

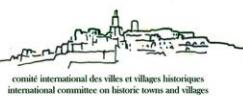
ندوة دولية بتنظيم من قسم الفنون لمجمع بيت الحكمة

Conférence Internationale organisée par le Département des Arts

International Conference organised by the Department of Arts



CIVVIH
ICOMOS



المشاهد الحضارية العالمية التراث العالمي

mehdi mahmoud delagi © Bah 2019

التراث العالمي . المشاهد الحضارية التاريخية

Patrimoine Mondial . Paysages Urbains Historique

PATRIMOINE MONDIAL . PAYSAGES URBAINS HISTORIQUES

WORLD HERITAGE . HISTORICAL URBAN LANDSCAPES

21 & 22.10.2019

Classement de la Médina de Tunis et de Carthage sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO

40è anniversaire 1979 - 2019

Medina of Tunis & Carthage registered at the UNESCO's World Heritage Commission List

40th anniversary 1979 - 2019

مدينة تونس و قرطاج مرتبان على قائمة اليونسكو للتراث العالمي

الذكرى الـ 40 سنة 1979-2019



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اللجنة الدولية للمدن والقرى التاريخية

Comité International des Villes et Villages Historiques

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التراث العالمي / المشاهد الحضرية التاريخية

PATRIMOINE MONDIAL / PAYSAGES URBAINS HISTORIQUES
WORLD HERITAGE / HISTORICAL URBAN LANDSCAPES

21 و 22 أكتوبر 2019 ببيت الحكمة

21 et 22 Octobre 2019 à Beït al-Hikma

21st and 22nd of October 2019 at Beït al-Hikma





التراث العالمي / المشاهد الحضرية التاريخية

في الوقت الذي تعد فيه السياحة ظاهرة عالمية مهمة، أصبح مفهوم "التراث العالمي"، الذي يروج له اليونسكو، ذو أهمية مركزية. منذ عام 1972، أنشأت اليونسكو، مع "اتفاقية حماية التراث الثقافي والطبيعي العالمي"، قائمة التراث العالمي، التي تسرد المواقع التي تعتبر ذات قيمة استثنائية.

أصبحت علامة التراث العالمي لليونسكو، التي تم إنشاؤها في سنة 1972، موضوع اهتمام ومكانة مرموقة عند الدول التي صارت حريصة على الترويج لمواقعها التاريخية الثقافية أو الطبيعية المسجلة وتعزيزها على الساحة الدولية.

تراث مادي، غير مادي وواثقى

في هذه القائمة، التي تضم الآن 1121 موقعًا، أضيفت إليها في سنة 2003 قائمة التراث غير المادي، الذي لا يهتم بالموقع المادي ولكن بالمارسات التقليدية والتقاليد والرقصات والعادات والمهارات والحرف التقليدية. وضعت هذه الاتفاقية لموازنة الخل الصارخ في القائمة السابقة. كما أنشأت اليونسكو في سنة 1995، سجلً باسم "ذاكرة العالم" يسرد عناصر مهمة أو مهددة أو هشة أحياناً في التراث الوثائقى للبشرية.

مصدر صراع للقوى

ومع ذلك، فإن الآليات التي نصت عليها اتفاقية سنة 1972، والتي تبدو متافق عليها ومن المرجح أن تثير الشعور، لدى الشعوب، أن لديها تراث ثقافي عالمي يجب الحفاظ عليه، تقود على عكس ذلك في كثير من الحالات إن لم يكن النزاعات، على الأقل من نضالات السلطة، والتنافسات التي تظهر أن فضايا التراث يتم تحويلها للأغراض الاقتصادية أو السياسية.

سياحة جماعية في المواقع المسجلة على قائمة التراث العالمي

توضح العديد من الحالات حساسية طبيعة آليات حماية التراث التي وضعتها اليونسكو. غالباً تم تحويل مفهوم التراث الثقافي العالمي عن هدفه الرسمي، واستخدم كأداة سياحية أو لأغراض سياسية واقتصادية.



عواقب سلبية على السكان

آثار تصنيف المواقع على قائمة التراث العالمي المرمودة يمكن أن يكون لها آثار سلبية على جزء من السكان. في بعض المدن تصنف المنطقة التاريخية على لائحة التراث العالمي، أدى إلى هجرة المتساكين الأفقر إلى محيط المدينة، وذلك بالتزامن مع تطور السياحة في هذه المنطقة الوسطى.

شهد المركز التاريخي، الذي كان في وقت تصنيفه حيًا متهدماً، تحولاً عميقاً، مما أدى إلى إخلاء للطبقات الفقيرة والمتوسطة؛ في حين تم إعادة تهيئة الحي وتغيير السكان.

يُستمر البعض من قبل الأغنياء الذين يشترون أجمل المباني لتحويلها إلى بيوت ضيافة أو مطاعم أو مقاهي أو معارض فنية ... إلخ. تزداد السياحة في بعض المدن التاريخية بشكل كبير منذ أن يتم إدراج الموقع في قائمة اليونسكو، لكن النتيجة تكون غالباً تغيير للفضاء الحضري وعدم المساواة بين الفئات الاجتماعية.

