



Heritage and Urban Development

Cultural heritage is of great importance in 21st century Europe as two centuries of discussion and debate about collecting and conservation has led to a broad consensus in favour of preserving remains of our past. It is not only important for measurable economic benefits but enriches the quality of life and contributes to a general wellbeing, sense of history, identity and belonging. While it was once considered a hindrance to urban development, the conservation of the built heritage presently is viewed as an important factor of urban renaissance. Today, more than half of the world's population lives in an urban environment and it is expected that the number of people living in cities will increase even further due to the exceptional population growth and urbanisation of the world. In the recent decades, cities have become prominent actors in the promotion of sustainable development policies with cultural heritage being a key tool for promoting sustainable urban development, by preserving urban, environmental and cultural identity, attracting activities and visitors, fostering the development of the creative economy and the quality of life. Therefore, cultural heritage is of irreplaceable cultural, social, environmental and economic value for the world and a very powerful resource for urban development. The conservation of urban built heritage is often a facet of urban renewal. Preserving cultural heritage means managing it for the benefit of current and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Thus, the integration of cultural heritage into urban development plans and policies can be seen as a way to enhance sustainability of urban areas.

Due to the importance of cultural heritage for urban development and the role it plays in it, a list of articles, projects, best practice example, case studies, and EU documents on this matter will be presented in the following.

Relevant EU Documents

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada 1985

The Convention aims to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Furthermore, it affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation while fostering practical cooperation among the Parties.

The following link will lead you to the document:



<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168007a087>

Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington 1987

The Washington Charter establishes the principles and guidelines for the protection and conservation of historic towns. Issues addressed are the integration of preservation objectives into planning policies, qualities of historic towns that should be preserved, participation of residents in the preservation process, and social and economic aspects of historic town preservation.

The full text can be accessed under this link:

http://www.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.pdf

The Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver for development, Paris 2011

In the Declaration, the increasingly close relationship between economics and cultural policies is highlighted. It seeks to involve all stakeholders in the creation of management plans and places people at the heart of heritage policies.

For further information click on the following link:

http://www.icomos.org/Paris2011/GA2011_Declaration_de_Paris_EN_20120109.pdf

Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities, Leipzig 2007

In the knowledge of the challenges and opportunities as well as the different historical, economic, social and environmental backgrounds of European cities, Member States' Ministers responsible for Urban Development agreed upon common principles and strategies for urban development policy in order to strengthen inner cities.

In order to access the document, follow this link:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/urban/leipzig_charter.pdf



European Toledo Declaration, 2010

The Declaration calls for intelligent and sustainable development of urban areas, precisely urban integrated regeneration. It identifies the need to promote sustainable development based on social cohesion therefore, an integrated urban policy approach.

The following link will lead you to the full text:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/newsroom/pdf/201006_toledo_declaration_en.pdf

The Memorandum of Vienna, 2005

The document outlines the need for an integrated approach linking contemporary architecture, sustainable urban development and landscape integrity based on existing historic patterns, building stock and context. Furthermore, it calls for a greater synergy between all disciplines including planning, architecture, communities, conservationists etc.

For the Memorandum follow this link:

<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2005/whc05-15ga-inf7e.pdf>

Articles and Papers

Planning and the Significance of Built and Cultural Heritage in Urban Centres – Michael O’Sullivan (Graduate of the Programme in Planning and Sustainable Development, UCC)

In his article, O’Sullivan discusses general concepts and approaches to heritage and its role in the urban planning process as well as hypotheses and theoretical frameworks concerning the planning of historic environments. He proposes that adaptable and new uses offer new opportunities of life to historic building stock, e.g. in the form of retail.

For the full article access the following link:

<https://www.ucc.ie/en/media/academic/geography/documents/postgraduate/chimera/04-Osullivan-BuiltandCulturalHeritage.pdf>

Synergy between urban planning, conservation of the cultural built heritage and functional changes in the old urban centre – the case of Tel Aviv – Irit Amit Cohen (Department of Geography, Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

The author demonstrates that conservation of built heritage and urban development can coexist and synergistically support each other, e.g. in the form of new uses, particularly residential, for existing historical buildings. Additionally, Cohen outlines that values can be preserved and created at the same time while a listing as a world heritage site has an influence on the development, conservation of, and investment in built heritage. In the article, he states existing interdependencies between economic status, values, identity etc.

