

Case Study Boxes: Full Text

1. Applying the Recommendations on Historic Urban Landscape: Post-conflict Reconciliation in Old Aleppo

Ataa Alsalloum
Aleppo, Syria

Old Aleppo has been severely damaged as a consequence of the armed conflict in Syria, started 2011. Despite such devastation, Old Aleppo, as a historic urban landscape site, has strong opportunities for recovery. This would be achieved if the historic urban landscape (HUL) was applied as an inclusive reconciliation tool. The HUL approach creates a balance between tangible reconstruction and intangible reconciliation, as it integrates urban heritage reconstruction and sociocultural, economic, and moral revitalization. HUL aims to safeguarding not only the values of the national and international communities but also the traditions, knowledge, and the values of heritage for its local communities. Indeed, the values of the ancient city of Aleppo are not only in its tangible designation values, but they are also embodied in its intangible attributes. The reconstruction of its survived structures and exceptional monuments, such as the citadel, great mosque, khans, souks, churches, and hammams, should be reinforced by revitalizing its previous traditional sociocultural and economic traditions, knowledge, and activities. This should be proceeded by a practical application of the HUL through cooperation between the international bodies, local authorities, and, most important, Old Aleppo's communities.

Related to Chap. 3.

2. Understanding to What Extent the HUL Approach Is Present in Amsterdam’s Local Urban and Heritage Policies

Loes Veldpauw and Helma Bokhove
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

This project aims to understand to what extent the HUL approach is present in Amsterdam’s urban and heritage policies. The research is based on a series of three workshops (2014) and six peer interviews (2016). Heritage management processes are systematically compared and discussed in relation to heritage concepts, using a policy analysis matrix (Veldpauw, 2015), following the “critical HUL steps.” This is done not to judge the appropriateness of local policies or rate their successfulness, but rather to understand which concepts of heritage are used and how they are applied. The results are used to facilitate further debate and learning, using the insights and reflections that emerged. The wider aim of the research is to develop and test a method to undertake systematic comparison of policies that can facilitate inclusive debate on the concepts and ideas that define local and international heritage management.

Related to Chap. 6.

Reference:

Veldpauw, L. (2015). *Historic urban landscapes: framing the integration of urban and heritage planning in multilevel governance*. Eindhoven. Retrieved from <http://www.tue.nl/en/publication/ep/p/d/ep-uid/482697/>

3. Overarching Urban Planning Guidelines for the Historic Perimeter of Asmara

Dennis Rodwell
Asmara, Eritrea

The objective of this mission was to prepare overarching guidelines for the historic perimeter of Asmara in the context of the city as a whole, coordinating specialist studies already prepared and in hand, all to promote a holistic approach to heritage protection and sustainable urban development. The mission was undertaken within the framework of the Cultural Assets Rehabilitation Project (CARP), an initiative of the Eritrean government and people supported by the World Bank; the mission coincided with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre’s Regional Meeting on Modern Heritage held in March 2004. A major determinant was understanding and respect for Asmara’s multilayered, interactive, and evolving tangible and intangible cultural

heritage traditions, embracing indigenous cultures, the colonial and Modernist era, and today's status as the capital city of a re-emerging nation.

Reference:

Rodwell, D. (2004). Asmara, Eritrea: Conservation and development in a historic city. *Journal of Architectural Conservation*, 10(3), p. 4 and pp. 41–58.

4. Historic Urban Landscape: Ballarat

Susan Fayad and Kristal Buckley
Ballarat, Australia

The city of Ballarat was part of the pilot phase for the HUL approach. The city of Ballarat was part of the pilot phase for the HUL approach. HUL has been applied as a whole-of-city development framework in response to challenges such as the city's above-trend growth projections, climate change, and a changing economic future. HUL has helped the city move heritage from being a single planning consideration to central to the future of the city. A strong focus on participatory engagement has enabled local citizens to lead how their city evolves and, as a result, transformed the city's approach to urban conservation and city management, energizing practitioners, citizens, and stakeholders. HUL has enabled strong policy commitment to a future for the city that builds on its distinctive identity and diverse cultures, embraces sustainable development principles, and strengthens community pride in place, liveability, and well-being. Ballarat's experience shows that practices can be transformed in local government, other levels of government, and heritage.

Related to Chap. 7.

