VARTALAAP SESSION

ICOA910 (ST01): LEGAL INSTRUMENT, TWO OPPOSITE APPROACHES FOR "URBAN RENEWAL": INCLUSIVENESS VS. EXCLUSIVENESS IN THE REGENERATION PROCESS OF TWO DIFFERENT HERITAGE PLACES IN TURKEY

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Özgün Özçakır received his B.Arch. and MSc in Conservation of Cultural Heritage from Middle East Technical University (METU).
Currently, works as Research Assistant at Graduate Program in Conservation of Cultural Heritage in METU, Department of Architecture.
Major research interests include values of cultural heritage, renewal and regeneration of heritage places.

Abstract: In recent years, cultural heritage in Turkey has been subject to various forms of renewal interventions. These interventions are realized through a law (Act No. 5366, Renewal Law) specifically developed for the renewal of registered heritage places. The aim of the law is defined as valorizing and preserving timeworn heritage places, through 'renewal projects'. While the aim of the Renewal Law is described as preservation, many projects based on this law propose mixed-use developments by expropriating heritage places, displacing local residents and changing their tangible and intangible features.

Tarlabaşı in İstanbul, a heritage place at the core of İstanbul, is one of the concrete examples of this renewal approach. Tarlabaşı was inhabited by different social groups which are generally considered as "problematic" such as urban poor, immigrants and sex workers. In order to achieve the renewal objectives of the local authority (decision maker in the public sphere) and investors (decision maker in the market sphere), many of the buildings were expropriated and destroyed while people living in the area were displaced. Consequently, the rent value of Tarlabaşı has dramatically increased, while socio-cultural values are almost totally lost.

The "Renewal Law" has been applied in a completely different manner in Konak, a central heritage place with residential, commercial, administrative and religious buildings in İzmir. The social structure of the area is also diverse consisting mostly of immigrants from eastern cities of Turkey and Syria. In the renewal project, a bottom-up approach has been adopted and holistic/inclusive strategies have been developed considering both residents' needs and the values of heritage place.

The aim of the paper is to discuss two opposite renewal approaches using the same legal tool by referring to these two renewal projects. The paper compares these approaches and critically assesses the effects of renewal projects on the preservation of the tangible and intangible values of heritage places.

Key words: urban renewal, inclusiveness vs. exclusiveness, participation, sustainability

ICOA1069 (ST01): INCLUSION VS. EXCLUSION. OVERCOMING UNDEMOCRATIC CONTEXTUAL ISSUES IN INTEGRATING COMMUNITIES TO HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION

Authors: Anna Gaynutdinova, Eugene Sosedov

Anna Gaynutdinova, 36, received two degrees: the Bachelor of Justice in civil law and the Master of Art in History of Art and Architecture, and finished postgraduate studies of Department of History and Theory of Art, Lomonosov MSU. She is former adviser of Moscow City Heritage Department, art curator and at present works as an expert in heritage preservation. She is member of Permanent Council of National Committee of ICOMOS, Russia.

Abstract: The article presents the retrospective of various initiatives of engaging of local communities in heritage preservation and management taking place in Russia over the last decades. It gives the analysis of its sources, locations and developments.

Authors represent the observation of current Russian socio political context, for instance, reducing of basic democratic institutions concerning participation of local communities in cultural heritage management and pushing them out from preservation field itself on both state and local levels. They also mark issues of the context the most pressing of which are compatibility with authorities and stakeholders, lack of funding and inequalities of participants of heritage management relationships. Article also raises a point of acknowledgement of heritage as indisputable value and valuable resource which required maintenance and care in Russian society.

Noting the success of some government initiatives in promoting cultural heritage and importance of privately steered regular events engaging public into heritage preservation and maintenance authors emphasise the main role of non-government non-profit organisations and private funds in encouraging and engaging communities in the heritage management and preservation.

Article introduces resume of activity of VOOPIK one of the oldest and most influential players on this field and it's methods and practice of involvement of local inhabitants into heritage preservation field by for instance establishing dialog between them and authorities and representing their interests, engaging in volunteering works of conservation, providing expert supporting and it's results.

