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Preface: The Heritage Urbanism Approach and Method

Introduction

The research papers published in this volume are the result of four years work on the Urban and Spatial Models for the Revival and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage research project. The project and the researchers faced the question of how to preserve and present cultural heritage and how to tackle the challenges arising from modern needs and new interventions on historic buildings and in the sphere of cultural heritage. Various types of heritage have been explored from different periods—ranging from cultural landscapes to individual buildings, from ancient archaeological sites to modern architecture, from the tangible to the intangible heritage—from different perspectives—interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary. To achieve this, the project was open to everyone who could contribute to its development, including researchers and experts of different professions and interests. Everyone attempted to answer the question posed in the title of this research project: what the potential models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage are?

Much is being said and written about the need for the revival and enhancement of heritage, and many declarations and charters have been adopted. Simultaneously, many heritage sites are deteriorating and disappearing, primarily due to the lack of a clear, long-term vision, high costs, the lack of resourcefulness of the local authorities and potential investors, complex administrative procedures, the prejudice that revival is difficult and complicated, etc. In such circumstances, cultural heritage is rarely a priority, except in notable examples. This research does not focus on these examples of exceptional value, but on the “ordinary” heritage which is prevalent in all towns, settlements and landscapes and does not necessarily have universal global or national value but is important at the regional or local level. This is the heritage that deteriorates the most, although the heritage of the greatest value is not exempt from decay either. Judging by the state of preservation, we can recognise heritage that is not alive and needs revitalisation, and heritage that is alive, but needs enhancement.

Stimuli for Research

The motivation for this research came from the numerous cultural heritage sites in Croatia. The Adriatic coast of Croatia incorporates more than 25 centuries of urban culture—from the first Greek cities in the fourth century BC and even older proto-urban Illyrian settlements which developed simultaneously with the neighbouring Etruscan settlements on the Apennine Peninsula. In the Croatian part of the Pannonian Plain, 8000 years of continuity of settlements are visible through the archaeological remains in eastern Croatia (Vinkovci and Vukovar). From those past millennia to the present day, multiple traces of towns, settlements and cultural landscapes are layered over one another as visible and recognisable traces of humankind.

Another reason for this research was the poor state of the cultural heritage, not only in Croatia, but globally, which is an issue that cannot be resolved on account of the myriad difficulties and challenges of the modern world, where there is no money for culture, where people die of hunger, and global pollution is so critical that it causes various problems throughout the world, among other factors.

The third reason for the research was the need to objectify the revitalisation of heritage so that subjective decisions can be avoided for each case of heritage revival and enhancement. This is a frequent consequence of the absence of clear and elaborate criteria for the assessment of heritage and criteria for new heritage interventions, while models for cultural heritage management are being sought and tested on a small number of cases. Conservation methods of renewal and legal protection are well known, but they do not give satisfactory results because heritage cannot live based on formal protection only.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish an adapted modern method and identify acceptable renewal models to objectify the implementation of heritage revitalisation. By comparing other countries, a similar situation has been discovered in many of them. Their cultural (built) heritage is also deteriorating, many historical buildings do not have a permanent purpose or any purpose at all, and if the heritage is not used, it deteriorates and disappears completely.

The Main Research Problem and Research Question

The research question arose from the state of cultural heritage—how can heritage which is not in use become a winner instead of a loser, how can it transform from a burden to the community to a sustainable resource, and how can dying, inactive heritage become active heritage integrated into the life of a town or a settlement?

Heritage is a non-renewable resource. We can build new heritage and make it look old, but it would have no authenticity or originality; it would be untrue and would not be proof of the continuity of life and the art of heritage. For this reason,

there is no alternative for the renewal and enhancement of cultural heritage. The question is not whether to preserve heritage, but how to renew it and how to preserve its historic properties (its specific features and identity) and adapt it to modern needs at the same time. This research question was the foundation of the research in an attempt to find potential solutions for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage. Answers were primarily sought within urban and spatial planning models, although different solutions were also found and identified in other scientific and professional fields.