Further Reading:

www.hulballarat.org.au; www.visualisingballarat.org.au

5. Centro Cultural Kirchner (CCK)

Francesca Ferlicca
Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Centro Cultural Kirchner is a cultural center located in downtown Buenos Aires. It is modern and has wide space, dedicated to fine, performing, visual, and digital arts, education, conferences, and exhibitions, completely open and free to the

public. It was opened on May 2015 and is located in the former Central Post Office, declared National Historic Monument in 1997. By 2009 the last-century building has been converted into the fourth largest cultural center in the world. Among its main attractions are La Ballena Azul, a symphonic music hall, a chamber music room, a hanging glass structure that emulates a great lamp, and La Cupula, the illuminated dome. Since its inauguration, it represents an important landmark that enhances community engagement, participation, and valorization of local heritage. According to the HUL recommendation, the project involves communities, decision-makers, and professionals, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape.

Further Reading:

<http://www.cck.gob.ar>

6. Mapping the Historic Centre of Bukhara

Ona Vileikis and Sanjarbek Allayarov
Bukhara, Uzbekistan

During 5 years, a multicultural, multidisciplinary, and multi-institutional team surveyed the Historic Centre of Bukhara, World Heritage property. The Silk Roads opened the doors to the team who conducted door-to-door interviews to the residents and owners, as well as the condition and value assessment of the dwellings and cultural heritage within the historic center. In total 4063 dwellings were surveyed, including around a hundred traditional Bukharian houses and 180 historic buildings. Information, including photographic records, was stored as a geographic information system (GIS) database that served the responsible authorities to develop the management plan and will support the future decision-making. Although the mapping of the historic city started 3 years before the HUL recommendation was adopted, its aim was in line with the HUL first step: mapping in order to first understand what you have.

Related to Chap. 9.

Further Reading:

unesco.org/new/en/tashkent/about-this-office/single-view/news/kheili_kheili_protecting_our_heritage

7. HUL in Historic Cairo: A Potential Community Initiative

Alaa El-Habashi
Cairo, Egypt

Historic Cairo is among the largest WH city, with numerous attributes of outstanding value to be protected, a task considered as limitations for development and as burdens on local authorities. The somewhat protection of buildings registered as monuments is an effort whose effect is negligible considering the vast historic built fabric, mostly listed as imminent for collapse, and consistently being demolished.

Heritage lovers and conservation activists been aware of the continuous disfiguration started to intervene. The experience explained here started saving a historic building with the support of UNESCO from a demolition decree. Once the building was bought and restored, values started to gradually surface to raise the appreciations of the community members and some local authorities. This has led to establish in the building a center for the regeneration of the historic city which mediates between the local community and the various related authorities and attracts new owners to restore other vacant historic buildings. The center also surveys the local crafts in order to develop them as means to sustain local economy and to raise appreciation to local heritage. In addition, a community awareness program empowers women through heritage activities and crafts and teaches kids cultural aspects such as the Arabic calligraphy and geometric bases of decorative designs of surrounding buildings. The experience has attracted more appreciations and larger community engagement, confirming that Historic Cairo needs its community leadership to manage its neighborhoods through the support of the local authorities. Even though scattered in Historic Cairo, this experience and few others are gaining momentum to confirm that the civil society is capable to employ available tools to apply HUL approach in order to regenerate the WH city.

Further Reading:

<https://www.facebook.com/TurathGroup/>

8. Reassessment of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the City of Cuenca Based on Strategies for Sustainable Development Supported by the Recommendation on Historical Urban Landscape

Julia Rey-Pérez, Sebastián Astudillo Cordero, and María Eugenia Siguencia Ávila
Cuenca, Ecuador

The implementation process of the HUL approach in Cuenca has been an initiative led by the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of Cuenca, Ecuador, funded by the Research Department of the same university (DIUC), and supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands (in trust with UNESCO). Through a research project, whose main axes have been interdisciplinarity, citizen involvement, and commitment to a new way of dealing with heritage, it has been wanted to understand and value the urban heritage of Cuenca beyond the declaration as World Heritage. Using the definition of HUL, the six steps, and the tools suggested by the recommendation, an applied research methodology has been developed that, based on the values and cultural attributes defined by all the possible actors, has allowed the definition of a series of good practices to ensure sustainable urban development in the city of Cuenca.

Related to Chap. 11.

Further Reading:

<https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/>

9. Mapping Economic Landscape for the UNESCO World Heritage City Old Towns of Djenné

Christian Ost
Djenné, Mali

In March to April 2009, a short survey was conducted (prepared by Kathleen Louw, Getty Conservation Institute), in collaboration with the Cultural Mission of Djenné. The questions were structured to roughly capture the direct and indirect use values of Djenné's built heritage for the year 2008. The survey covered 13 neighborhoods (for rental values, conservation projects), 11 visited cultural sites (for conservation and visitor fee values), and 16 heritage-related businesses (hotels, restaurants, punt transport, art and crafts, masons, guides). The Djenné test case was aimed to collect data to test the digital mapping in order to measure use values of the city's heritage. Nonmarket benefits were not addressed in the survey. Ymousa Fané, Chief of the Cultural Mission of Djenné, coordinated the survey completion with the local tourism, urbanism, and other authorities and provided data on which the neighborhoods, historic buildings, and business were identified. Final mapping provided a tentative rendering of historic economic landscape of the place, which was included in a report on Heritage Economics in Historic Cities, by Prof. Christian Ost, in-residence scholar at the Getty Conservation Institute in 2008–2009.

