

## WORKING MEETING

University of Coimbra - Student Hub (room- FMUC Building, Rua Larga, ground floor, Coimbra

# CIVVIH new document Historic City Project

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# The starting point: Tunisia, November 2019



CIVVIH takes a position in the face of these new challenges which affect the conservation of historic cities and which go far beyond the two previous doctrinal documents:

- the Washington Charter (1987)
- the Valletta Principles (2011).

# Documents of reference

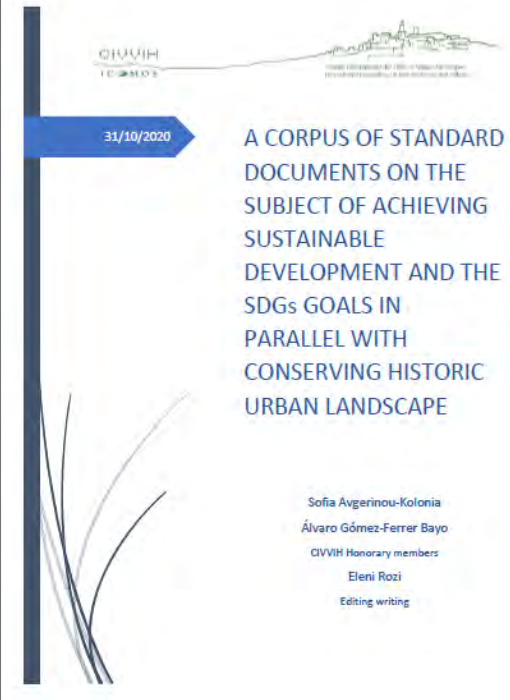
- ICOMOS documents(GA Resolutions, The future of our Pasts etc)
- UNESCO documents(Vienna Memorandum and HUL recommendation etc)
- UN and UN HABITAT Documents(Agenda 2030, new Urban Agenda, Sendai etc)
- WUF documents
- Pandemic COVID documents
- World Bank documents

# Working during pandemic



2022 15-19 JUNE - BRUSSELS – BELGIUM

Eleven years of Valletta principles: evolution and practice of urban heritage governance



## CONSULTATIONS

- 2020
- 2022
- 2023

# Our new document in 7 parts



1. Why a new document?
2. The context
3. New paradigms and themes (observations of developments and changes)
4. New criteria for the conservation of the Historic City (Culture and founding heritage of the urban project, Principle of evolution and adaptation, Another look and shared project)
5. The 3 pillars of the ***Historic City project***
6. The ***Historic City Project***, method, tools and implementation(Method, Planning tools, Implementation)
7. Conclusion and reflections

# The context is defined by new challenges for historic cities and urban areas

- globalisation of **markets and production** patterns
- economic and political **instability**
- increase in **tourist** interest changing the social structure
- more **multicultural** than ever
- multi-faceted economic and social structures
- uncontrolled **growth and urban sprawl** affecting rural areas (new relations between rural –urban ,the social changes and immigration)
- **climate** change
- **risk preparedness**, including for major disasters and health crises, etc.
- AN INTERDISCIPLINARY AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IS NEEDED



# Why a new document?

## The aims and the objectives

- **To provide** a concrete response to the issues of cultural heritage planning
- **To propose** tools for the preservation and enhancement of the historic city with regard to a new governance and urban management of the historic city,
- **To inform** the actors widely so that they can participate
- **To guide** the establishment of urban planning criteria for the conservation, development and ultimately the enhancement of historic cities.
- **To take** a retrospective and prospective look at the tools and practices.
- **To address** professional specialists, decision-makers, politicians and administrators, associations of neighbors, residents concerned, the general public.

# New paradigms concerning cities and urban areas



- Towns and villages are becoming **multifaceted** economic and social structures,
- The recent **health crisis** (Covid 19 pandemic) has profoundly changed working and living conditions in cities,
- **Climate change** caused by many production systems and by urbanization itself, is aggravating environmental degradation,
- Cities must be **resilient** have the capacity to prepare, to **absorb and recover** from new and unexpected shocks,
- The **digital transformation** is very rapid at all levels, from information for planning to the adaptation of the city to changes in housing, commerce, work, interpersonal relations and much more.