من بين جملة الواقع المدرجة، تمثل فئة المدن وحدها أكثر من 200 موقع مما يجعلها الفئة الأكثر أهمية. لكن هذه الواقع هي أيضاً الأكثر صعوبة في إدارتها بسبب التحديات الدائمة بين الحفاظ على التراث و "قيمة العالمة المتميزة" التي تبرر إدراجه، وتحولات البيئة الحضرية التي تتطلب التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية.

الليس من المستغرب أن يتم إنتاج عدد قليل من النصوص حول المدن التاريخية في المنظمات الدولية؟ ربما كان هذا من الأسباب الجزئية ودفعاً لملء هذا الفراغ اعتمد المؤتمر العام لليونسكو في نهاية سنة 2011 التوصية المتعلقة بالمشاهد الحضرية التاريخية، منذ النص السابق بتاريخ 1976 (ميثاق واشنطن)، يقترح هذا النص رؤية جديدة لإدارة وصيانة مواقع التراث الحضري. ورغم أنها "توصية"، لا يحتاج النص إلى التصديق عليه من قبل كل دولة عضو في المنظمة وتطبيقه ليس إلزامياً، لكنه يوفر إرشادات واضحة بشأن التوجهات التي سيتم تفضيلها في السنوات القادمة لتقدير المدن المدرجة بالفعل في قائمة التراث العالمي والمرشحة للتسجيل.

هل تضمن هذه التوصية حياة أفضل في المدن التاريخية؟ هل تدعوا وثيقة "المشاهد الحضرية التاريخية" إلى اتباع منهج متكامل لنهج بيئي حضري ناجح، خاصة في الجزء التاريخي منه؟ هل تدرس أهمية وفوائد دمج استراتيجيات الحفظ والإدارة والتخطيط للمناطق الحضرية التاريخية بشكل مناسب في عمليات التنمية المحلية؟ هل سيمعن تغيير الفئة الاجتماعية لمتساكني الجزء التاريخي للمدينة؟

اللجنة العلمية: نورشان آكين، صوفيا آفجرينو كولونياس، سمير عبد الحق، كلوس-بيتر آشت، فانقة الباجوبي



PATRIMOINE MONDIAL / PAYSAGES URBAINS HISTORIQUES

À l'heure où le tourisme est un phénomène mondial massif, la notion de « patrimoine mondial », promue par l'Unesco, acquiert une importance centrale. Depuis 1972, l'Unesco, avec la « convention sur la protection du patrimoine culturel et naturel mondial », a créé sa liste du patrimoine mondial, qui recense des sites considérés comme ayant une valeur exceptionnelle.

Le Label patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco, créé en 1972, est un objet de prestige et de convoitises pour les États, soucieux de faire valoir leurs sites historiques culturels ou naturels et de les promouvoir sur la scène internationale.

UN PATRIMOINE MATERIEL IMMATERIEL ET DOCUMENTAIRE

À cette liste, qui comporte aujourd'hui 1121 sites, s'est ajoutée en 2003 la liste du patrimoine immatériel, qui rassemble non pas des sites physiques mais des pratiques, traditions, danses, coutumes et savoir-faire traditionnels, et qui a été conçue en partie pour contrebalancer le flagrant déséquilibre de la liste précédente. Enfin, l'Unesco a créé, en 1995, un registre appelé « Mémoire du monde » qui recense des éléments importants, et parfois menacés ou fragiles, du patrimoine documentaire de l'humanité.

UNE SOURCE DE LUTTES DE POUVOIR

Or, les mécanismes stipulés par la convention 1972, en apparence consensuels et propres à susciter le sentiment, pour les peuples, d'avoir un patrimoine culturel commun à préserver, entraînent au contraire en bien des cas sinon des conflits, du moins des luttes de pouvoir, des rivalités qui témoignent que les questions de patrimoine sont détournées à des fins économiques, politiques ou géopolitiques.

UN TOURISME DE MASSE SUR LES SITES CLASSES

Plusieurs cas illustrent le caractère sensible des mécanismes de protection du patrimoine mis en place par l'Unesco. Bien souvent, la notion de patrimoine culturel mondial a été détournée de son but officiel, et a été utilisée comme un outil touristique, ou à des fins politiques et économiques.

DES CONSEQUENCES NEFASTES POUR LA POPULATION

Les effets du classement de sites sur la prestigieuse liste du patrimoine mondial peuvent avoir des effets négatifs pour une partie de la population. Ainsi, dans certaines villes le classement sur cette liste du quartier historique, a entraîné la relégation des plus pauvres vers la périphérie, parallèlement à la mise en tourisme de ce quartier central.



Le centre historique, qui au moment de son classement était un quartier délabré, a fait l'objet d'une transformation en profondeur, qui ont entraîné une brutale éviction des classes populaires ; tandis que le quartier était restauré et se « gentrifiait ». Certains sont investis par de riches qui rachètent les plus belles bâties pour les convertir en maisons d'hôtes, restaurants, cafés ou galeries d'art...etc. Le tourisme dans certaines villes historiques a augmenté de façon exponentielle depuis le classement du site sur la liste de l'Unesco, mais il en résulte une standardisation de l'espace urbain et une polarisation des inégalités.