10. Sense of Place: Toward Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Urban

Hiba Alkhalaf

Edinburgh, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

This research initiates a critical dialogue to understand the possible roles of sense of place within heritage conservation and sustainable urban development. It proposes that sense of place-based approach can be used as a tool to analyze development projects within its wider cultural and natural landscape. This tool unpacks the complexity of local values and global narratives contributed to the construction of sense of place. By effectively engaging various users and stakeholders, it redefines heritage management to achieve more efficient integration within the planning system. Through applying this approach to the case of Edinburgh, it shows that the role of sense of place in the historic urban landscape can be channeled into three main dimensions: the place itself (value assessment and designations), the people (stakeholders and public participation), and the process (planning system and policies). It concludes that sustaining sense of place entails balancing three main goals: conserving the physical structure, the suitability of new use, and community development.

11. University of Pennsylvania Planning Praxis Course: How Do the HUL, Sustainable Development Goals, and New Urban Agenda Fit into a Local Planning Framework

Donovan Rypkema

Galway, Ireland

Each year the graduate program in Historic Preservation at the University of Pennsylvania in the United States conducts a planning praxis course at an international location. In 2017 this was done in County Galway, Ireland, in collaboration with ICOMOS/Ireland and the Architectural Conservation Office of the Planning Department. A primary purpose of the course was to evaluate how existing local planning laws and policies were consistent with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda, and could the existing tools and strategies be rearranged to conform with the HUL framework. Even though this was a university course and had no official status, the active participation of both county government officials and local ICOMOS members has meant that the student work has received attention far past the end of the course. The students' analysis demonstrated that the HUL approach provides an effective context with which to review existing local laws and policies.

12. Urban Rehabilitation of the Historic Centre of Havana, World Heritage Site

Pablo Fornet
Havana, Cuba

In Old Havana the heritage management process begun in 1993 reinforced the role of a leading public institution (the Office of the City Historian) through a comprehensive plan and financing mechanisms that ensure overall sustainability. The historic center has benefitted from a boost in the local economy, and hundreds of buildings have been restored with an eye to retaining the resident population, one of the project's key premises. In the past 5 years, some facts and tendencies both at national and local levels are generating an entirely new dynamic. The current scenario poses a challenge and an opportunity for a city that is recognized for its outstanding heritage values and also for its longtime practices of heritage preservation. Although HUL approach has not been explicitly implemented so far, more than three decades of urban rehabilitation and planning show obvious references to most of its steps and tools, clearly "integrated in tools already existing" as Jukka Jokilehto states. At present, there is a pressing need to define a buffer zone that allows a new point of view regarding historic urban landscape of Havana Bay and its environs.

Related to Chap. 13.

Further Reading:

www.ohch.cu; www.planmaestro.ohc.cu

13. Living Human Treasures of Grand Bazaar: Istanbul Jewelry Making as an Intangible Urban Activity

Yonca Erkan and Ayse Coskun Orlandi
Istanbul, Turkey

The jewelry making in Grand Bazaar, Istanbul, is a tradition that goes back to early Byzantine times. In the 2000s, Turkey began to attain a leading position among countries that process gold and sell it as jewelry. The most important force behind the success of the jewelry sector was the mastery of precious metal processing, an extension and consequence of the multilayered cultural heritage Turkey possesses. Today, the traditional practice is under threat of mass production and social transformations. The interdisciplinary research approach bringing together cultural heritage and design innovation allowed studying the role of intangible heritage in urban areas. Through field research extending over 2 years, 57 traditional jewelry masters

were documented. The impacts of continuation of this tradition are scrutinized for its role for the community, contribution to space, capacity of innovation, as well as transmission to future generations. To communicate the findings of the research, this data then transformed to an exhibition, Gem and Craft: In Pursuit of the Artisans of Grand Bazaar, at the Rezan Has Museum (February–November 2017). The exhibition gave recognition to jewelry making as an urban art and those who produce them.