It also presents the analysis of projects which had wined the Russian National Competition "Cultural Mosaic of Small Towns and Villages" holding up by Timchenko Foundation. These projects supposed to offer comprehensive solutions to step up communities' engagement into management and sustainable development of heritage (both tangible and intangible) and contributions to culture-enabled local growth. Therefore the article contains the observation and analysis of local communities and/or individuals initiatives, methods and practices of involving their neighbours into management and sustainable development of local heritage.

Key words: community, development, participation, equity

ICOA1615 (ST02): SHAPING THE DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES OF HERITAGE REGENERATION IN A POSTCONFLICT REGION

Authors: Sali Shoshi, Dukagjin Bakija

Sali has worked at CHwB since 2001, starting as an assistant architect, continuing as a Project Manager for the restoration of 5 kullas in Kosovo, a project that ended in 2004. As an Executive Director he is responsible for working closely with a long list of national and international donors, partners and organisations, as well as local institutions and civil society. He has spoken across the world about topics relevant to the Kosovo context such as heritage, reconstruction and reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict situations, while extending the close working relationship between Scandinavia and the Balkan countries.

Abstract: Most focus on the discourses and practices of heritage regeneration in the Kosovo has treated case studies located in areas characterised by strong economic growth (i.e. capital Prishtina and surrounding cities), while a lesser attention has been shown to heritage regeneration projects and agendas in areas of relative socio-economic distress. Yet, it is in such places that some of the best examples of the discourses, practices and impacts of contemporary heritage regeneration can be found. In areas of low demand, regeneration projects have used abolished inner city heritage assets for their new investments.

This paper, drawing on a study of urban regeneration in one of Kosovo's best performing towns, Gjakova in West Kosovo, examines the discourses, practices and impacts of regeneration scheme produced between 2014-2016. Gjakova represents a dynamic historical context, which has been influenced by the connection with urban concepts and architectural designs of oriental trade centres within the Ottoman Empire. The preserved structures of the trade market shed light on the specific lifestyles of generations of craftsmen and customers who had come together from different parts of the region. Gjakova's experiences in deployment of a functioning strategy for its Old Bazaar have received national attention and have been upheld as a model for other heritage areas to follow. Paper examines the concrete aspects of local regeneration and elaborates the ways in which specific priorities and defined problems have come to dominate agendas. Jointly, the paper argues that even in areas of strong heritage character where development institutions wield a relatively high degree of influence, these commercially driven objectives can be balanced towards sustainability agendas through an integrated bottom-up planning approach. Such regeneration initiatives play a symbolic and practical role in creating new forms of inclusion and interpretations of place.

Key words: inclusiveness, community, stakeholder, sustainability

ICOA1925 (ST01): THE BALANCE BETWEEN DIVERSE FUNCTIONS AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: A CASE STUDY OF THE DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM ISLAND (YASSIADA/PLATI)

Authors: Nuran Zeren Gülersoy Ahmet Gün

Nuran Zeren GULERSOY graduated as an architect from Istanbul Technical University in 1974. She received her master's degree and her doctorate in urban planning from the same University. Presently she is the professor of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at ITU Faculty of Architecture. Her major areas of interest are urban planning, urban conservation and urban design. She is the member of ICOMOS National Committee, Council Member of Europa Nostra and Secretary General of IPHS (International Planning History Society).

Abstract: Yassıada (Plati), one of the Princess Islands in the Marmara Sea, is officially a neighborhood with an area of 0.05 km in the Adalar District of Istanbul Province, Turkey. The island served many different purposes throughout the history. Since 4th century A.D. until today, Yassıada housed exiles, naval students, military courts and private mansions. It was used by the Byzantines as a place of exile where they also built cells for political prisoners around the 11th century. The Byzantines also built a monastery and a church on the island. Yassıada was then captured by the Latin Crusaders during the Fourth Crusade in 1204, only to come under the definitive control of the Ottomans during the Conquest of Constantinople in 1453. In 1857, Yassıada was bought by the British Ambassador Henry Bulwer who built himself a mansion to live out of public gaze, but who later sold the island to the Khedive of Ottoman Egypt and Sudan, Ismail Pasha.