# Observations of developments and changes



- **Sustainable urbanisation** to address sustainability factors, ( global climate change, poverty, affordable housing, productive employment, access to adequate infrastructure and basic services)
- A significant **expansion of urban areas** at the expense of rural areas and rural landscapes,
- Society has become aware of the **importance of nature** and ecological values,
- **Green infrastructure and landscape** guide urban planning towards sustainable development,
- A strong awareness of the **cultural and artistic value** of a city's **historical heritage**,



# Observations of developments and changes



- Current **mobility and accessibility** requirements create new transport requirements and influence the planning of new access to historic centres,
- **Public spaces** must be adapted to new functions, as key elements of conservation plans,
- **Housing** must be restored, following modern regulations needs, and adapted to new technological needs as teleworking.
- The increasing **urban and cultural tourism** must be controlled in profit among others of the daily life of the inhabitants.
- A **resilient ecosystem** must be developed and contribute to the cyclicity of the urban environment.

# Adopting 4 criteria for the conservation of the Historic city



1. **Culture and founding heritage of the urban project** to preserve the special culture and heritage and to revitalise the historic districts
2. **Principle of evolution and adaptation** to recognize and record the material and immaterial characteristics of the different historical phases as well as the current situation
3. **To adopt another look** to combine the conservation of urban heritage with social and economic development
4. **A federator and shared project** based to the participation of the public, decision-makers and experts, to a the partnership which can guarantee the quality of the concept of a historic town plan

# The 3 pillars of the *Historic City Project*

- 1. A **strong knowledge** of the value of the heritage ,the history and the memory of the historic city
- 2.The need for **a broad participation** of all the parts concerned, to what is actually called a *new governance*.
- 3.The conception of the project in the historic city as **a project to be carried out, to be built, to be shared and to be updated** according to developments

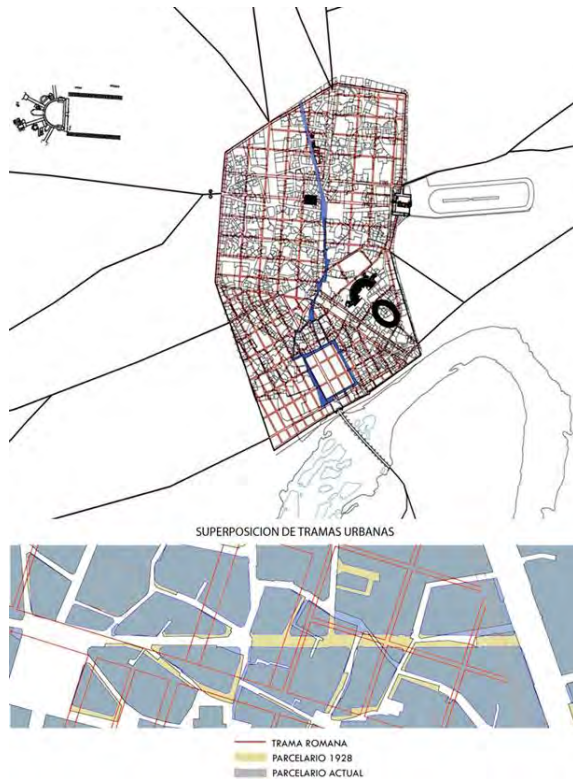


# The *Historic City Project* : method, tools and implementation

- **An heritage urban planning project** requires efforts to preserve traditional practices and respect for the normal traditional population,
- **Historical urban analysis** precise and detailed is requested so that the current situation must be recognized, the coherence be recorded, in order to have adequate solutions including strict rules of preservation,
- **Protection of monuments, inventories and perimeters of control** are needed in order to do more detailed planning actions,
- **Contemporary architecture** must be based on a thorough and intelligent analysis of the local historical context,
- **Public spaces, place of culture, society and exchange** private or public, must be protected, accessible, and enhanced,
- **Public facilities** must be designed to provide new functions
- **The plant in the city** and new green spaces should be preserved, created and developed

# Method

based on knowledge of the reality and history of the town and, through an in-depth analysis of his situation, to propose solutions to the current challenges.



# Planning tools for the historic city

- **All territorial plans**, urban or partial when they focus on a concrete part, are today accompanied by specific plans either strategic, management, adaptation, reduction as much of the effects of climate change or as other risks that may prevent the conservation and development of the city.
- **Technological tools** and particularly digital ones, geographical landmarks as well as the intensive use of "databases" are also required

# Planning tools for the historic city

- **A tool for the whole urban area** , for its oldest nucleus, and the totality of the urban structure including its environment
- **The master plan or general plan** for defining the development of the whole city, including the suburban areas(physical form, economic functions, social impacts, location of different activities, perimeter of the parts of the urban structure)
- **A tool for the historic city** a conservation plan includes the analysis of all types of securities. It must define a conservation project, accompanied by a management plan and periodic and continuous monitoring

# Planning tools for the historic city



## A tool for the historic city



- Planning for the conservation and development of the historic area of a city should be based on a master plan for the whole city.
- A conservation plan includes the analysis of all types of securities.
- It must define a conservation project, accompanied by a management plan and periodic and continuous monitoring
- The conservation plan or project should be prepared in accordance with current heritage laws
- Public participation in urban planning processes is essential for the success of the conservation plan and its relevance over time.