Further Reading:

<http://www.rhm.org.tr/en/event/gem-and-craft-in-pursuit-of-the-artisans-of-grand-bazaar/>

14. Jaipur Built Heritage Management Plan and Urban Conservation Projects

Shikha Jain and Rohit Jigyasu
Jaipur, India

The Jaipur Heritage Management Plan prepared in 2007 is recorded as one of the first initiatives of a city level plan for heritage sector in India. It became part of the Jaipur Master Plan 2025 and was recognized as a best practice example by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in 2015. Also, as a UNESCO Network City of Crafts and Folk Art since 2015, Jaipur Municipal Corporation has a commitment for socioeconomic upgrade of the crafts sector in the historic city area, thus safeguarding its intangible and tangible values. Key urban conservation projects for the historic core of Jaipur are now being implemented as part of the Smart City Plan under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (from 2016 onward). Though unintentionally, Jaipur presents an interesting synchronization with the application of community, economic, planning, and regulatory tools as outlined in the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendations. Urban conservation in Jaipur intends to foster the creativity and imagination of its people using its rich cultural resources to showcase a model of sustainable development despite increasing pressures of development.

Related to Chap. 15.

Further Reading:

https://pearl.niua.org/sites/default/files/books/GP-IN4_HERITAGE.pdf

15. The Revitalization of the Historic City of Jeddah

Simone Ricca
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

The Old City has been included in the metropolis strategic planning and given relevance in the new master plan being designed.

Historic Jeddah has become, for the first time, part of the overall economic strategic thinking for the future of the city and of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. While the earlier conservation strategies aimed at “preserving” heritage as memory of the past, setting it apart from urban development, the new plans aim at including heritage in the urban and economic dynamics.

The new vision tackles the complex issue of the revitalization of historic Jeddah at different levels, involving a large number of stakeholders, among which Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Old City Owners’ Associations, and local NGOs. For the first time, also the awaqf, the administration of religious Islamic endowments, is actively participating to the revitalization process.

Further Reading:

www.hulballarat.org.au; www.visualisingballarat.org.au

16. olomna: Cultural Memory as a Resource for Developing a Historic City

Elizaveta Levitskaya
Kolomna, Russia

In soviet times Kolomna was excluded from popular tourist routes, as there was based a secret military construction bureau and the access to the city was limited. In the 2000s the revitalization process started in the historic city, where the center comprises of 35 HA of urban fabric untouched since the nineteenth century. The restoration of the Kremlin served as an impulse for the development of local creative industries. It was followed by several projects: land-art project “ice house” (reconstruction of ice slides from the nineteenth century), museum and reconstruction of the factory of the Kolomna pastille, museum of the Kalach (Russian bread) and museum of the Kolomna coin, and art residence “Art-kommunalka” – all concentrated in the historic part of the city. Over 8 years the revitalization of the center together with creative industries yielded a threefold increase in tourists visiting and activation of the local business. However, the city lacks a holistic and integrated cultural strategy, and the development needs to be brought from the sporadic to a

systematic level to attract investment and at the same time to preserve vulnerable historic urban landscape of Kolomna. As for the HUL approach, Kolomna has great potential as it engages community and benefits from the regulatory systems (historic cities are relatively well protected and supported). It gets financial support from diversified sources. However, it lacks planning tools to provide comprehensive framework for its sustainable development.

Related to Chap. 7.

Further Reading:

www.hulballarat.org.au; www.visualisingballarat.org.au

17. Possible Project: HUL+KMP4

Roha Khalaf
Kuwait City, Kuwait

According to the UNESCO Transparency Portal website, the project to implement the recommendation on the HUL in the State of Kuwait has been underway since March 2015. The National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters (NCCAL) is overseeing this project. In order to make the HUL approach happen on the ground, the six-step HUL action plan should ideally be integrated into the State's planning framework. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the municipality recruited the international consultants Perkins+Will and Dar Al-Handasah in November 2016 to prepare the fourth Kuwait Master Plan (KMP4), expected to be completed in 2018. It will be interesting to see how (and if) the HUL action plan will be integrated into KMP4. Such an integration would require coordination between different urban actors/stakeholders including, but not limited to, the council of ministers, the municipality, the ministry of public works, the NCCAL, and the international consultants.

Related to Chap. 16.

18. Integrating HUL into the Conservation and Development Processes of the Lamu Old Town

Salim Bunu and Mohammed Ali Mwenje
Lamu, Kenya

The Lamu Old Town, a national monument and World Heritage site, is facing major challenges in its conservation as a result of inordinate population growth, urban

sprawl, and insufficient resources for upgrading the social infrastructure. In response to the rapid urbanization in Kenya, the government has been running a number of urban development programs aiming at resolving the emerging urban challenges. Unfortunately owing to its unique nature, Lamu Town has not been an active participant in many of these urban development programs. The managers of the town have been struggling to devise suitable intervention measures. The opportunities of the HUL tools have been considered in the development of the county spatial plan and are key in mapping out future strategies for the resolution of the urban challenges facing the town. Previous HUL activities in Lamu have laid the ground for incorporation of the HUL tools into the planning and development agendas.