Parmi l'ensemble des sites inscrits, la catégorie des villes représente à elle seule plus de 200 biens ce qui en fait la catégorie la plus importante. Mais ces sites sont aussi les plus difficiles à gérer en raison des tensions permanentes entre d'une part la préservation du patrimoine et de sa « valeur universelle exceptionnelle » justifiant son inscription, et d'autre part les transformations de l'environnement urbain que réclame le développement économique et social.

N'est-il pas surprenant, qu'aussi peu de textes aient été produits sur les villes patrimoniales au sein des organisations internationales. C'est sans doute pour combler partiellement ce vide que la conférence générale de l'UNESCO a adopté fin 2011 la *Recommandation concernant le paysage urbain historique* (UNESCO, 2011), puisque le précédent texte datait de 1976 (Charte de Washington). Ce texte propose une vision renouvelée de la gestion et de la conservation des sites patrimoniaux urbains. Cependant, s'agissant d'une « recommandation », le texte n'a pas besoin d'être ratifié par chaque état membre de l'organisation et son application n'est pas obligatoire, mais il donne tout de même des indications claires sur les orientations qui seront privilégiées dans les prochaines années pour l'évaluation des villes déjà sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des candidates à l'inscription.

Cette recommandation parvient-elle à assurer une meilleure qualité de vie dans les villes historiques ? Le document sur les « Paysages Urbains Historiques » préconise-t-il une approche intégrée pour réussir une approche environnementale urbaine, en particulier dans sa partie historique ? Examine-t-il l'importance et les avantages d'intégrer de manière appropriée les stratégies de conservation, de gestion et de planification des zones urbaines historiques aux processus de développement local ? Permettra-t-il d'éviter une gentrification ?

LE COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE : Samir Abdulac, Nur Akin, Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias, Claus-Peter Echter, Faika Bejaoui



WORLD HERITAGE / HISTORICAL URBAN LANDSCAPES

At a time when tourism is a massive global phenomenon, the notion of "World Heritage", promoted by UNESCO, is becoming of central importance. Since 1972, UNESCO, together with the "Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", has created its World Heritage List, which lists sites considered to be of exceptional value.

The UNESCO World Heritage Label, created in 1972, is an object of prestige and covetousness for the States, anxious to promote their cultural or natural historical sites and to promote them on the international scene.

AN INTANGIBLE AND DOCUMENTARY HARDWARE HERITAGE

To this list, which now includes 1121 sites, was added in 2003 the list of intangible heritage, which brings together not physical sites but traditional practices, traditions, dances, customs and know-how, and which has been designed in part to counterbalance the glaring imbalance of the previous list. Finally, in 1995, UNESCO created a register called "Memory of the World" which lists important and sometimes threatened or fragile elements of the documentary heritage of humanity.

A SOURCE OF POWER STRUGGLES

However, the mechanisms stipulated by the 1972 Convention, seemingly consensual and likely to arouse the feeling, for the peoples, to have a common cultural heritage to preserve, lead on the contrary in many cases if not conflicts, at least struggles of power, rivalries that show that heritage issues are diverted for economic, political or geopolitical purposes.

MASS TOURISM IN CLASS SITES

Several cases illustrate the sensitivity of the heritage protection mechanisms put in place by UNESCO. In many cases, the notion of world cultural heritage has been diverted from its official purpose, and has been used as a tourist tool, or for political and economic purposes.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE POPULATION

The effects of the classification of sites on the prestigious World Heritage List can have negative effects for part of the population. Thus, in some cities the classification on this list of the historic district, has led to the relegation of the poorest to the periphery, in parallel with the development of tourism in this central district. The historic center, which at the time of its classification was a dilapidated neighborhood, has undergone a profound transformation, which has resulted in a brutal eviction of the working classes; while the neighborhood was restored and "gentrified".



Some are invested by rich who buy the most beautiful buildings to convert them into guesthouses, restaurants, cafes or art galleries ... etc. Tourism in some historic cities has increased exponentially since the site was placed on the UNESCO list, but the result is a standardization of urban space and a polarization of inequalities.

Of all the sites inscribed, the city category alone represents more than 200 properties making it the most important category. However, these sites are also the most difficult to manage because of the permanent tension between the preservation of the heritage and its "outstanding universal value" justifying its inscription, and the transformations of the urban environment that demand economic and social development.

It is not surprising that so few texts have been produced on heritage cities in international organizations. This is probably partly to fill the void that the General Conference of UNESCO adopted at the end of 2011 the Recommendation concerning the historic urban landscape (UNESCO, 2011), since the previous text dated from 1976 (Charter of Washington). This text proposes a renewed vision of the management and conservation of urban heritage sites. However, in the case of a "recommendation", the text does not need to be ratified by each member state of the organization and its application is not mandatory, but it does provide clear guidance on the orientations that will be favored in the coming years for the evaluation of cities already on the World Heritage List and candidates for inscription.