# Planning tools for the historic city

- **A management tool** to better manage the proposed actions, identify potential risks related to any kind of changes, analyse and evaluate different proposals according to different scenarios, include the conclusions of the consultations with the public and discussions with the stakeholders
- **A tool for strategy** to propose concrete actions in order to resolve dysfunctions, plan future sectorial actions, propose axes of development
- **A tool in the face of risks** to achieve effective management, including risk assessment, in accordance with the vulnerability and cultural significance assessments of the major urban heritage asset.

# Project implementation

- **Safeguarding and management** must be based on prior multidisciplinary studies to determine the elements and values of the urban heritage to be conserved.
- The **local community** represents the harmony between the immaterial and material heritage, its traditional culture must therefore be privileged.
- Any safeguard action must be based on an **in-depth knowledge** of the site and its environment.



# Project implementation



- **Operational tools:** Programming, monitoring, reporting evaluation,
- **To plan, to anticipate and to adapt** to prevent the deterioration, lack of facilities, loss of heritage quality or the need to give it a new relaunch,
- **The different management scales** can be do, including through permanent mechanisms and inclusive and well-resourced platforms for cooperation and consultation, using information and communication technologies and accessible data solutions
- **Compatibility and articulation of documents at different scales** combined with an administration capable of evaluating, proposing and managing urban planning instruments to create a real historic city plan.

# Project implementation

- **Training, education and communication** to promote the well-being of the population, increase resources and productivity through the application of new technologies, and the historical and heritage values that are the essence of the city.
- **Project sharing** so that it is part of the life of the residents and contains its regulations, the possibility of control and the ability to adapt to new changes that may occur.



- **Monitoring, maintenance and upkeep** means the follow-up of the management plan, the control of the stages, a certain taxation of the investments and the budget included in the conservation plan

# Conclusion and reflections

- This document is the result of a long process of reflection taking into account new parameters affecting the conservation of the Historic Urban Landscape, as Climate Change, Sustainable Development and the new Global Health Situation
- This document is meant to be the global framework for other more elaborate documents according to the real situation of each part of the world.



- **The Historic City Project**
- **Introduction**
- **1. Why a new document?**
- **2. The context**
- **3.- New paradigms and themes**
- **3.1 New paradigms**
  - • The evolution of society
  - • Health crisis and new urban practices
  - • Climate and risk prevention
  - • Resilience and the principle of adaptation
  - • New tools, the digital transformation
- **3.2 Themes (observations of developments and changes)**
  - • Sustainable urbanization
  - • Urban growth and the consumption of agricultural land
  - • The town-country relationship, balance and resources
  - • The landscape
  - • Cultural Heritage
  - • Mobility and accessibility
  - • Social life and public space
  - • Housing
  - • Tourist pressure
  - • Circular economy and integrated development
- **4.- New criteria for the conservation of the historic city**
- **4.1 Culture and founding heritage of the urban project**
- **4.2 Principle of evolution and adaptation**
- **4.3 To adopt another look**
- **4.4 A federator and shared project**

- **5. - The 3 pillars on which the project is based**
  - **• Pillar 1 Knowledge of the historic city**
  - **• Pillar 2 Adapted governance**
  - **• Pillar 3 The historic city project to be built**
- **6.- The Historic City Project, method, tools and implementation**
  - **6.1 The Historic City Project: a heritage urban planning project**
    - **• Historical urban analysis**
    - **• Protection of monuments, inventories and perimeters of control**
    - **• Contemporary architecture**
    - **• Public spaces, place of culture, society and exchange.**
    - **• Public facilities.**
    - **• The plant in the city**
  - **6.2 Method**
  - **6.3 Planning tools for the historic city**
    - **• A tool for the whole urban area**
    - **• The master plan or general plan,**
    - **• A tool for the historic city (conservation plan).**
    - **• A management tool (management plan)**
    - **• A tool for strategy (strategic plan)**
    - **• A tool in the face of risks (adaptation plan,)**
  - **6.4 Project implementation**
    - **• Operational tools**
    - **• To plan, to anticipate and to adapt**
    - **• The different management scales**
    - **• Compatibility and articulation of documents at different scales**
    - **• Training, education and communication**
    - **• Project sharing**
    - **• Monitoring, maintenance and upkeep**
- **7.- Conclusion and reflections**