Related to Chap. 17.

19. Not a Formal Project on HUL: Simply Practices Associated with the Management of the UNESCO Site of Lijiang, China (Listed in 1997)

Luca Zan and Tao Wang
Lijiang, China

Lijiang city, China, is one of the most controversial heritage sites in China (kind of worse practice also as HUL approach). This site suffers from an excess of mass tourism, where economic exploitation seriously undermines the conservation of the site. Indeed the site is composed of three different villages, with no coordination among them. Focusing on the major two (Dayan and Shuhe), a tension between conservation and exploitation emerges, with an interesting articulation of the notion of conservation. Neither site is able to find an ideal balance between conservation of the material aspect (tangible) and the social fabric of local population (and the Naxi minority in particular). Attempts to achieve this balance have led to diverging approaches and results; one site protects the artifact but feigns the social fabric, while the other has created a new area in the village to deflect visitor attention, protecting the old town and its social and agricultural activity.

Related to Chap. 18.

20. Urban Heritage of the Mediterranean: Interdisciplinary Methodologies for the Characterization of the Infrastructural Axis of the Andalusian Littoral and Its Synergies with HUL Recommendations

María del Mar Loren Méndez
Malaga, Spain

This case study presents a research undertaken in the Mediterranean network of South European cities, focusing on Malaga. Malaga is a historic city on the Andalusian Mediterranean littoral, at the limit with the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and Africa. Unlike the centralizing condition of cities such as Seville or Cordoba, Malaga consisted of a node in a decentralized territory, a city within a littoral urban network, a characteristic feature of the Mediterranean territory. This interdisciplinary research, which has been grant-aided by the European Regional Development Fund, has looked at the city as part of the littoral Mediterranean roadway corridor, proposing the infrastructure as its main argument for urban heritage characterization. The integral historical layering of natural and cultural values, the study of their legal protection within urban and regional planning, and the identifying areas of heritage sensitivity corroborate the study's contribution to the HUL discussion and new strategies to contemplate the singularities of each city, of each landscape.

Further Readings:

<https://n-340.org>

Published methodology and new terminology in Geographical Review: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1931-0846.2016.12203.x/abstract>

“Intentional creations on urban tourism. The case of the city of Malaga: from its historical paradisiacal imaginary to the 21st century Picasso fiction as detonator of an urban cultural park” *Tourism&Architecture*, Routledge, 2018.

21. Mexico City Historic Center Recovery and Rehabilitation Programs

Deniz Ikiz Kaya

Mexico City, Mexico

An inclusive management model was implemented for the Historic Center of Mexico City following a series of urban regeneration interventions activated by the recovery and public commerce programs that respond to the demands of effective management systems and empower the civil society. The federal government collaborated with the Historic Center Authority and the Historic Center Trust to commit to the coordination and management planning. At different stages the planning process engaged various other actors, including the governmental entities, independent local governmental parties, private actors, universities, and experts. The management plan was adopted in 2011 and later revised in 2016. Although the management plan did not make a direct attribution to the HUL definition and approach, several tools and strategies adopted align with the main tools, such as grassroots initiatives and the operation of smart technologies to engage local

community as public participation tools, the designation of management site and buffer zones as regulatory systems, and the establishment of public-private partnerships with national and international investors as financial tools.

Related to Chap. 19.

22. Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Site Management Plan: Phase I

Ege Yildirim
Mudurnu, Turkey

This project covers the preparation of the Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Site Management Plan and the first phase of its implementation (2014 to 2018), which evolved from an academic project into a professional plan commissioned by Mudurnu Municipality, with funding from the East Marmara Regional Development Agency. Mudurnu is a small but historically strategic Silk Road town, inscribed on Turkey's UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List as "The Historic Guild Town of Mudurnu," its Outstanding Universal Value proposed as the best urban manifestation of Akhism, the Anatolian merchant guilds tradition, both through its rich and diverse built heritage and the ritual practices. During the management plan, this diversity of heritage was recognized as a historic urban landscape, beyond a conventional urban conservation site, which the town center was legally categorized as. The identification of management plan boundaries took into account this multiplicity of heritage layers, which was proposed jointly by community members and the planning team. Another innovative aspect is the application of the national site management legislation to a small settlement, not necessarily for a World Heritage nomination but to help the local community embrace a strategy for tourism-led sustainable development. The implementation of the plan involved collaborative efforts of different stakeholders using diverse types of resources, not just financial but in kind and logistic support, blending civic engagement and financial tools.