Relevance and Timeliness of the Research Topic

Exploring the criteria and models for cultural heritage enhancement involves internationally relevant issues given that cultural heritage is often mentioned in many charters, conventions and declarations which emphasise the importance of the preservation, enhancement and revitalisation of cultural heritage as a driver of economic and social development. The research papers in this book, just as those in the whole of the research project, follow international guidelines and principles. The timeliness of this topic is seen in the fact that it has not been explored yet, although there is a vast amount of literature on heritage, individual heritage topics, and numerous projects on the renewal and modernisation of the built heritage.

Plenty of papers on cultural heritage have been published offering primarily a cultural or historical perspective. A smaller number of papers offer a conservator's point of view, and even fewer papers are concerned with methodology. Rare scientific papers explore the methods and models of heritage revitalisation, especially in the field of architecture, urbanism and spatial planning, and attempt to consider them in a holistic manner. We hope that this volume, as well as the other papers published as a part of the research project, will contribute to the enhancement of the methodology of the revitalisation of cultural heritage. This research will improve the current situation because it offers models for the revitalisation of abandoned and neglected cultural (built) heritage in the context of economic sustainability and recognition of the ambiance.

Research Starting Points

Examining examples of good and poor practices and researchers' personal experiences (most them are architects and urban planners) showed that formal heritage protection is not sufficient and that heritage needs to be restored by active use. To understand the approach used in the research and presented in this book, several important starting points need to be underlined:

- Apart from justified exceptions, cultural heritage cannot be preserved solely in the form of museum exhibits, but needs to be actively used;
- The survival of built heritage is possible only if we integrate it into modern life;
- It is hard to justify new construction while our historic buildings deteriorate and have no purpose;
- Although all cultural heritage demands an individual approach, the methods of renewal and revitalisation can, and sometimes must, be the same;
- New interventions in heritage are allowed and justified, but under the condition of preserving the authenticity and integrity of the heritage.

Numerous charters and conventions also served as a starting point for research:

- Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011) by UNESCO encourages the active protection of cultural heritage and sustainable management as a precondition for development. It also encourages heritage to be embedded into planning policy and practice and argues that planning should enable mechanisms for balancing protection and sustainability.
- The Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007) and the European Urban Charter II (2008) emphasise that the effective integration of cultural heritage depends on multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research and considers that research is an outcome.
- The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (2011) underline the need to protect and integrate historic and traditional areas into modern community life and to recognise this need as a foundation for urban planning and spatial development.
- The Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development (2011) recommends integrating heritage into sustainable regional development plans, tourism and the economy.

Research Hypotheses and Goals

By examining urban and spatial planning models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage, we sought to confirm and support the following two hypotheses:

- Sustainable and creative planning protects heritage values, and, at the same time, these values become a primary driver (resource) of sustainable economic development;
- Preserving heritage values leads to enhancing people's environment, and enhancing heritage contributes to the quality of life and rehabilitation of spaces (towns, settlements and landscapes).

The research seeks to improve the urban and spatial planning methods and indicate potential models to contribute to the revitalisation and enhancement of cultural heritage. This could help increase the speed and effectiveness of the

development of the local community to enable it to use its built and other cultural heritage as a resource for economic recovery and growth.

Several goals are underlined for the enhancement of the built heritage and other types of heritage:

- To determine the conditions of the heritage, the causes of deterioration and the opportunities for improvement;
- To identify the value and potential of the heritage which can and must become a driving force and an active participant in social, cultural, economic and tourist development;
- To affirm the art of heritage, to enable the continuity of heritage and create the prerequisites for excellence in modern interventions in heritage so that these interventions can someday become a new heritage;
- To suggest professionally relevant and scientifically founded criteria and models for the creative use of heritage;
- To consider heritage as an active space integrated into contemporary life.