After the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, the island was nationalized and made a property of the Turkish State. In 1947, Yassıada was taken over by the Turkish Naval Forces who used it for military and educational purposes and built multiple school buildings. Following the military coup of 1960, these school buildings were transformed into courtrooms for the trials of the members of the former ruling party, Democrat Party. At the end of the trials, the island was retransferred to Turkish Naval Forces, and the island continued to have a military education function until 1978 when it was abandoned. Its last usage has also been for educational purposes: The Department of Aquaculture of Istanbul University conducted research and held classes on the island during the 1990s. The island is currently renamed Democracy and Freedom Island and has very recently seen aggressive construction with the aim of transforming it into a tourism and culture oriented island.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the protection of natural and cultural values (architectural, archaeological and historical) of Yassıada through the examination of the historically diverse uses of the island. In other words, it will aim to reach normative conclusions regarding the planning and conservation of the island through an assessment of current developments and its history marked with varying functions.

Key words: cultural landscape, heritage management, land use and protection, Princess Islands

ICOA694 (ST02): CULTURAL HERITAGE: A KNIFE IN THE HANDS OF A SURGEON/ A KILLER

Author: Nargis Rashid

Currently doing research and teaching as an Associate Professor in the Department of History, University of Karachi, Pakistan. Contributed in workshops and Conferences; organized two conferences and one workshop as the Chairperson of the Department. Started my career in the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Federal Government of Pakistan as an Assistant Curator at National Museum of Pakistan. Joined University as a Lecturer in 1989. Fields of interest are Archaeology, History, Art, and Museology.

Abstract: Cultural Heritage: includes tangible culture (buildings, monuments, books, works of art, and artefacts), intangible culture (folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge); is something which people own in different manners, in different perspectives. The term "cultural heritage" has not always designated the same things and, in recent decades, the notion has changed considerably in order to express more aptly a more global and holistic approach. As a receptacle of memory, it embodies the symbolic value of cultural identities and constitutes a fundamental reference for structuring or restructuring the society. And in so far, as it contributes to an uninterrupted dialogue between civilizations and cultures since the dawn of time, the heritage contributes to establishing and maintaining peace between peoples.

It is sure that there are people who are driven to a sort of veneration of the past because they feel to take shelter in values which have acquired a more solid, more reassuring presence with time but simultaneously there are people who want to look ahead and want to build the future on the debris of the Past. The phenomenon of Cultural Heritage that marks our society, is not so positive, in that public authorities and civil society are decreasingly non-supportive and it also carries risks that heritage might be exploited.

Unfortunately more in Asia; Cultural heritage sites are increasingly becoming the collateral victims of both natural disasters and armed conflicts. In this paper I will explore both elements of positivity and negativity, in which the individual pursues his activities towards heritage, either in protection or destruction in relation to his asset. The heritage has to be a shared experience as it offers every human being the opportunity and contentment of self-discovery. While facing up this challenge, we may find a solution out of Cultural Heritage, an instrument for dialogue and understanding.

Key words: peace, reconciliation, conflict, identity

ICOA1587 (ST01): BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND SPECIALISTS: THE PUBLIC SPACE AS AN INFLECTION POINT OF HERITAGE

Authors: Luisa Duran Rocca, Eber Pires Marzulo

Born in Bogota,Colombia, Architect ----- is specialist in restoration of monuments and historical ensembles, Master in Theory, History and Criticism and PhD in Urban and Regional Planning; Professor in the Faculty of Architecture and the Postgraduate Program in Museology and Heritage, of UFRGS (Brazil), Member of the CEGOV/UFRGS and ICOMOS/Brazil. Their research activities are centered on the topics of history of the architecture and urbanism in Iberoamerica and cultural heritage.

Abstract: This communication proposes to reflect around the relationship between identity and heritage from the participation of the community in the decisions about the intervention and enjoyment of the public space in historical centres.