Further Readings:

Official website (Turkish): <http://www.mudurnualanyonetimi.org/>

Blog Post (English): <https://sustainablepreservationinitiative.wordpress.com/2014/01/31/guest-blog-post-a-cultural-heritage-management-plan-for-mudurnu-turkey-forging-heritage-led-sustainable-development-strategies/>

23. Adopting HUL Toolkits in Muharraq: The Bahrain Authority for Culture and Archeology (BACA)

Alaa El-Habashi
Muharraq, Bahrain

Historic Muharraq gained quite recognition after listing a series of its cultural properties as World Heritage representing the city's historic economy once based on the pearling industry. The registration has paved the way for conservation frameworks, concepts, and techniques to be introduced into Bahrain. Despite BACA's continuous efforts to integrate it, the local community with its mixed backgrounds, either the native who continued residing the city or the foreign laborers who moved in for affordability, had limited participations. The natives felt deprived from their rights to develop their properties, and foreigners realized that development will boost the real state to unaffordable limits. An ROT system, restore-operate-transfer, was proposed by BACA as one means to encourage the community to explore the potentiality in investing in heritage buildings. The government acquired a number of those about to be demolished due to their bad state of conservation, repaired them, and undertook minimum restoration works to reveal their heritage values. The buildings are then auctioned for rentals to potential tenants willing to continue the rehabilitation works. In return, the selected tenants would have the right to use the heritage buildings for durations of time calculated against the investments made. In parallel, BACA leads media campaigns, community awareness programs, and a large urban regeneration project in selected areas in the historic center. Most of the HUL toolkit has been explored in that Bahraini experience to engage the local community quickly enough to refraining disregards to heritage buildings and to assuring sustainability for accomplished results. Would this experience, whose initial evaluation is set by the end of 2019, achieves its goals, it will certainly offer a pioneering experience in the Arab region.

24. Preservation and Conservation of the Historic Site of Olinda

Silvio Mendes Zancheti
Olinda, Brazil

The Historic Site of Olinda is a good example of an incremental system that incorporates progressively instruments of urban planning, conservation management, monitoring, documentation, citizen participation, funding, and others that closely

followed what would be a similar approach to that proposed by HUL. It is a good example of an incremental conservation system constructed closely to the dynamics of local development process. It shows forward and backward movements as it is expected in a complex and democratic society. Also it reflects the more larger-scale movement of the interpretation of what is the cultural heritage of an urban historic site. The central questions that the HUL approach tries to help answer constitute the core of the today challenges for the planning and conservation system of the Historic Site of Olinda.

Related to Chap. 21.

Further Reading:

<http://portal.iphan.gov.br/pagina/detalhes/33>

25. Porto Municipal Master Plan (PDM)

Teresa Cunha Ferreira and Ana Tarrafa Silva
Porto, Portugal

The Municipal Master Plan of Porto is a broad tool covering the whole municipal territory, corresponding to the city area. It is a spatial planning tool that, theoretically, results from a negotiation process between all interested parts. Among the Portuguese spatial planning tools is the only one that is mandatory, binding public and private actors. Besides establishing the general orientations, it must identify the municipal territory resources, including heritage (Heritage Charter), for which it should also define valorization strategies. Therefore, this instrument appears, in the Portuguese context, as the most suitable to apply HUL approach as it is the basic regulatory framework dictating the rules for urban development. However, to achieve satisfactorily the HUL steps, it needs some improvements, such as the integration of vulnerability assessment actions/tools and the effective integration of other actors, both in assessment and in implementation phase.

Related to Chap. 23.

Further Reading:

[http://balcaovirtual.cm-porto.pt/PT/cidadaos/guiatematico/Planeamento Ordenamento/Plano%20Diretor%20Municipal%20\(PDM\)/PDM%20%E2%80%93%20Em%20vigor/Paginas/default.aspx](http://balcaovirtual.cm-porto.pt/PT/cidadaos/guiatematico/Planeamento%20Ordenamento/Plano%20Diretor%20Municipal%20(PDM)/PDM%20%E2%80%93%20Em%20vigor/Paginas/default.aspx)

26. Historic Preservation Toolkit

Donovan Rypkema
Raleigh, NC, USA

The City of Raleigh, North Carolina, issued a request for proposals for a “historic preservation toolkit” that specifically stated, “The contractor will consider tools that fall into several project areas, which may include financial tools, policy tools, regulatory tools, and organizational tools.” The firm Heritage Strategies International responded and was ultimately selected for the assignment and explicitly redefined the city’s framework into the HUL group of tools. Twelve policies/strategies/tools were recommended, including two or three in each of the HUL tool categories. Examples of recommendations were conditional use permit (regulatory), property tax exemptions for long-term heritage district residents (economic), systematic surveying/documentation (knowledge and planning), and matching grants to neighborhood-based organizations (community engagement). Prior to making recommendations, extensive stakeholder focus groups were conducted. For each of the recommendations examples were selected of other US cities, and whenever possible international examples, applying with success the recommended tool.