Heritage Urbanism as a New Paradigm

In today's world, we can identify about seventy, perhaps even a hundred, different views and directions to consider and interpret urbanism. The starting point for all is a town or settlement as a constant, a built structure comprising a series of artefacts and public and private spaces. In a world of differences, different priorities and interests, various theories and practices appear which aim to contribute to the realisation of the ideals of life in urban and rural communities. These ideals always have their urban constants that make the town a town, or the settlement a settlement, and these are movement systems, a system of built structures, a system of public and landscape space, and infrastructure. These urban structures are upgraded or reinterpreted by different views on specific topics, so we can talk about landscape urbanism, ecological urbanism, environmental urbanism, new urbanism, sustainable urbanism, traditional urbanism and many others (Fig. 1).

Through our examination of models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage, we developed a spatial and urban planning view on the use of modern heritage that we named Heritage Urbanism (acronym HERU). This is a new paradigm. Heritage Urbanism considers the revitalisation and enhancement of heritage through the context of spatial and urban planning and landscape and finds models for its integration into modern living. The context, i.e. the environment, exerts an impact on the heritage and its revival, and reusing and finding new uses for the heritage are stimulating and affect the development of the environment.

Agrarian Urbanism, Anti-Urbanism, Archeological Urbanism, Beautiful Urbanism, Behavioral Urbanism, Big Urbanism, Blue Urbanism, Border/Trans-Border Urbanism, Bricole Urbanism, Brutal Urbanism, Bypass Urbanism, Clean Urbanism, Consumer-Based Urbanism, Contest Urbanism, Denied Urbanism, Dialectical Urbanism, Digital Urbanism, Disconnected Urbanism, Ecological Urbanism, Emergent Urbanism, Environmental Urbanism, Everyday Urbanism, Exotic Urbanism, Futuristic Urbanism, Green Urbanism, Guerilla Urbanism, Gypsy Urbanism, **Heritage Urbanism**, Holy Urbanism, Hybrid Urbanism, Informal Urbanism, Infrastructural Urbanism, Instant Urbanism, Intelligent Urbanism, Irresponsible Urbanism, Landscape Urbanism, Lite Urbanism, Magical Urbanism, Market Urbanism, Micro Urbanism, Middle Class Urbanism, Mobile Urbanism, Neoliberal Urbanism, Networked Urbanism, New Urbanism, New Suburbanism, Nuclear Urbanism, Open Source Urbanism, Opportunistic Urbanism, Paid Urbanism, Parametric Urbanism, Participatory Urbanism, Performative Urbanism, Political Urbanism, Pop-Up Urbanism, Postmodern Urbanism, Post-Traumatic Urbanism, Propagative Urbanism, Radical Urbanism, Real Urbanism, Recombinant Urbanism, Retrofuture Urbanism, Secon-Rate Urbanism, Slum Urbanism, Stereoscopic Urbanism, Sustainable Urbanism, Tactical Urbanism, Temporary Urbanism, Traditional Urbanism, Unitary Urbanism, Walkable Urbanism, ...

Fig. 1 Heritage Urbanism as one of the variety approaches within urbanism

Heritage Urbanism as a Viewpoint

The actions and reasoning of urbanism and spatial planning are interdisciplinary by nature since they include different aspects of thinking about space. Therefore, the urbanistic view on heritage implies an integral approach, which includes many different perspectives on heritage: the spatial and urban planning perspective; the landscape perspective; the architectural perspective; the cultural and historical perspective; the technical and infrastructural perspective; the legal perspective; the economic perspective; and the ecological perspective. Heritage is most often seen from the perspective of conservation, but this perspective alone cannot solve numerous issues related to the sustainability of heritage.

The spatial and urban planning perspective enables one to perceive heritage in the context of a town, a settlement or a region and to notice how heritage builds the town and how it can contribute to the development of a town or a settlement. The landscape perspective explores the possibilities of preserving and enhancing landscape values and ambience and visual experience in the cultural landscape where cultural heritage is located. The architectural perspective focuses on accomplishing excellence in new (modern) construction in inherited spaces. The cultural and historical perspective explores and respects inherited identity values. The technical and infrastructural perspective focuses on the transport system and communal infrastructure which affect the heritage areas and may contribute to heritage enhancement. The legal perspective directs its attention to ownership and

procedures that can alleviate or aggravate, i.e. accelerate or slow down, the procedure of heritage restoration. The economic perspective provides insight into different scenarios of the financial sustainability of heritage renewal and the further use of heritage after renewal. The ecological perspective points to the potentially positive or negative impacts of the environment on heritage or of the repurposed heritage on its immediate and extended surroundings.