Does this recommendation ensure a better quality of life in historic cities? Does the document on "Historic Urban Landscapes" advocate an integrated approach to a successful urban environmental approach, especially in its historical part? Does it examine the importance and benefits of appropriately integrating conservation, management and planning strategies of historic urban areas into local development processes? Will it prevent gentrification?

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE: Samir Abdulac, Nur Akin, Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias, Claus-Peter Echter, Faika Bejaoui



المشاركين و المشاركات / The Participants

Abdelmajid Nabli	Tunisia
Alvaro Gómez-Ferrer Bayo	Spain
Antoine Bruguerolle	France
Claus-Peter Echter	Germany
Conor Viscardi	Ireland
David Logan	Australia
Eleni Maistrou	Greece
Elena Dimitrova	Bulgaria
Eti Akyuz Levi	Turkey
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Gergely Nagy	Hungary
Hanna Siame	France
Hogne Langset	Norway
Kathleen Crowther	USA
Khansa Bouaziz	Tunisia
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Paula Cordeiro	Belgium
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Pål Anders Stensson	Sweden
Riad Haj Saïd	Tunisia
Riin Alatalu	Estonia
Samir Abdulac	France
Shadi Ghadhbane	Palestine
Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias	Greece
Teresa Colletta	Italy
Tomáš Drdácký	Czech Republic
Yüksel Dinci	Turkey
Mehdi Mahmoud Dellagi	Tunisia



البرنامج

الإثنين 21 أكتوبر 2019

00: الجلسة الافتتاحية

9:30 المحور الأول : التنمية المستدامة

- السيد شادي سامي غضبان: الموروث الثقافي في فلسطين: الاستدامة كأداة لإعادة بناء الهوية الوطنية
 - السيدة صوفيا آفجرونو -كولونباس: "أهمية أهداف التنمية المستدامة لحماية المشاهد في "أثيكا" ونوعية الحياة. حالة سهل "Thriasion et d'Eleusis"
 - السيد ياولو موتا: بعض الأفكار حول المدن والتنمية المستدامة
 - السيد ألفارو فوميز بايو: "آثار تغير المناخ ودور ممارسات الحفظ الجيدة"
- 10:30 نقاش
- 11:00 استراحة

15:11 المحور الثاني : التخطيط الحضري والحفاظ على التراث

- السيد مارتن هوراك: العمارة وفقاً للمبادئ الفنية أو المحافظة، أو بعض دروس القرن التاسع عشر للقرن الحادي والعشرين
 - السيدة أنتا ديميتروفافا: تخطيط النسيج الحضري التاريخي: إمكانيات وقيود نهج توصية 2011 لليونسكو المتعلقة بالمشاهد الحضرية لمواجهة تحديات أهداف عام 2030.
 - السيد بال أندرس ستتنس: الاستراتيجية المعمارية في موقع التراث العالمي، وسيلة للحفاظ على المناطق الحضرية القدمية.
 - السيد رياض الحاج سعيد: مدينة سوسة تراث عالمي يعاني
- 12:15 نقاش
- 12:45 الغداء

14:00 المحور الثالث : دور المجتمع في الحفاظ على التراث

- السيد كونور فيسكاردي: فرص لتعزيز المشاركة المجتمعية
 - السيد كلوس-بيتر آشترا: العلاقة بين تنشيط المناطق الريفية والحفظ التقليدي للقرى
 - السيدة تيريزا كوليتشا: البحوث والمشاريع التي تهدف إلى الحفاظ على المشهد القافي التاريخي المتوسطي المتميز من المدرجات الريفية والمدن والقرى الصغيرة في Costiera Amalfitana في جنوب إيطاليا.
- 14:45 نقاش

15: إستراحة



30: المحور الرابع : نهج "المناظر الطبيعية الحضرية التاريخية"

- السيد كلوس بيتر آشترا: تقديم المحور
- السيد دافيد لوغان: "نهج التوصية المتعلقة بالمشاهد الحضرية التاريخية - عوامل النجاح لأطر التخطيط"
- السيدة نوران زيرين غولارسو: تحول المشهد الحضري التاريخي في إسطنبول: الأرصفة على طول مضيق البوسفور
- السيدة اليني ميسترو: المشاهد الساحلية للمدن التاريخية والتنمية المستدامة حالة نابلتون ؛ (من نابلتون إلى أرغوس).

30 نقاش

00: 17 المحور الخامس : المحك في التسجيل على قائمة التراث العالمي

- السيد توماس دراكى: سمات قيم التراث في المدن التاريخية وتأثير قائمة التراث العالمي
- السيد عبد الحميد النابلي: 1979-2019 تقييم الإجراءات والتهديدات المتعلقة بموقع قرطاج المسجل على قائمة اليونسكو للتراث العالمي

30 نقاش

00: 18 اختتام اليوم الأول

الثلاثاء 22 أكتوبر 2019

00: 9 المحور السادس : التراث العالمي والسياحة

- السيدة باولا كورديارو: ساحة "غران بلاس" ببروكسل: السياحة والوظائف الأحادية
- السيدة ربي الآتالو: AirBnB: هل تستأجر العائلات أرائكم للسائحين أم أنها في الاتجاه المععكس؟
- السيدة فانقة البجاوي: "تسمية التراث العالمي / المشاهد الحضرية التاريخية: مدينة تونس"