For this purpose, a research experiment was carried out, whose purpose was to define guidelines for the requalification of the adjacent squares to foundational nucleus of the city of Jaguarão, located on the river of that name in the pampas region, on the Brazil-Uruguay border. The founding nucleus corresponds to the consolidated area throughout the 19th century and was heritage listed at the federal level in 2011.

The motivation of the work was the discovery of a process of deterioration of public space generated by irregular occupations with informal commerce through the permanent installation of trailers for the sale of food and by the constant presence of street vendors. Although somewhat socially legitimated, it was seen by state bodies and local groups as a negative precedent of appropriation of the public space that compromises the preservation of the urban patrimony.

City Hall and IPHAN contacted the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) to elaborate guidelines for action in the material space and to mediate with the social and institutional groups involved.

The work was configured as an academic interval for the analysis and reflection prior to the intervention project. It is characterized by the interdisciplinary approach and participation of the organized community in the decisions about the future intervention. It becomes relevant for the democratization of cultural policies and for the expansion of the concept of heritage, which goes beyond the architectural-urban scope encompassing territorial and immaterial dimensions, through social inclusion with a fundamental element of sustainability of the intervention project.

Key words: heritage management, communities, Jaguarão/ Brazil

ICOA1154 (ST03): THE HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT MODEL (HDM), REASON AND BENEFITS

Author: Gerco Meijer, *Indira Žuljević*

Gerco Meijer, an Utrecht educated architectural technician, and Indira Žuljević, an Sarajevo educated architect, work together for heritage development, restoration and architecture. The portfolio of the office contains projects for landscape, urban, architectural and product design. The majority off projects are set in a heritage environment. The office philosophy is to generate a sustainable relation from people to heritage by facilitation of use in relation of the preservation of the historic substance and the expression of the historic narrative.

Abstract: In conservation projects subsidized investments are a common practice. In the effort to gain as much money as possible from government, non-governmental organizations and philanthropic parties, the primary focus of preservation and proper use of the monument is often neglected. It is resulting in an empty object that must be restored again and again. A lot of the public money evaporates through the bad investments and mismanagement. In the long term this is not beneficial for the practice of monuments conservation. To generate reliable insights and final outlook of the investments, prior to the actual spending, HDM the Heritage Development Model could be used to get a grip on the economics.

HDM is used during the funding period of the project the development of the New Dutch Water Line. Based on HDM generated calculations in 2004 the National Government of the Netherlands decided to invest 75 million Euros in the conservation and development of the former strategic defence line. This investment was doubled by the provincial governments along the geographical line of the NDWL.

The HDM is a scientific model which deals with strategic and economical dilemmas in middle sized and large scale heritage conservation projects. It is a structured relational database for areas, sites and objects, differentiated by typology, size, quality and ambition. By applying the model consequently, you can direct proper investments and have the control over yield.

The HDM results can be used in quality enhancement, clever sustainability and broad preservation of cultural heritage. The calculated results can justify future actions and verify the results of these actions. The method can be used as an argument generator in policymaking process. It is a first input for business case scenarios. It can be an economic reference an administrative base for the future site management.

Key words: heritage development, economical assessment, database model, argument generator

ICOA458 (ST03): CONNECTED YOUTH FOR MEDINA HERITAGE PRESERVATION

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Abstract: Two important digital initiatives aimed at preserving heritage, were launched and lead by youth civil society activists in the historical urban part of Tunis called Medina recently:

> The first is called MEDINAPEDIA, where Wikipedia volunteer publishers meet monthly, to research, discuss, edit and publish on Wikipedia, Medina's historical monument's information, in 3 languages (Arabic, French & English). Initiative started in October 2015; up to date, more than 300 articles were published, some of which are related to monuments that were completely destroyed, and some were translated into other languages by Wikipedia users elsewhere in the world. This initiative started October 2015, and its leading activists are now spreading the experience to other parts of Tunisia.

> The second very successful project is Rachidia's digital library; where a crowd funding campaign was launched in November 2016 by civil society activists; funds were collected to digitalize an important paper archive (important in historical and volume), related to traditional Tunisian music manuscripts and compositions from the 19th century until today. The project aims at establishing the first open digital traditional music library in the Medina. This project is now ongoing; digital library will be launched before Summer 2017.