From the Heritage Urbanism viewpoint, cultural heritage must be an active subject in the contemporary cultural, social, economic and spatial development of local communities and it should enhance the excellence of space and of human life. Heritage can be adapted to modern needs, and it can be a driving force of local community development. Therefore, we must give heritage a chance to be reused and to start life anew. New interventions in heritage must affirm both the heritage and its surrounding environment, and they must be creative and demonstrate architectural brilliance. Heritage also demands appropriate cultural and economic management so that it may survive in the long run. It is also crucial to coordinate all state departments whose decisions and laws can have a positive or negative impact on heritage preservation and renewal. It is particularly important to coordinate the work of the authorities responsible for culture, spatial planning, regional development, the economy, tourism, fiscal policy and the judiciary.

The Heritage Urbanism Method

Originally, only a building or a building complex was considered as cultural heritage, but later this definition was extended to encompass the whole ambience, while today cultural heritage is an interconnected system and the coexistence of anthropogenic and natural landscape which is known by the name of cultural landscape. To solve the issues relating to the revitalisation of neglected and abandoned cultural heritage by integrating it into contemporary life, we must look for solutions by means of spatial and urban planning methods. These methods will establish the basic spatial, functional, infrastructural and cultural determinants for the revitalisation of cultural heritage on which all other aspects (architectural, economic, tourism, social, etc.) of heritage rehabilitation depend.

The views on the integral perception of heritage based on international documents connect cultural heritage protection with urban and spatial planning by using the idea of sustainable development. This includes affirming heritage as an active space and a spatial resource integrated into contemporary life and allowing it to become a driving force and an active participant in sustainable spatial, social, cultural, economic and tourism development.

Heritage Urbanism complements the methods used in spatial and urban planning and conservation. Heritage is considered together with its environment and all the effects this environment has on heritage and vice versa. At the same time, the impact of the revitalised heritage on its surroundings is also explored. The Heritage Urbanism method is applied when considering the revitalisation of cultural heritage.

It comprises three main components: factors, criteria and models for heritage rehabilitation. The factors include those of identity, influence and value, while the criteria and models help to enhance and revitalise the heritage. Besides concrete examples of heritage, comparative examples are also selected for examination (case studies) through which we can identify the criteria and models used in these chosen examples. Such a comparison helps to determine new criteria and models for a specific case of heritage enhancement or revitalisation.

Factors of identity include determining the basic characteristics of heritage, its features of identity which make it recognisable, authentic and original. This primarily consists of exploring the spatial, urban, architectural, landscape, cultural and historical features, complemented with other features depending on the type and character of the heritage. It is essential to identify the current and the historical context.

Factors of influence should be separated from the research context. These factors show how and to what extent the context affects the state and the character of the heritage, what changes have occurred in the past regarding reuse and adaptation, in what way the current spatial and social context affects the status and opportunities for heritage enhancement, and whether future positive or negative influences can be expected.

Factors of value are determined for every example of cultural heritage individually, depending on its identity and the influence of context. Valorisation of heritage enables scientifically founded and a professional determination of criteria for new interventions in heritage, regardless of whether these interventions refer to the enhancement of heritage that is in good condition or the revitalisation of abandoned and ruined heritage. Valorisation is conducted from the conservational, cultural, historical, spatial, ambient, architectural, aesthetic and functional aspect.

Criteria for new interventions in heritage, both those for enhancement and revitalisation, are based on the character of the heritage (its identity features) and its value and enrich heritage with a new contemporary contribution. There is a difference between general criteria used in numerous cases and specific criteria that originate from the factors of identity, influence and value. By changing the criteria, objectivity increases, and subjectivity predominantly decreases when deciding on new interventions in heritage areas.