45 نقاش

10:15: اختتام الندوة : الاستنتاجات والتوصيات

10:45 استراحة

11:00: الاجتماع السنوي للجنة الدولية للمدن والقرى ل تاريخية



Le Programme

Lundi 21 Octobre 2019

09h00 : Ouverture de la Conférence

09h30 : Thème 1 - Développement Durable

- Shadi Sami Ghadban : *Patrimoine culturel en Palestine / la durabilité en tant qu'instrument de reconstruction de l'identité nationale*
- Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias : *l'importance du développement durable*
- Paolo Motta : *Quelques réflexions sur les villes et le développement durable*
- Alvaro Gomez-Ferrer Bayo : *Les impacts du changement climatique et le rôle des bonnes pratiques de conservation*

10h30 : Débat

11h00 : Pause-Café

11h15 : Thème 2 - Planification urbaine et conservation du patrimoine

- Martin Horacek : *L'urbanisme selon les principes artistiques (et conservateurs) ou quelques leçons du XIXe siècle pour le XXIe siècle*
- Elena Dimitrova & Vladimir Petrov : *Planification du tissu urbain historique : Potentiel et limites de l'approche P.U.H pour répondre aux défis des objectifs 2030*
- Pål Anders Stensson : *Stratégie architecturale sur un site du patrimoine mondial, un moyen de préservation urbaine progressive*
- Riadh Haj Saïd : *La Médina de Sousse un bien Patrimoine Mondial qui souffre*

12h15 : Débat

12h45 : Pause-de-Table

14h00 : Thème 3 - Rôle de la communauté dans la conservation du patrimoine

- Conor Viscardi : *Possibilités de renforcer la participation communautaire*
- Claus-Peter Echter : *Relation entre la revitalisation des zones rurales et la conservation traditionnelle des villages*
- Teresa Colletta : *Les recherches et les projets visant à préserver le paysage culturel historique méditerranéen exceptionnel des terrasses rurales et des petites villes et villages de la Costiera Amalfitana dans le sud de l'Italie*



14h45 : Débat

15h15 : Pause-Café

15h30 : Thème 4 - L'approche « Paysages Urbains Historiques »

- Claus-Peter Echter : *Introduction du thème*
- David Logan : *L'approche PUH - Facteurs de succès pour les cadres de planification*
- Nuran Zeren-Gülersoy & Meric Demir Kahraman : *Transformation du paysage urbain historique d'Istanbul / les quais le long du Bosphore*
- Eleni Maistrou : *Paysages du bord de mer de villes historiques et développement durable le cas de Nafplion ; (de Nafplion à Argos)*

16h30 : Débat

17h00 : Thème 5 - Quel enjeu dans l'inscription Patrimoine Mondial ?

- Tomáš Drdáký : *Attributs des valeurs patrimoniales dans les villes historiques et effets de la liste du patrimoine mondial*
- Abdelmajid Ennabli : *1979-2019 / Bilan des actions et des menaces concernant le site de Carthage classé sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO*

17h30 : Débat

18h00 : Clôture de la 1^{ère} journée

Mardi 22 Octobre 2019

09h00 : Thème 6 - Label Patrimoine Mondial et Tourisme

- Paula Cordeiro : *Grand-Place de Bruxelles / tourisme et la Mono-Fonctionnalité*
- Riin Alatalu : *« AirBnB: les familles louent aux touristes leurs canapés ou est-ce l'inverse ? »*
- Faïka Béjaoui : *Label Patrimoine Mondial / Paysages Urbains Historiques - La Médina de Tunis*

09h45 : Débat

10h15 : Clôture de la 2^{nde} journée et Recommandations

10h45 : Pause-Café

11h00 : Réunion Annuelle du CIVVIH



The Program

Monday 21st of October

09h00 : Opening Session of the Conference

09h30 : Theme 1 - Sustainability

- Shadi Sami Ghadban : *Cultural Heritage in Palestine: Sustainability as a tool for re-building of the national identity*
- Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias : *The importance of Sustainable Development Goals for the protection of the Attica landscape and the quality of life. The case of the Thriasian Plain and Eleusis*
- Paolo Motta : *Some Reflections on Cities and Sustainable Development*
- Alvaro Gomez-Ferrer Bayo : *The climate change impacts and the role of good conservation practice*

10h30 : Debate

11h00 : Coffee Break

11h15 : Theme 2 - Urban planning and heritage conservation

- Martin Horacek : *City Planning According to Artistic (and Preservationists') Principles, or, Some Nineteenth-Century Lessons for the Twenty-First Century*
- Elena Dimitrova & Vladimir Petrov : *Planning Interventions into the historic urban fabric : Potentiel and limitations of the HUL approach in meeting SDG 2030 challenges*
- Pål Anders Stensson : *Architectural Strategy in a World Heritage site, a means of progressive urban preservation*
- Riad Haj Saïd : *The Medina of Sousse a World Heritage property that suffers*