Both projects will improve the attractiveness of the Medina to the connected world, preserve its heritage through digital technology and create new interest from historians, researchers, cultural investors and youth.

ICOA930 (ST03): DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY - A BRIDGE CONNECTING EARTHEN NEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THE PUBLIC

Author: GaoJie

From 2013 till now GaoJie has been working at Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Site Administrative District Management Committee with concentration on Heritage study and site interpretation.
2011: University College London
Master of Arts in Managing Archaeological Sites
2010: Hangzhou Normal University
Bachelor of Arts in English
2009: Fort Hays State University
Bachelor of General Studies in Art History

Abstract: This paper shall firstly examine two factors: 1, distinguish from other cultural heritage, earthen archaeological sites, especially those of Neolithic period, meets great difficulties on interpretation and dissemination no matter on-site or off-site. Liangzhu Archaeological Site, a Neolithic settlement complex dates back to 5,300-4,300 BC with large-scale earthen constructions will be taken as a case study. 2, we are now in an age of digital empowerment, 49.6% of the world population is internet user, with a growth rate of 933.8% comparing to the year 2000[7]. Then this paper shall compare digital methods like social networking sites, official websites and smartphone apps to traditional ways and discuss the advantages of digital methods in the area of neolithic earthen archaeological site interpretation and dissemination and how they connect the heritage and the public in many aspects: 1, a convenient and efficient database for site related digital resources collection, storage and search; 2, an appropriate media for sharing digital reconstruction results; 3, cost and time efficient for both interpretation and dissemination information sender and receiver; 4, accessible for everyone who can use internet equitably no matter who you are, where you are and when it is; 5, an quick and easy access for everyone who can use internet to post comments and suggestions and communicate.

Key words: digital resources, interpretation, dissemination, accessibility

ICOA1840 (ST03): FROM SILVER SCREEN TO SMARTPHONES: FILMOGRAPHY AS DEMOCRATIC RIGHT TO CONSERVE CULTURAL HERITAGE CULTURAL IMAGE IN 'DIGITAL' INDIA

Author: Prerna Chatterjee

Prerana Chatterjee is an Architect (B.Arch, Jadavpur University, Kolkata) and Urban Designer (M. UD, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi), and Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning, Shibpur (India) whose major areas of interest are Urban Design, Sustainable Development, Urban Conservation, Shared Urbanism, Urban Arts and Architecture. She loves urban sketching and documentation of historic city precincts and enjoys urban photography.

Abstract: Cinema has long been the portrait of human nature, physical and socio-cultural geography contained in time. The Silver Screen itself became an animated image defining the essence of physical settings and environments— urban landscapes portraying life and culture served as mis-en-scene of acts in screenplays. Through films, real physical landscapes transcended as virtual *'cinematicgeographies'* which served as *'time-scapes',* invincible to physical urban transformation, thereby conserving images of tangible space and intangible socio-cultural values as 'urban memory' of the era concerned. With advancements in digital technology, in the age of globalization, filmography has gradually become more and more accessible to the larger society— from the Silver screen to smartphones, the technology and knowledge of cinematography has moved beyond the film industry to the near reach of every common man. Digital empowerment has bestowed the democratic right in every individual in the society to become the *'Man with the Movie-camera'*—digital filmography, assisted by social media, has allowed seeing, recording, understanding, analyzing, sharing, and thereby, conserving the history, heritage and cultural image of urban landscapes through the smartphone-camera which serves as the *'third-eye'* of common man today. Filmography has not only enabled preserving cultural image of tangible and intangible heritage but also its associated meanings and values as a collective perspective of the society, thereby revolutionizing heritage conservation as an all-inclusive participatory process.

In India, the National Government at present has launched the 'Digital India' Movement which envisions urban development and conservation through empowering common citizens with digital technologies and social media. In such a context, the National Government is encouraging filmography as a major tool to conserve heritage cultural image through international competitions, film festivals, etc. This paper seeks the possibilities and limitations of filmography as a democratic right to conserve heritage cultural image in a digitally empowered Indian society.