The article can be viewed under the following link:

http://www.hs-intl.com/Spotlight/Amit_Cohen_Synergy_Between_Urban_Planning.pdf

Cultural Heritage in Urban Redevelopment Projects: A Framework to Analyse Collaborative Strategies – Marlijn Baarveld & Marnix Smith (University of Twente, Department of Construction Management and Engineering, Netherlands)

The authors present a framework to study strategies used and their implications for balancing costs and benefits regarding the embedment of cultural heritage in urban development projects. They also discuss the loss and creation of economic value concerning cultural heritage. Generally, Baarveld and Marnix give a description of the process of a redevelopment project, related problems as well as ways to approach them.

Access the article under the following link:

<http://doc.utwente.nl/78740/1/Baarveld11cultural.pdf>

Bridging the gap between urban development and cultural heritage protection – P.C. Guzmán, A.R. Pereira Roders & B.J.F. Colenbrander (Eindhoven University of Technology, Department of the Built Environment, Netherlands)

The article offers an analysis of 19 international reports on global challenges for urban development. The authors' goal is to answer what bridges are already being built, how they



are built and if they succeed in overcoming the gap between sustainable urban development and cultural heritage management at the global level.

The full text can be viewed under the following link:

<http://conferences.iaia.org/2014/IAIA14-final-papers/Guzman,%20P.C.%20Bridging%20the%20gap%20between%20urban%20development%20and%20cultural%20heritage%20protection.pdf>

Habitat III Issue Papers: 4 – Urban Culture and Heritage – United Nations Task Team on Habitat III

The Paper provides an outline of the current situation regarding urban culture and heritage in politics, economics and practice. It identifies current trends, developments, and necessary actions for the area.

Follow this link to the full text:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/ISSUE-Paper-En.pdf>

The Revitalization of Vilnius Old Town, 1995-2005 – Jurat Raugaliene (Architect in Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency, Vilnius, Lithuania)

Raugaliene presents the revitalisation of Vilnius old town as an example for a strategy approach to historic urban areas. He demonstrates that revitalisation or restoration of heritage can serve as a motor for development and stresses its positive effects on the area, such as the involvement of local residents, growing business, private investment etc.

The following link will lead you to the full article:

<http://www.globalurban.org/GUDMag08Vol4Iss1/Raugaliene%20PDF.pdf>

Impact Assessment tools in planning for Sustainable Development of culturally significant urban areas – Tatiana V. Vakhitova & Prof. Peter Guthrie (Centre for Sustainable Development, University of Cambridge, England)

This paper is the result of a conference in Brussels. It addresses sustainable development of culturally significant urban areas from a general perspective, discussing built cultural heritage as a social phenomenon, its concept and management. In that context the authors present relevant literature, conventions and guidelines on the European level, case studies and recommendations for action.

The full text can be accessed under this link:

<http://wwwap.wu.ac.at/inst/fsnu/brussels/papers/vakhitova.pdf>

Cultural Heritage, The UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda – Jyoti Hosagrahar, Jeffrey Soule, Luigi Fusco Girard & Andrew Potts (affiliated with ICOMOS)

The Paper calls for a positive integration of culture and cultural heritage into urban development plans and policies as a way to enhance sustainability of urban areas, thus acting as a driver of inclusive economic development; an enabler for social cohesion, inclusion and equity; and as promoter for the liveability and sustainability of urban areas. Additionally, it gives an overview over current UNESCO and ICOMOS actions. Specific tools that go from principles to concrete urban policies in order to achieve a sustainable, inclusive city development, using cultural heritage as an asset are being presented.

Follow this link to the full text:

https://planning-org-uploaded-media.s3.amazonaws.com/legacy_resources/international/habitat/pdf/culturalheritage.pdf

Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe – Horizon 2020 Expert Group (Horizon 2020 work Programme 2014)

The paper states that cultural heritage is a significant force for 21st century Europe and is now widely appreciated as an essential part of Europe's underlying socio-economic, cultural and natural capital. It is argued that the EU should vigorously promote the innovative use of cultural heritage for economic growth and jobs, social cohesion and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, it suggests that lessons should be learnt from places where cultural heritage has been a positive economic, social and environmental driver, unlocking the possibilities for growth and development that cultural heritage holds across Europe.

The report can be found under the following link:

<http://www.kowi.de/Portaldata/2/Resources/horizon2020/coop/H2020-Report-Expert-Group-Cultural-Heritage.pdf>

Case Study

Integration of historic fabric in new urban development – A Norwegian case-study – Grete Swensen (Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, Oslo, Norway)

Qualitative case study of four medium sized Norwegian towns in order to identify the role of cultural heritage in creating urban images. The author poses the questions whether the integration of culture in urban planning leads to new planning strategies or more cooperation between municipal planners and cultural heritage managers, and which role global ideas of townscapes play. Additionally, she gives some recommendations for practice.