27. Preparatory Assistance and Technical Support for the Inscription, Conservation and Management of the Île De Saint-Louis, Senegal

Marie-Noël Tournoux
Saint-Louis, Senegal

The Île Saint-Louis, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000, is one of the flagship cities of colonial history in West Africa. It presents a complete architectural, urban, and rural landscape, which is remarkable and highly varied.

At the request of Senegal, the World Heritage Centre, with the support of France, embarked on a long process of support to both national and municipal authorities for the protection, management, and enhancement of the site, as well as the development of tools and management mechanisms. This assistance was also technical support through decentralized city to city cooperation between Saint-Louis and Lille Métropole, France.

The challenges were to develop mechanisms for the management, monitoring, and oversight to protect heritage and to promote the sustainable development of Saint-Louis, by considering heritage, culture, and local projects. Hence, a set of tools was developed; to improve knowledge of the site, a full inventory of built heritage and its setting was carried out; to protect and manage the site, a full protection

and enhancement urban master plan was developed; and to address governance issues, an institutional management framework (Heritage House) was developed. The social concerns of the island's residents were addressed, with a pilot micro-credit scheme for families, with projects bringing together economic activity and care for the heritage and its environment.

Subsequently, the emphasis was placed on the riverine nature of the town and on large-scale environmental issues and urban planning. Given the challenges of providing further training and ensuring long-term collaboration through effective coordination between the different participants, and particularly international aid consistency, the challenge was to associate a positive conservation status, as part of this broader approach to the area, in 2010, with sustainable support for the restoration of heritage in Saint-Louis, both private and public. Today the challenge remains to ensure political commitment for managing change and including culture and heritage as core assets for ensuring quality of life for the inhabitants.

Further Readings:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/280/?id=33&>

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/956>

28. Scenarios for Sustainable Rural Development in Shuang Wan Cun, Wujiang District, Suzhou

Giulio Verdini and Feiran Huang
Shuang Wan, China

The aim of the research was to support the local government of Shuang Wan Cun in achieving a durable and sustainable development, according to the principles of the National Urbanization Plan (2014–2020). To achieve this goal, a multidisciplinary team cooperated with two natural villages (Xu He Wan and Da Gong Wan) at Shuang Wan Cun, to provide policy recommendations on how to balance economic development and conservation of local resources. The methodology adopted was based on UNESCO HUL approach, particularly in the way it has been adapted to China (“Shanghai Agenda” for implementation of HUL in China, adopted at WHITRAP in 2014). The research was comprised of three parts: comprehensive local policy and planning review, the implementation of a scenario planning workshop with local stakeholders to define desirable future scenarios of sustainable development, and policy recommendations. As a result, the village approved in 2015 a strategic master plan and later on achieved the status of “China Beautiful Village.” This has allowed to be granted funds for public space improvements in early 2016 from Wujiang District government.

Related to Chap. 26.

29. Reconstruction of World Heritage Mausoleums of Timbuktu

Lazare Eloundou Assomo
Timbuktu, Mali

The reconstruction of the mausoleums of Timbuktu project follows the armed conflict that occurred in 2012 in Mali, during which 14 of the 16 mausoleums inscribed on the World Heritage List were destroyed. This devastation seriously affected the urban fabric of the old city. Considered as the main cultural identity of Timbuktu, the mausoleums reflect both the city history and its development. Timbuktu's cultural identity and local communities were vital factors for the mausoleum reconstruction: both these factors contributed to the city's development and cultural heritage preservation since the eleventh century. The reconstruction, undertaken between March 2014 and September 2015 involving local masons and artisans, not only allowed the safeguarding of Timbuktu World Heritage site, but also demonstrated the role of culture as an important enabler of peace reconciliation and social cohesion. Activities that took place for this process followed the incentives of historic urban landscape approach concerning policies, tools, capacity building activities, and international cooperation. Furthermore, it contributed to the revitalization of traditional conservation methods, to improve the living conditions of affected communities through job creation, thus restoring their cultural and socioeconomic conditions while taking part in the recovery of Timbuktu.

Further Reading:

<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/119/documents/>

30. Pompeii Great Project: The Buffer Zone Regeneration

Mariarosaria Angrisano and Luigi Fusco Girard
Torre Annunziata, Italy

The management of the change that HUL approach introduces for the conservation of the heritage requests the integration of specific evaluation tools.

The impacts of the Torre Annunziata waterfront regeneration project are evaluated through the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). Analyzing the results of this application emerged that HIA lacks an economic and social perspective. The criteria for the identification of the "cultural heritage values" are not adaptable to different international contexts.

