Conceptual framework

• Built heritage is made the cornerstone of urban planning for present and future generations
• Character of a city depends in large part on preserving the existing built heritage and limiting new interventions
Conceptual framework

- Patrick Geddes - analytical appraisal method of historical town
- Gustavo Giovannoni - a contemporary style should be adapted to the built heritage of a historical town
- Warnaby - historic towns and their buildings should be preserved as testimonials of the past
- Rodwell – documented the heritage in order to monitor changes due to modernization
- Orbasli - urbanization threatens the physical fabric and sociocultural aspects of heritage towns
- Beatriz and Francisco - widened historic cities research
The landscape based approach

- Urban areas are composed of layers
- Heritage protection is no longer the opposite of development
- Landscape becomes an interdisciplinary forum
- Conflicts between heritage needs and development needs
The HUL approach

• Heritage management tool providing guidelines for urban development

• An urban settlement is properly managed when:
  • Mapping of the city’s natural, cultural, and human resources
  • Participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on values and attributes conveying those values
  • Assess socioeconomic pressures and impacts of climate change
  • Integrate the outcomes of 1, 2, and 3 into a wider framework of city development
  • Prioritize actions for conservation and development
  • Establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects and activities.
Things to consider

• Architectural Elements
Things to consider

• Building Construction Materials
Things to consider

• Building Height
Things to consider

• Number of Occupancies
Things to consider

• Land Value
Things to consider

• Ownership Type
Things to consider

• Real World Factors
Kumbakonam Town, India

Urbanization

Built – Heritage (Buildings in the Historic core)

Quantitative changes (modifications) → Qualitative changes (Interventions)

Physical Factors
1. Architectural Elements
2. Building Materials
3. Building Height

Socio-Economic Factors
4. No.of.Occupants
5. Land value
6. Ownership Type

Socio-Cultural Factors
7. Building Use
8. Real world factors

Changes in Built-Heritage
The Meier Project

• Ara Pacis Museum Complex by Richard Meier & Partners Architects

• Connecting modernity in a historical context through the use of materials and technologies
The Meier Project

- Raw materials and top quality systems were used
- Integration with the surrounding environment:
  - Travertine
  - Plaster
  - Glass
Centro Botín

- Introduction of a modern building into a historic site through the return and enhancement of an important part of the city
- Overlooking the sea, near the historic center and the park
- The construction recovers the link between the historical part of the city and the water
Centro Botín

- Consists of two rounded volumes connected to each other by a series of steel and glass walkways
- Both spaces have been designed with maximum flexibility to adapt to multiple activities
References

1. “the historic environment”, Vol. 4 No. 1, April 2013, 3–18; Urban Heritage: Putting the Past into the Future- Loes Veldpaus, Ana R. Pereira Roders, and Bernard J. F. Colenbrander; Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
