERITAGE CITIES

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CIVVIH
ICOMOS

comité international sur les villes et villages historiques
international committee on historic towns and villages

RENCONTRE ANNUELLE DU CIVVIH 2018 · 2018 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CIVVIH
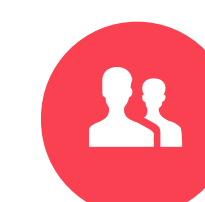
TOWARD A 21st CENTURY INTERNATIONAL APPROACH

A CONVENTIONAL AND AESTHETICAL APPROACH

Recommendation for the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscape and Sites, 1962

Venice Charter, 1964

Recommendation concerning the Preservation of cultural Property endangered by Public or Private Works, 1968

CONSERVING AND MANAGING URBAN HERITAGE VALUES

Burra Charter (1979, 1981, 1988, 1999, 2013)

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)

Washington Charter (1987)

Itapava Charter (1987)

A 21st CENTURY APPROACH

Budapest Declaration (2002)

Vienna Memorandum (2005)

HUL Recommendation and Valletta Principles (2011)

2030 Agenda (2015) and New Urban Agenda (2016)

UNESCO Policy on the Integration of Sustainable Development in the WH process (2015)

1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	21st Century

Stockholm Conference, 1972

World Heritage Convention, 1972

European Charter of the Architectural Heritage and Declaration of Amsterdam, 1975

Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic areas, 1976

TOWARD AN INTEGRATED CONSERVATION APPROACH

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992

Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994

Aalborg Charter, 1994

Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, 1996

A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

A NEW PARADIGM FOR URBAN HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

NEW PARADIGM

AN HOLISTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH
from single monuments or urban areas to entire historic urban landscapes (from "isolated" to "holistic"); a greater importance given to the layering and interconnection of urban heritage tangible and intangible attributes and values

URBAN CONSERVATION AS MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE
recognition of change and evolution as an integral part of urban conservation policies (from "intolerance to change" to "management of change" and from "material-based" to "value-based" strategies)

INTEGRATION OF CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
the integration of urban heritage conservation within the larger goals of sustainable development and its incorporation into urban management, planning and development instruments and policies (from "separation" to "integration")

PARTICIPATION, DIALOGUE AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
encouragement of stakeholders' dialogue and collaboration as well as the involvement of local communities in heritage conservation and management (from "exclusive", "top-down" and "expert-driven" to "inclusive", "bottom-up" and "human rights-based")
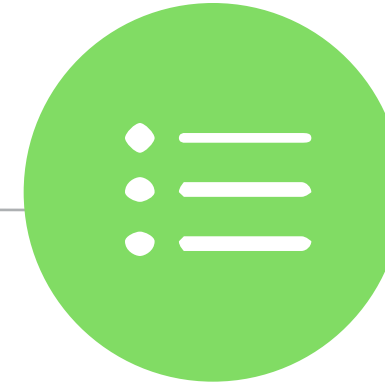
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Step 1
Reviewing existing analytical frameworks