For the case study, follow this link:

http://ac.els-cdn.com/S0169204612002174/1-s2.0-S0169204612002174-main.pdf?_tid=13fa2770-4415-11e6-b319-00000aab0f26&acdnat=1467876980_e4e8eda04b1e129f67764a25eea1090f

Examples of Projects and Best-practice

URBACT II Project HerO – “Heritage as opportunity” COMPLETED

Three-year project aimed at developing integrated and innovative management strategies for historic urban landscapes. The project’s main objective was the facilitation of built cultural heritage and the sustainable, future-proof socio-economic development of historic towns in order to strengthen their attractiveness and competitiveness. Emphasis was placed on managing conflicting usage interests and capitalising the potential of cultural heritage assets for economic, social and cultural activities.

For the major output and a description of the applied methods, follow this link to the guidebook:

<https://www.regensburg.de/sixcms/media.php/280/HerO%20Guidebook%20EN.pdf>



HERMAN “Management of Cultural Heritage in the Central Europe Area” project
COMPLETED

As one of the many follow-up projects of HerO, HerMan focused more on the management than on the conservation of heritage. It proceeded over three years during with the goal was to intensify the attractiveness and competitiveness of the Central Europe area through a sustainable use of cultural heritage.

Information, reports and publications can be found under the following link:

<http://www.herman-project.eu/>

COMUS “Community-Led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns” project ONGOING

COMUS is a joint Council of Europe/ European Union initiative. It is part of the second Eastern Partnership Culture Programme and seeks to stimulate social and economic development by enhancing cultural heritage in nine historic towns in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The goal is to foster the importance of heritage as a resource in historic towns, making the best of the existing urban fabric while encouraging an integrated approach and introducing public debate and direct participation of inhabitants.

To follow the project, visit the following website:

<http://pip-eu.coe.int/en/web/comus>

The Strategic Metropolitan Plan of Barcelona – Vision 2020 ONGOING

A private non-profit association of 36 municipalities that make up the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona aims at identifying and promoting support strategies for the economic and social development of the area. The main tasks are analysing and identifying potential in traditional and emerging activities and anticipating problems while providing their solutions ahead of time.

To follow the project, visit the following website:

<http://www.pemb.cat/>



Culture for Cities and Regions ONGOING (Jan. '15 – Sep. '17)

The goal is to identify existing practices regarding the investment in culture all over Europe in order to exchange and promote transfer of knowledge, to better understand successful cases of cultural investment, and to go into details of policy planning and implementation. By making sure that cities and regions involved in the project place culture at the heart of their territorial development strategies – with cultural heritage as a driver for economic growth and social inclusion – the project aims for a long lasting results that will be widely shared and showcased in Europe. During the project, study visits will be made and follow-up coaching provided to the cities and regional administrations.

To follow the project, visit the following website:

<http://www.cultureforcitiesandregions.eu/culture/home>

INHERIT COMPLETED

The three-year project aimed at identifying the key factors, which lead to successful heritage led urban regeneration and to translate those into clear guidelines that will help local and regional authorities realise the full potential of heritage as a catalyst for the wider regeneration of their towns and cities. “Investing in Heritage – A guide to successful Urban Regeneration” is the outcome of the project, which represents an analysis of good practice with clear recommendations aimed at local and regional authorities across Europe on how to successfully regenerate cities through investing in heritage.

The guide can be found under the following link:

<http://www.historic-towns.org/pdfs/Inherit%20complete%20doc%20final%20version%20pdf%20Layout%201.pdf>



PORTICO COMPLETED

PROTICO was an international cooperation project between the cities of Cheser (UK), Gent (BE), Köln (DE), Utrecht (NL), and the Initiatief Domplein foundation in Utrecht. It aims to look at the partners cities' archaeological heritage by developing new methods, techniques and ways of thinking about urban development – above and below ground.

More information about the project can be found on the website:

<http://www.portico.nu/>

Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THIs) and Heritage Economic Regeneration Schemes (HERS) within Heritage Led Regeneration, Cornwall COMPLETED

Within the Cornish Heritage regeneration schemes several historic towns in Cornwall have taken part in projects to strengthen the self-image of communities; recreate viable, attractive places; encourage sustained inward investment; lever in significant amounts of capital and sustain and create local jobs. Two kinds of projects took place within the schemes: The Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THIs), which are multi-funded grant schemes that fund traditional repairs and reinstate architectural detailing to targeted historic buildings in Conservation Areas; The Heritage Economic Regeneration Schemes (HERS) are property based grant schemes that target and engage property owners/ leaseholders in the improvement of historic property in Conservation Areas.