12h15 : Debate

12h45 : Lunch

14h00 : Theme 3 - Role of the community in heritage conservation

- Conor Viscardi : *Opportunities to strengthen community participation and understanding towards*
- Claus-Peter Echter : *Relationship between revitalization of rural areas and traditional village conservations*
- Teresa Colletta : *The Researches and the Projects to preserve the exceptional Mediterranean historical cultural landscape of the rural Terraces and the small towns and villages of the Costiera Amalfitana in the South of Italy*



14h45 : Debate

15h15 : Coffee Break

15h30 : Theme 4 - The « Historical Urban Landscapes » approach

- Claus-Peter Echter : *Introduction to the topic*
- David Logan : *The HUL Approach – Success Factors for Planning Frameworks*
 - Nuran Zeren-Gülersoy & Meric Demir Kahraman : *Transformation of the Historic Urban Landscape of Istanbul / Quay Squares along the Bosphorus*
- Eleni Maistrou : *Waterfront Landscapes of Historical Cities and Sustainable Development. The Case of Nafplion ; (from Nafplio to Argos)*

16h30 : Debate

17h00 : Theme 5 - What's at stake in the World Heritage inscription ?

- Tomáš Drdáký : *Attributes of heritage values in historic cities and the World Heritage listing effects*
- Abdelmajid Ennabli : *1979-2019 / Assessment of actions and threats concerning the site of Carthage on the UNESCO World Heritage List*

17h30 : Debate

18h00 : Closing day

Tuesday 22nd of October

09h00 : Theme 6 - World Heritage Label and Tourism

- Paula Cordeiro : *Grande-Place of Bruxelles / Tourism and Mono-Functionalities*
- Riin Alatalu : *AirBnB : family rent tourists their sofas or is it vice versa ?*
- Faïka Béjaoui : *World Heritage Label / HUL : the Medina of Tunis*

09h45 : Debate

10h15 : Closing conference and Recommendations

10h45 : Coffee Break

11h00 : CIVVIH Annual Meeting



المُلخصات / The Abstracts / Les Résumés



- Shadi Sami Ghadban : *Patrimoine culturel en Palestine / la durabilité en tant qu'instrument de reconstruction de l'identité nationale - Cultural Heritage in Palestine : Sustainability as a tool for re-building of the national identity*

Abstract

This presentation discusses the challenges facing the issue of sustainability of the cultural heritage in Palestine as a principal element of building self-awareness and social development, considering that sound national identity is grounded in local and historical roots and should be just as important when it comes to development cooperation within national strategies or international cooperation.

Yet, the presentation will focus on the worrying conditions towards the symbols of identity in the Palestinian society and the impact of the systematic demolition of cultural landmarks, landscape, cultural and architectural heritage on that heritage. This will be emphasised through discoursing on the present reality of cultural heritage in Palestine concentrating on three components that are still affecting the achieving of the desired sustainability; they are the role of the prevailing geo-political power, the acting bylaw, the local practices and the level of inventory of the cultural heritage sites.

Keywords: Identity, cultural heritage, sustainability, management, political reality.

الموروث الثقافي في فلسطين : الاستدامة كأداة لاعادة بناء الهوية الوطنية

ملخص

تناقش هذه المداخلة التحديات المطروحة امام تحقيق الديمومة في الموروث الثقافي الفلسطيني باعتبارها ركيزة أساسية في بناء الوعي الذاتي وفي التطوير المجتمعي. وينطلق هذا النقاش من حقيقة ان الهوية الفلسطينية الاصلية هي نتاج جذور تاريخية ومحليّة وان مكانتها تتعرّز في سياق التعاون القائم على استراتيجيات وطنية مناسبة وعلى فضاء مناسب من التعاون الدولي.

ستستعرض المداخلة الأوضاع المقلقة التي تعيشها وتعاني منها الرموز الثقافية التي تجسّد هوية المجتمع الفلسطيني، وتأثير التدمير الممنهج للرموز الثقافية والمشهدية والمعمارية والعمارية على واقع هذا الموروث. وستحاول هذه المداخلة تحقيق ذلك من خلال التطرق للوضع الحالي لهذا الموروث في الواقع الفلسطيني من خلال التركيز على ثلاثة محاور أساسية ما زالت تلقي بظلالها على فرص تحقيق هذه الاستدامة، وهذه المحاور الثلاثة هي الواقع الجيوسياسي الحالي في فلسطين، وقوانين التراث الثقافي المادي والممارسات الحالية ومستوى درجة التوثيق والتدوين الذي تحقق لموقع الموروث الثقافي في الأراضي الفلسطينية.

كلمات مفتاحية : الهوية، الموروث الثقافي، الديمومة، الإداره، الواقع الجيوسياسي.



- Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias : *l'importance du développement durable - The importance of Sustainable Development Goals for the protection of the Attica landscape and the quality of life. The case of the Thriasian Plain and Eleusis*

Abstract

The Attica landscape has unique natural features. This natural territory is characterized by the alternation of mountains and plains which are surrounded by the sea, an area where the olive tree, the vineyard and the pine trees used to dominate. In this wonderful place, protected by the goddess Athena, important historical cities and historical sites were formed too early. Athens had a dominant position due to its powerful religious and symbolic bonds with the Thriasian Plain and the city of Eleusis. With the passing of the centuries, from antiquity to the end of the 19th century, human presence was reconciled with the historical landscape and no significant changes were observed. When the industrialization and the strong urbanization of Athens began, many things changed in the surrounds of Eleusis, which gradually transformed into the Greek capital's industrial area. The historical urban landscape was damaged by industries and the natural landscape was damaged by pollution. Today, the local society is fighting and claiming to protect the historical urban landscape, while conquering the world Sustainable Development Goals constitutes a major challenge for the improvement of the residents' quality of life and the protection of the historical inheritance.



- Paolo Motta : *Quelques réflexions sur les villes et le développement durable - Some Reflections on Cities and Sustainable Development (SDG)*

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals of the U.N. New Urban Agenda 2030, (adopted in the HABITATIII Conference in 2016-Quito) and specifically Goal 11 focused on urban development is nowadays under general attention and analyzed globally.

In fact, the rapidly increasing of urbanization processes all over the globe, is posing new and problems unexpected till few decades ago, so most of the precedent declarations and recommendations, related to single aspects as heritage, are unable to face the complexity of the actual urban realities.

If in many countries, especially in the emerging ones, are ongoing programs and projects aimed to develop metropolis and megalopolis, some over 50 million inhabitants, what sense and relevance can represent, in this new abnormal urban tissues (a1), the included historic parts of ancient settlements, and their heritage values, both tangible and intangible??

Urban settlements have grown in harmony with the territory and the environment, with a substantial balance between urban and rural areas based on their specific environmental and human characteristics. This model has been progressively modified with the different industrial revolutions and further unbalanced in recent decades by new technologies and global economic connections. Considering that the urbanization process is now unstoppable, as no serious alternative strategies have been previously developed and the few serious oppositions have failed, it is still possible to activate measures to mitigate this trend?

The relevance of urbanization processes on global sustainable development, with the aim of reducing imbalances between urban and rural areas through adequate planning, is confirmed in the U.N. HABITAT III and the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). Many countries (a2), confirmed this objective in their programmatic "long-term strategies" and in repeated declarations aimed to reduce inequalities between urban and rural areas and mitigate the growing concentration towards the big cities in their respective countries.

Despite repeated declarations and recommendations, it does not seem that, in the current definition of urban sustainable development, the complementary interactions between infrastructural and urban development are not evaluated in an integrated way. While globally transport, energy, water and communication networks are proceeding with specific projects as the several "transport and economic corridors"(5), topics related to rehabilitation and improvement of existing and/or new cities are still not adequately considered.

Modern technologies applied in fields as: ITC, alternative energies, mobility, logistics, etc... can effectively facilitate a new territorial model and revamping of human-scale urban settlements, safeguarding the environment and heritage, supporting at the same time local economies, reducing the GDP concentration in the huge metropolises (a3)



It is therefore urgent to define a new "vision" and approach between infrastructures and urban settlements to favor a greater balance between rural and urban areas, reducing inequalities, preserving local characteristics, tangible and intangible heritage, and all other elements necessary to ensure sustainable development, while promoting integration and social cohesion (4)

Is urgent therefore to rise general awareness, as successfully happened on climate change, on of actions to mitigate and rule the urbanization processes, not only by wishful recommendations, but implementing internationally shared guidelines and strategies, and concerned actors, as ICOMOS, should be among promoters of such a campaign.



- Alvaro Gomez-Ferrer Bayo : *Les impacts du changement climatique et le rôle des bonnes pratiques de conservation - The climate change impacts and the role of good conservation practice*

Abstract

My presentation wants to explore the impacts of the climate change (CCH) in the heritage particularly in the HUL, and to remember the role of the good conservation practice.

Two years ago, I accepted as member of CIVVIH, to join the task force group of ICOMOS that began the difficult way to build a document for the World Heritage Center in which to underline the various problems concerning the affection of the CCH in all kinds of heritage. I was one of the Lead Authors, in charge of one of the Thematic Essays: "The role of Good Conservation Practice". But I suffered last March a very hard heart attack, and I had a generous help coming from Sheridan Burke from Australia, Scientific Council Officer from ICOMOS, to finish that essay. The outline was finished on May 2019, and was adopted in Baku during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee. The title of the document is "Future of Our Past", is I think a very suggestive title easy to present to everybody. We need now to continue our work according different steps. The most important of them are to produce an Executive Summary, to turn it in a generic Power Point to facilitate presentations, and also to prepare different sessions for the ICOMOS General Assembly in Sidney 2020. I am asking myself what we could do as CIVVIH, to deepen on the field of the Climate Change and the HUL. To have a good discussion in this CIVVIH meeting about the climate change impacts, and the role of good conservation practice in urban structures, I want to present some paragraphs of that Thematic Essay.

"Climate change will have unprecedented impact on what is now considered to be good conservation practice".