A “participative method” has been proposed to exceed the weakness of the HIA, capable to assess the social impacts of cultural heritage conservation/regeneration, allowing interdisciplinary research able to promote the collaboration among stakeholders.

The results of this method have been used to define a new-shared project for Torre Annunziata waterfront based on the principles of the “circular economy” and the “liveable city,” according to the needs of the stakeholders involved.

The circular economy is capable to restore the “city identity,” increasing the tangible and intangible value according to the UNESCO recommendations.

Related to Chap. 28.

Further Readings:

<http://www.comune.torreannunziata.na.it/c063083/zf/index.php/servizi-aggiuntivi/index/index/idtesto/20150>

<http://www.equinterspa.com/progetto/riqualificazione-lungomare-torre-annunziata/>

31. Technical Cooperation for the Enhancement, Development, and Protection of the Town of Luang Prabang, Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Minja Yang

Town of Luang Prabang, Lao People’s Democratic Republic

The town of Luang Prabang, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995, is the former royal capital of one of the kingdoms of Laos, located in the mountainous north, at the confluence of the Mekong River and the Khan River. The town reflects the close link between the built and natural environment and characterized by the juxtaposition of a Laotian urban framework and a grid plan typical of the urbanism of the colonial era. The fusion of vernacular architecture in wood with structures of masonry of French architectural expression also marks the town. The conservation and enhancement of the OUV of this World Heritage site was a key process in the management of spatial planning and territorial development in a period of rapid change brought about by the liberalization of the economy after decades of war followed by a period of centralized planned economy. Enhancement of the cultural, environmental, and social resources of the site has been the key strategy for the development of the town and the surrounding region. The town of Luang Prabang project took place before the Historical Urban Landscape Recommendation was adopted in 2011 and can be considered as an upstream experience.

The program, so far composed of six multi-year projects was initially launched in 1996 by the Lao authorities, with the support of the city of Chinon and the Région Centre (France), under a decentralized cooperation framework. This long-term and inter-sectorial program has focused from the onset on institutional and local capacity building, with training of an operational team in every project, starting from mapping and inventories of architectural, urban, and landscape features to the development of regulatory tools covering not only for the town but also the wider-scale landscape of the riverbanks and the surround hills resulting in the Safeguarding and Enhancement Plan (SEP) and Territorial Consistency Scheme (SCOT) but also in sewage and road upgrading as well as in the conservation of urban wetlands and restoration of heritage buildings. Governance and decision-making tools at local, regional, and national levels (Luang Prabang World Heritage Department and establishment of National and Local Heritage Committees) including public tender and public consultation processes were given importance. Public information activities to sensitize the religious authorities as well as the local communities on the value of their heritage were also included in every project.

The development of tourism in the city since its inscription, as well as strong economic and demographic growth, has encouraged work on a scale wider than the site itself, addressing social, economic, and environmental issues linked to landscape protection and visual integrity, in order to support long-term development of the region as a whole. To respond to the new challenges (livelihood of increasing number of inhabitants through rural-urban migration, sustainable tourism, preservation of landscapes and surrounding agricultural areas), the urban development planning and landscaping tools at suburban level, inspired by the French Territorial Consistency Scheme (SCOT) which defines the uses and roles of the city and its wider setting, were established. Measures to preserve the natural environment and human habitat and to support rural development in the vast buffer zone area and beyond in the Nam Khan catchment have been initiated. A vast buffer zone of 12,500 ha has been defined in the context of the revision of the urban plan that was approved by decree of the Prime Minister in February 2012. Finding the means to sustain the local operational team through tourism tax along with decisions on the overall local fiscal system remains pending. The on-site heritage management system put into place through decades of international cooperation is therefore at risk unless a sustainable funding source for the local operational team is found.

Further Readings:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/479/>

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/29/>

32. Project Proposal: The Revitalization of the Abu Ali River

Manal Ginzarly and Jacques Teller
Tripoli, Lebanon

The proposal acknowledges the Abu Ali River as part of Tripoli's cultural heritage. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the urban landscape configuration and the relation between the built and the natural environment as well as the relation between people and their surrounding environment, an urban planning a design strategy is proposed for the revitalization of the Abu Ali River's cultural values, including the ecological, social, and aesthetic values. The proposal reintegrates the river into the city as a public amenity and an ecological corridor. It also focuses on enhancing connectivity between the river and the city. This project unintentionally applied the HUL approach. It looks at tangible and intangible heritage residing within the cultural landscape and addresses continuity and change. Two of the tools provided by the HUL approach to urban management were applied in this project: community engagement and knowledge and planning. These tools helped identifying some of the dynamics of urban change and existing shared identity and heritage values.

Related to Chap. 29.

Further Reading:

<https://scholarworks.aub.edu.lb/handle/10938/10087>

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