Criteria for heritage enhancement are determined when the heritage in question is in good condition, is living and is being used, but needs improvement. These criteria must ensure the preservation of the most valuable identity features of heritage and prevent any sort of cultural heritage devaluation or destruction. Enhancement refers to conservation and architectural enhancement, as well as the technological enhancement of buildings and their adaptation to modern standards and needs. During these procedures, the usual technical standards must be adjusted to respect the features and values of the cultural heritage and to find a balance between the requirements and possibilities.

Revitalisation criteria are determined when the heritage in question is in poor condition, has no purpose and is not in use, so it needs to be repurposed and given new life. Preferably, the renewal should ensure that the level of authenticity is kept

as high as possible, i.e. that historic structures and other remains are preserved, just like essential identity features, and that modern interventions provide the revival and reinterpretation of the past environment.

Models of heritage revival and enhancement are both determined in accordance with the factors of identity, influence and value, and in harmony with the criteria for new interventions. To establish potentially applicable models, it is advisable to use a comparative analysis of the selected relevant examples (case study) to determine the historical and modern models in similar situations, which will guarantee the selection of the best model for a specific case. The models offered will present a creative approach to solving the revitalisation problem because all heritage cases are different due to their factors of identify, influence and value that make each case unique. Whenever possible, it is recommended to apply the models of integrative planning which allow for sustainable development in the long run. The central interest is the interaction between the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage and the development strategy of the space.

By using the Heritage Urbanism method, we enhance the previous methods of spatial renewal and conservation and cultural heritage revitalisation. The Heritage Urbanism method focuses particularly on abandoned and neglected heritage in need of revitalisation and of integration into the daily life of the local community, thus contributing to social, economic and spatial development. The method also helps to make the implementation of cultural heritage renewal and rehabilitation more objective. It stimulates thinking about various heritage revitalisation scenarios derived from the viewpoints of spatial and urban planning, architecture, landscape and ambiance, the economy and other aspects, along with the essential conservation viewpoint that needs to be in harmony with all the other viewpoints.

The Heritage Urbanism method consists of interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary views on cultural heritage revival. It includes the harmonisation of different starting points in the fields of culture, spatial planning, regional development, the economy, tourism, etc. Selecting the optimal model of heritage revival will result from exploring factors, criteria and models from different standpoints, among which the following are important:

- spatial and urban planning—heritage involved in the daily life of urban and rural areas;
- architectural—achieving excellence in new contemporary buildings on heritage sites;
- landscape—conservation and enhancement of landscape values, and environmental and visual experiences;
- cultural and historic—acknowledgement of heritage identity values;
- conservation—conservation and affirmation of the historical tissue and the character of heritage;
- tourism—interaction between tourism and heritage promotes the enhancement of destination quality as a place for living, working and investing;

- marketing—spatial branding in the field of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the designed natural environment, related to the renewal of heritage and/or the implementation of urban contemporaneity;
- economic—economic management of cultural heritage, including transparency in financial management, which is an important prerequisite for the survival and life of heritage;
- strategic—strategic planning and management involving the design and implementation of the main goals and initiatives based on rethinking resources and assessing the surroundings in which cultural heritage is located by securing its survival.

This is an applied method. Its application in the field of urban and spatial planning, and in the preservation and renewal of the cultural/built heritage, especially in conservation, is of the utmost importance. It can also be used indirectly in other areas related to spatial planning, such as construction, tourism, spatial economy, environmental protection and art history.

This method can readily contribute to the culture of buildings and to the culture of space, to cultural heritage enhancement and its integration into life, to the preservation of values and the cultural identity of an area, to the development of the economy and tourism, to sustainability and the quality of space and life in it, as well as to the enhancement of legislation and regulations in the field of spatial planning.

The papers in this volume follow the approach and the method of Heritage Urbanism. They strive to stimulate new views and possibilities for the new life of cultural heritage. We hope that the research results presented in this book will inspire new thoughts on the urbanism of heritage/Heritage Urbanism, in other words that they will create respect for cultural heritage, the contemporaneity of the historical, the potential applications of modern technologies and new functions in cultural heritage environments.