Key words: heritage conservation, filmography, cultural image, digital India

ICOA1051 (ST03): DIGITALLY MADE CROWD SOURCED HERITAGE WALK ROUTES TO PROMOTE LIVELIHOODS OF HOUSEHOLDS DWELLINGS IN PROXIMITY OF HERITAGE SITES OF PATAN

Author: Sagun Dhakwa

Sagun Dhakhwa is a culture and language preservation activist of Nepal. He is an IT expert specializing in Interaction Designs between people and machines. Sagun is currently undertaking a sub-grant project, as a part of the World Bank's Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project, whose goal is to produce and use digital tools to create heritage-walk routes of various themes in Patan by engaging community members of Patan so as to promote tourist centric businesses.

Abstract: Patan, also known as the city of fine arts, is a well known UNESCO World Heritage site and tourist destinations of Nepal. Like any other historical cities of developing countries, Patan is under continuous stress of rapid Urban Development which endangers the existing culture and heritages. Many of the intangible heritages like traditional dances, festivals, rituals and folklores are connected with tangible heritages like temples, courtyards or buildings. And after the devastating earthquake of 2015, many intangible heritages are in the verse of being lost forever, as most of the associated physical monuments have been destroyed or heavily damaged.

We are undertaking an ecosystem using which we envisage to create a sustainable model of engaging urban population from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds to participate in documentation, promotion, preservation of cultural heritages and linking their livelihoods to the tangible and intangible heritages of Patan.

We have developed **multi-modal dictionary**, a digital platform which can be used for online collaboration to create a crowd sourced digital repository of tangible and intangible heritages and to create heritage walk routes of different themes. The system also allows dispute management using online commenting and voting process so as to democratize the proper use of cultural resources in tourism development. The system also allows the community members to show or hide the collected data to the public based on the cultural practices and norms. Diverse heritage walk routes will bring tourists to different corners of the city where businesses can flourish contributing to the local economy and sustainability of the heritages.

In this paper, we share our model, digital tools we have developed, our experiences on collaborative documentation of tangible and intangible heritages and creation of heritage walk routes so that sustainable heritage management and urban development can be achieved in the other parts of the world.

Key words: digital resources, multi-modal dictionary, conservation, sustainability

ICOA665 (ST03): RETRIEVAL OF MUGHAL CHHOTO KATRA: A STUDY OF ITS FORM AND FUNCTION

Author: Mohammad Habib Reza

Mohammad Habib Reza is an architect and architectural historian, working as Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, BRAC University, Bangladesh. Dr. Reza's interest focuses on the geometric and morphological development of architecture plus settlements and their connection with cultural, social and religious processes. He was involved in several documentation and Heritage Management Plans of traditional oasis settlements in Central Oman. He is a founding member of the research centre ArCHIAM, UK.

Abstract: Chhota Katra (built in 1664 AD) is one of the two major caravanserais built in Dhaka by the Mughals. Dhaka was a provincial Mughal capital during the seventeenth century that gained importance as a trade centre. Like many other mediaeval Islamic cities many dots of caravanserais were in and around Dhaka. The presence of these caravanserais indicates growth and prosperity of Dhaka as a mediaeval city. These caravanserais used to provide traders with a place to rest, discuss business, refresh for their next journey. When Dhaka lost its prominence to Murshidabad in 1704 AD, these caravanserais lost their importance too. Subsequently, many of them were abandoned and in ruins. Fortunately, Chhota Katra got attention during the early days of the British colonial period and was converted to a school. Though it was later taken over by the Mughal descendants and illegal occupants who freely altered and modified the structure, due to lack of awareness, improper conservation initiatives and adverse effect of rapid urbanization, Chhota Katra is currently in a state of decay where it's really hard to trace back to the original state. At this point a thorough study is necessary to trace back the significant monument as previous studies show partiality or misunderstanding about it. This paper retrieves the Mughal Chhota katra through available photos, maps and literary evidences and presents a virtual model of the katra.

Key words: interpretation, dissemination