Step 2
Defining an original assessment framework

Step 3
Selecting a sample of policies

Step 4
Testing the framework on case study 1

Step 5
Testing the framework on case study 2
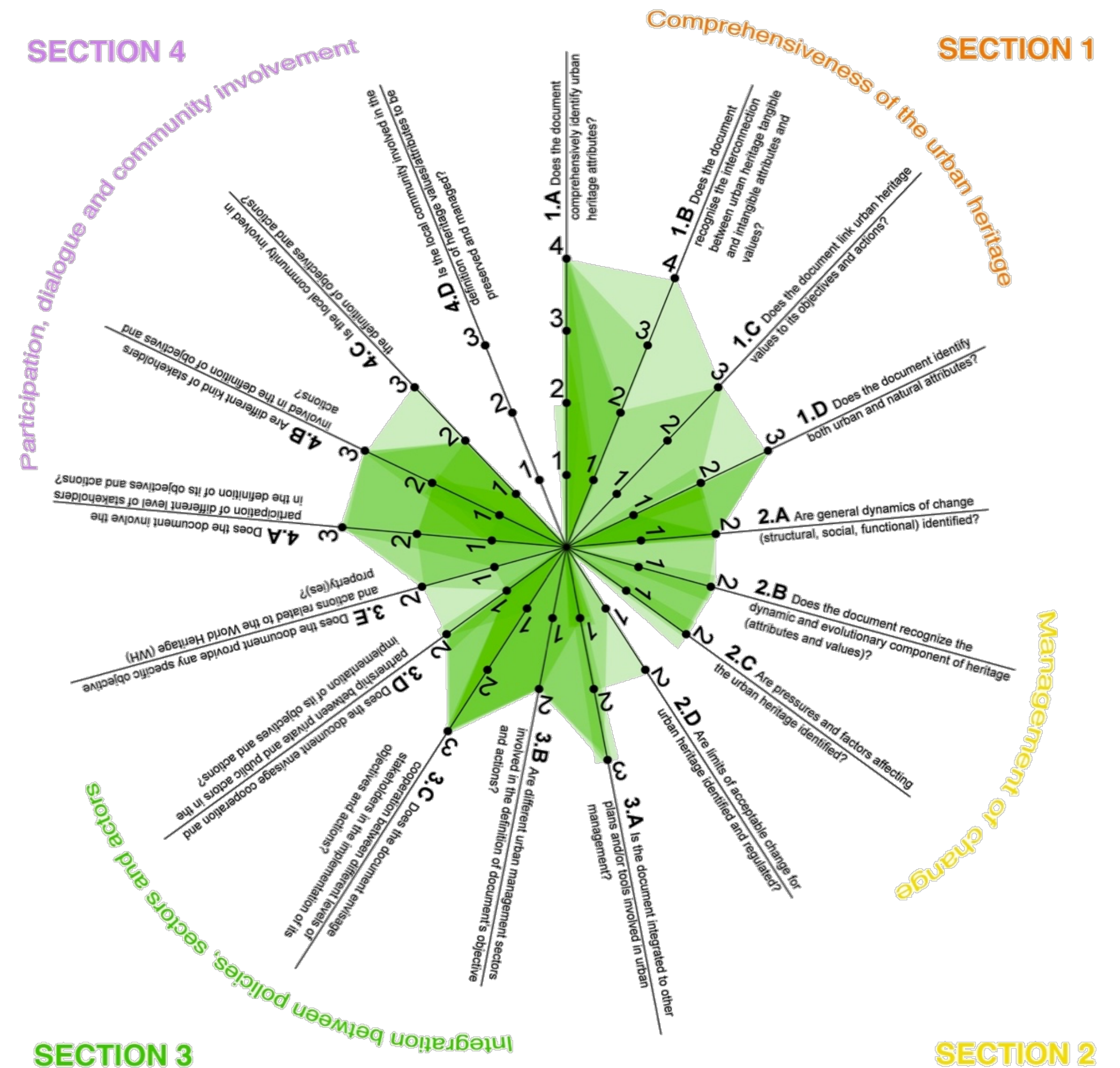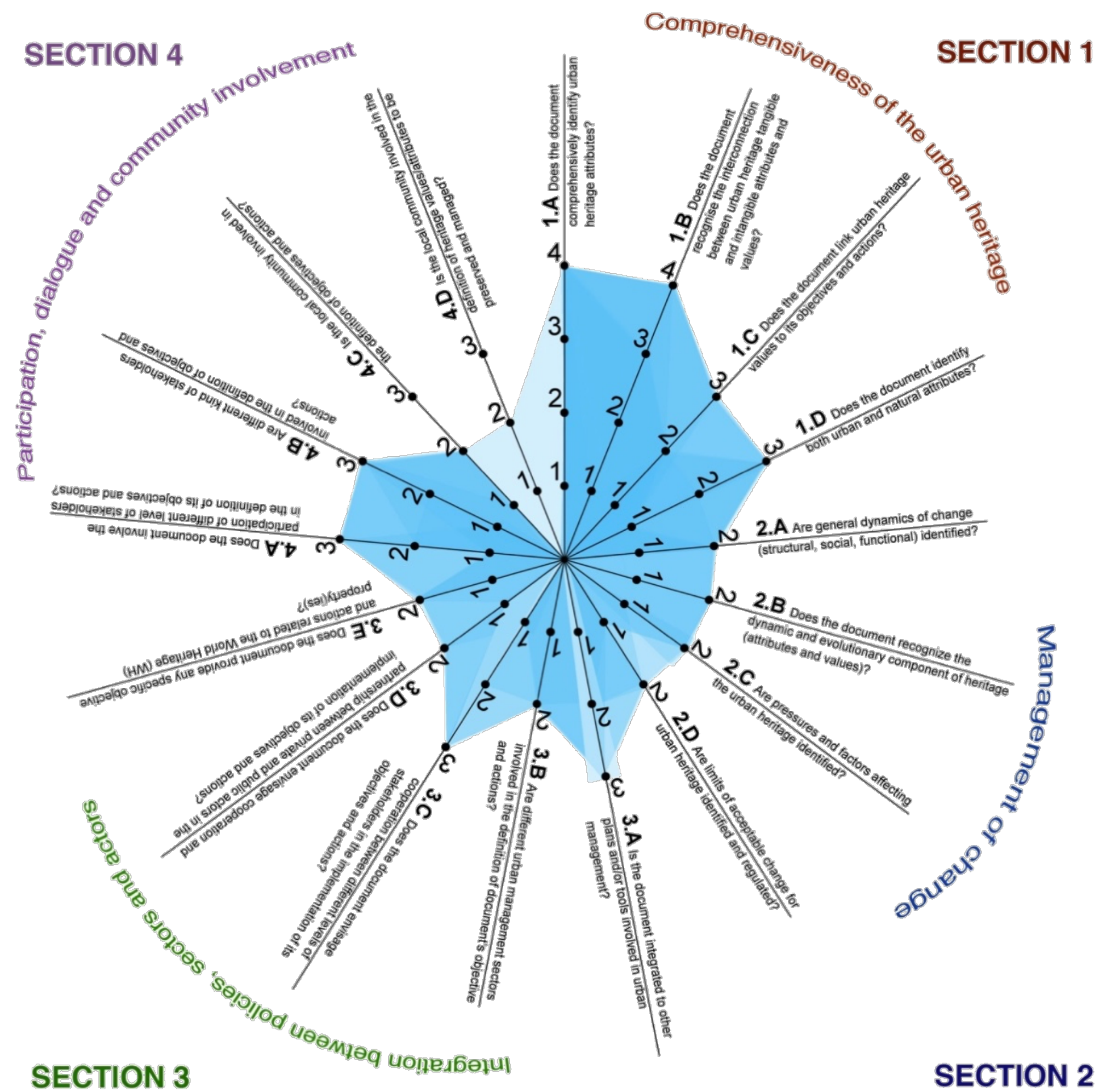
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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AN HOLISTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

1. COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE URBAN HERITAGE	**1.A Does the document comprehensively identify urban heritage attributes?**	4. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in the whole city and its surrounding landscape. 3. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in the whole city. 2. The document identifies urban heritage attributes in a portion of city. 1. The document identifies urban heritage attributes referring to single elements. 0. The document does not identify any urban heritage attribute.
	1.B Does the document recognise the interconnection between urban heritage's tangible and intangible attributes and values?	4. The interconnection between tangible attributes, intangible attributes and values is explicitly identified. 3. The interconnection between tangible attributes, intangible attributes and values is implicitly identified. 2. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is explicitly identified. 1. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is implicitly identified. 0. The interconnection between tangible attributes and intangible attributes or values is not recognised.
	1.C Does the document link urban heritage values to its objectives and actions?	3. Urban heritage values are explicitly linked to the document's norms/objectives/actions. 2. Urban heritage values are implicitly linked to the document's norms/objectives/actions. 1. Urban heritage values are not linked to objectives and actions. 0. Urban heritage values are not identified.
	1.D Does the document identify both urban and natural attributes?	3. The document identifies urban and natural attributes as well as their relationships. 2. The document identifies urban and natural attributes, but not their relationships. 1. The document identifies only urban or natural attributes. 0. The document does not identify any urban or natural attribute.
	2.A Are general dynamics of change (structural, social,	2. Dynamics of change are identified and taken into consideration in the definition of the document's actions and objectives. 1. Dynamics of change are identified, but are not taken into consideration in

RESULTS

FLORENCE

EDINBURGH

COMPARING URBAN MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

STRENGHTS

Not only WH properties, but the whole historic urban landscape

Pressures and factors affecting the properties are identified

Cooperation exists between different levels and types of stakeholders

Some form of participation strategies exist for community involvement

WEAKNESSES

different descriptions and processes for recognising attributes and values (Florence)

lack of information about current pressures (Edinburgh)

greater attention to material aspects of conservation

discretion exists in the approval of new development projects

communities are not involved in the definition, conservation and management of urban heritage

OPPORTUNITIES

Creation of a GIS platform
Promotion of value-based approaches
Creation of a city vision shared by all local stakeholders
More interdisciplinary approaches
Improvement of EIAs, HIAs and SIAs
Greater community involvement

THREATS

Confusion in the terminology used and attributes identification

Local urban managers are poorly informed

Threats to the safeguarding of socio-functional and visual integrity

Threat to the safeguarding of the overall historic urban landscape

Feeling of social exclusion from local decision-making

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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