Zagreb, Croatia

Mladen Obad Šćitaroci

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We would like to thank all those who contributed to the publication of this book, which is the result of the “Urban and Spatial Models for the Revival and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage” research project, or, in short, Heritage Urbanism (HERU). The project was conducted from 2014 to 2018 at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, and was funded by the Croatian Science Foundation (research project HRZZ-2032). The head researcher was Prof. Mladen Obad Šćitaroci. Thematic research by 36 researchers contributed to the project development and to the results published in this volume. The main task of the research is to identify historical and current models of cultural heritage revival and enhancement as a starting point for establishing future models to respect inherited, contemporary and sustainable future development.

The following project researchers were divided into groups by theme:

Module 1—Heritage in Landscape/Cultural Landscape as Heritage: Biserka Dumbović Bilušić, Boris Dundović, Sanja Gašparović, Irma Huić, Jasenka Kranjčević, Mirna Meštrović, Ana Mrđa, Ksenija Petrić, Marko Rukavina, Ana Sopina, Flavio Stimilli;

Module 2—Heritage in the City/The City as Cultural Heritage: Nikša Božić, Alenka Delić, Jesenko Horvat, Vedran Ivanković, Tihomir Jukić, Zlatko Karač, Damir Krajnik, Zehra Laznibat, Mara Marić, Ivan Mlinar, Boško Opalić, Marina Pavković, Ksenija Radić Knežević, Dario Sironić, Marijana Sironić, Zorana Sokol Gojnik, Alen Žunić;

Module 3—City Experience/The City as Experience: Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, Igor Gojnik, Tin Oberman, Tamara Zaninović;

Module 4—The Normative and Legal Aspect of Cultural Heritage: Nenad Lipovac, Lea Petrović Krajnik, Koraljka Vahtar-Jurković.

A total of 17 topics (some of which contain sub-topics) are explored: cultural landscape, archaeological heritage, fortification architecture, cultural heritage of the countryside (castles and villas), rural heritage, island and coastal cultural heritage as

the foundation of tourism development, the historic urban tissue (the heritage of continuity and transformation), small-town heritage, the heritage of twentieth-century modernism, the heritage of twentieth-century residential construction, garden heritage, cultural heritage as a starting point for place branding, public spaces interconnecting the town, soundscapes as cultural heritage, the brightness of space as heritage, legal and conceptual aspects of heritage, and cultural heritage in urban planning documentation.

As part of the project, research was conducted for 17 doctoral theses. Most theses have already been completed, while several are still in progress following the completion of the project. Postdoctoral and graduate students studying architecture and urban planning at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, were also involved in the research.

Some of the research published in this volume is the result of international collaboration with researchers from other universities around the world who participated and provided their own interpretations of the project's starting points. The research network involved in the preparation of this book consisted of 36 researchers from different universities in Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Israel, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and USA. We are grateful to all authors for their contributions to this book and for the affirmation of the models for cultural heritage enhancement.

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Many experts and researchers who took part in two conferences organised while the research was in progress were also indirectly included in this project. There were 280 researchers from 22 countries and 42 universities in the world. We are grateful for their contribution to our research on models of heritage revival and enhancement in the areas where they live and work. The two conferences mentioned were:

- Cultural Heritage—Possibilities for Spatial and Economic Development, Zagreb, 22–23 October 2015, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Conference Proceeding: ISBN 978-953-8042-10-2 (print), ISBN 978-953-8042-11-9 (eBook);
- Models of Revitalisation and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage—Multidisciplinary Dialogue, Zagreb, 24 May 2017, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Conference Proceeding: ISBN 978-953-8042-29-4 (print), ISBN 978-953-8042-30-0 (eBook).

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Introduction: The Revitalisation and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage in the Context of the Heritage Urbanism Approach

The themes of this book are strategies and models for cultural heritage enhancement from the multidisciplinary point of view. The main research problem is to identify historical, current and possible future models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage, taking into consideration three factors: respect for the inherited, for the contemporary and for sustainable future development.