Project descriptions and final reports can be found under the links provided on this website:

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/conservation/heritage-led-regeneration/>

Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe COMPLETED

The two-year project aimed to raise greater awareness of the multiple benefits of cultural heritage and present policy recommendations for tapping into heritage's full potential. The goal was to create a rapidly accessible, comprehensible and comparative overview of the value and relevance of heritage, which would form a credible basis for policy



recommendations that reflect an integrated and holistic approach towards the increased importance of heritage in today's society.

More details about the project can be found on the website:

<http://blogs.encatc.org/culturalheritagecountsforeurope/>

The Cultural Heritage and Urban Development Project (CHUD) ONGOING

The project aims at rehabilitating and protecting selected historical sites in five cities of Lebanon while enhancing local economic development and quality of life in the historic city centres. Furthermore, it targets institutional strengthening and capacity building through the organisation of training workshops to ensure effective implementation of the project.

A summary of the workshops can be found under the following link:

http://www.cdr.gov.lb/chud/Jan%2015%202012/Appendix%20L-%20Exec%20Summ_EMP%20wkshp_230410.pdf

More information about the project can be found here:

<http://utilbeirut.org/portal/en-US/cultural-heritage/25/c/cultural-heritage-and-urban-development-in-lebanon-chud-/216/>

SUIT: Sustainable Development of Urban Historic Areas through an Active Integration within Towns COMPLETED

The project aimed at establishing a flexible and consistent Environmental Assessment methodology to assist with the active conservation of historical areas. The methodology is designed to help local authorities in assessing the suitability of new urban developments, which will promote sustainable exploitation of urban and architectural cultural heritage.

Here is a link to the PDF file of one of their research reports:

<http://www.lemma.ulg.ac.be/downloads/Suit.pdf>

For general information about the project, visit this website:

http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/52985_en.html



Historic Cities and Urban Settlements Initiative ONGOING

The long term goal of the project is a contribution to the advancement of this area of practice by undertaking research, creating and disseminating key texts, developing and delivering training, and carrying out field projects that address a number of the key challenges affecting the successful conservation of the world's urban heritage.

For more information, visit the website:

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/historic/index.html

Historic Towns Initiative – Ireland ONGOING

The Historic Towns Initiative (HTI) is a joint undertaking by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Heritage Council and Fáilte Ireland who come together to promote the heritage-led regeneration of Ireland's historic towns. The HTI contends that the cultural heritage of historic towns can be used to create a desirable place in which to live, do business and to visit.

For further information, follow this link:

http://eu-heritage2013.kpd.lt/uploads/files/Ireland_Historic%20towns%20initiative.pdf

Best practice: Investing in Heritage – The Renaissance of Newcastle's Grainger Town

In 1997 the Grainger Town Regeneration Project led by the Grainger Town Partnership was established with the aim of addressing the underlying causes of decline, not just the symptoms. In the end, Grainger Town was to become a dynamic and competitive location in the heart of the city due to developing its role in the regional economy with a high-quality environment appropriate to a major European capital. The focus will be on leisure, culture and arts, retailing, housing and entrepreneurial activities.

Here is the link to the summary of the best practice example:

<http://www.historic-towns.org/documents/downloads/GraingerTown.pdf>

Best practice: Old Dockyards Ghent: re-using industrial heritage in city development – Belgium

The Old Dockyards once place for port activities developed into no man's land with no real purpose. From these remnants of a rich industrial past, a brand new vivid quarter is developed, a place where old and young inhabitants of Ghent will be able to live near the waterfront in a green environment. The project is committed to maintain the historical character of the area by re-using elements of the architectural and industrial heritage.

The description to this best practice example can be found under the following link:

http://eu-heritage2013.kpd.it/uploads/files/Belgium_Old%20Dockyards%20Ghent.pdf

Best practice: Renovation of cultural heritage with the help of the unemployed – Slovakia

The aim of the project is the renovation of national cultural heritage monuments while creating short-term jobs for the unemployed with the perspective of long-term employment in this area.

A description of the best practice example can be found under the following link:

<http://eu-heritage2013.kpd.it/uploads/files/Slovakia%20Involvement%20of%20the%20unemployed%20in%20the%20renovation%20of%20cultural%20heritage.pdf>