The research approach relies on consideration of spatial-urban planning and a reflection on cultural heritage, from which the expression Heritage Urbanism developed. The Heritage Urbanism approach affirms heritage integrated into its surrounding environment and with all the influences that the immediate and wider environment has on it. The context, i.e. the environment, affects the revitalisation of the heritage, just as new use and reuse of the heritage have a stimulating and developmental impact on its environment. Heritage is therefore not considered in isolation but as part of the wider living space and the local community. In this way, heritage is considered on different scales—from the cultural landscape, cities and settlements to individual buildings, structures and intangible heritage.

This book was created through a multidisciplinary dialogue between many authors of different professions and different research and professional experience. It is a link between the global and the local, or the specific and the general. The contents of the book are compatible with the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the twenty-first century (Strategy 21). This Strategy is built into the Namur Declaration, adopted at the European Cultural Convention in Namur (Belgium) on 23–24 April 2015. The Declaration Strategy 21 is based on the existing Council of Europe conventions in the field of heritage, in particular, the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. “This Convention is based on the idea that knowledge and use of heritage form part of the citizen’s right to participate in cultural life as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The text presents heritage both as a resource for human development, the enhancement of cultural diversity and the promotion of intercultural dialogue, and as part of an economic development model based on the principles of sustainable resource use”.¹

¹ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199> (28.01.2018).

Some of the key components of Strategy 21 are the subject of consideration and research presented in this book, such as cultural heritage—a key component of European identity; identities and cultural diversity; quality of life and the living environment; management of cultural heritage; heritage and citizenship; heritage and societies; heritage and the economy; heritage and knowledge; governance in the field of heritage; and heritage and sustainable development.

The goal is to contribute to the enhancement of previous methods of cultural heritage renovation and enhancement, to improve the methods of the spatial protection of heritage and to contribute to the development of the local community through the use of cultural and, in particular, architectural heritage. Cultural heritage is perceived primarily through conservation, but that comes with limitations. If heritage is perceived and experienced solely through conservation, it becomes a static object. The goal is to make it an active subject. This primarily implies life in heritage, as well as a new purpose and a new life for abandoned heritage. Heritage could be considered as a resource that generates revenue for its own and for the sustainability of the local community. To achieve this, it should be developed in accordance with contemporary needs and technological achievements, but on scientifically based and professional criteria and on sustainable models. This research, consequently, is based on the interaction of experiments (case studies) and theory.

The book is divided into five thematic units with examples primarily from Europe, but also from other parts of the world.

The first part—Heritage in Development—includes the following topics: heritage management; cultural tourism; archaeological heritage; cultural landscape; the transformation and sustainable development of small historic towns; urban heritage regeneration; and the application of the Space Syntax method in developing the Heritage Urbanism approach.

The second part—Heritage Experience Learning—consists of the following topics: identity of place; heritage branding; sustainable planning and valorisation of heritage tourism; associative landscape; city identity; reusing city areas; sacred architecture; and walkspace and soundscape.

The third part—Landscape Heritage—includes heritage in the coastal hinterland; landscape regeneration; natural heritage in an urban environment; strategies of conservation and urban design; brownfields in protected areas; bastion fortifications; historic gardens; country houses; and historic road corridors.

The fourth part—Concluding Words on Heritage Urbanism Models—presents our final thoughts on the various models that can be used in the restoration, revitalisation and enhancement of cultural heritage and which are the result of the analyses of historical and contemporary models.

The book may serve as an inspiration for a different view of cultural heritage, among other things, to discover the contemporaneity of the historical and to search for the contemporary in historical spaces. It encourages reflection on the application of modern technologies and functions in heritage ambiances. A contemporary approach is promoted because the current models of heritage enhancement yield slow progress, and heritage decays faster than we can preserve, renovate and integrate it in everyday life.

This book will contribute to the culture of building and to the culture of space, to cultural heritage enhancement, to the preservation of the value of space and cultural identity, to the development of the economy and tourism, to the sustainability and excellence of space and life in it and to the improvement of legislation and regulations in the field of spatial planning. It can be used as a handbook for university courses, as a manual for designers, planners and other professionals and as a stimulus for new and ongoing research.

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