"Many conservation management and assessment standards such as the constructs of authenticity, integrity, will need to be rethought".

"The multiple and interconnecting layers of climate change impacts must become a baseline competency of heritage management, as are sustainable development principles".

"The consistent application of good basic conservation practices – especially routine maintenance, the continuous protective care of a place and its setting-is itself often an adaptation and/or mitigation strategy."

"In historic urban landscapes, the practice of good conservation concerns in particular the administration of planning and development controls. The principles of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) practice correlate well to the needs of climate action including Adaptation Planning should be adopted as a part of urban policies".

"Meaningful public participation is needed to ensure the legitimacy of climate change adaptation planning and implementation. Associated communities, and custodians who know in depth the historical roots and cultural tradition that sustain this heritage must be engaged."

"Similarly, administrators and town planners have the obligation to do good and comprehensive conservation action plans, supporting the community and the surrounding historic urban landscape."



- Martin Horacek : *L'urbanisme selon les principes artistiques (et conservateurs) ou quelques leçons du XIXe siècle pour le XXIe siècle - City Planning According to Artistic (and Preservationists') Principles, or, Some Nineteenth-Century Lessons for the Twenty-First Century*

Abstract

The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011) highlighted the second half of the twentieth century as a period when urban conservation policies were implemented worldwide (Introduction, paragraph 4). On the other hand, the world population has more than tripled since 1950 (from 2.5 billion to 7.7 billion), and many cities have almost lost their traditional urban tissue, except isolated areas protected primarily for education and tourism. When considering the maintenance of historic urban landscape in its broader sense, we find quite a lot of examples of *best practice* among small settlements and communities all over the world. What about contemporary large megacities and megalopolises, then? It seems much more difficult to embrace both tangible and intangible traditions within urban wholes where the population has increased, say, ten times in the last fifty years, and a lifestyle has changed substantially. But rapid industrialization, population growth and deep changes in common mindset do not necessarily imply neglecting historic layers and shared memory. In the nineteenth century, when similar changes occurred in Europe and North America, careful planning helped not only to save historical *monuments* but also to interlock essential traces of the past with modern development. For example, the population of Budapest had increased approximately thirteen times between the years 1800 and 1900, from 54 000 to 732 000. Modern buildings of that period are nowadays mostly considered not only beautiful but also resilient, adaptive, and sensitive to local *genius loci* and the patriotic feeling of inhabitants. The paper examines several predecessors of the HUL approach in the nineteenth century (Athens, Budapest, Munich, New York). Following their brief comparison, it raises the question about the conditions of the HUL-friendly development on a large scale. Nevertheless, are such derived recommendations useful also in our times, when the scale of the population growth jumped from millions to ten-millions, and a huge amount of unsustainable buildings represents an additional new problem?



- Elena Dimitrova and Vladimir Petrov : *Planification du tissu urbain historique : Potentiel et limites de l'approche P.U.H pour répondre aux défis des objectifs 2030 – Planning Interventions Into the Historic Urban Fabric : Potential and Limitations of the HUL Approach in Meeting SDG 2030 Challenges*

Abstract

Based on a critical analysis of key international policy documents on Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 presenting the principles of the two concepts, and recent research publications discussing the current development and state of practical implementation of the concepts, the paper responds to the acknowledged importance yet estimated ineffectiveness of real-life linkages between spatial planning and heritage conservation. It outlines specific gaps and challenges still to be addressed through interdisciplinary dialogue and addresses the identified need for further operationalization of both HUL and SDG concepts in current urban practice by developing integrated tools for their effective implementation under specific cultural and socio-spatial context. The conceptual and practical challenges of defining and protecting the authenticity of a living historic quarter subjected to diverse development interests and pressures in the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv are discussed. A work in progress to be presented illustrates an academic effort in this direction within an ongoing PhD research project, investing the historic cityscape as a material manifestation of the spatial and temporal dynamics of the urban process. Based on system approach and using available statistical and spatial data, a four-dimensional model of the urban structure was developed. The model regards the urban structure as a system of material elements/cells, each one with specific features and memory on its previous state, while interacting with others through visual, functional, spatial and conceptual links. Besides providing opportunities for spatial analyses in support of better understanding the logic of historic development, the model could be also expected to effectively support programming, planning and design decision-making concerning future interventions into the living urban fabric of the quarter by visualizing the consequences of proposed interventions for the integrity and authenticity of the place. The paper discusses the potential effectiveness alongside estimated limitations of the approach and an operational tool stemming from the typology, availability/ accessibility and interpretation of required information. A conclusion is also drawn about the importance of academic education and research in building the relevant interdisciplinary research culture, professional expertise and institutional capacity for contextually sensitive practical action, all urgently needed in meeting the goals of sustainable development.



- Pål Anders Stensson : *Stratégie architecturale sur un site du patrimoine mondial, un moyen de préservation urbaine progressive - Architectural Strategy in a World Heritage site, a means of progressive urban preservation*

Abstract

Falun World Heritage

The historic industrial landscape around the Great Copper Mountain and the city Falun is one of the main historic areas for mining and metal production in Europe. The Mine had a strong influence on technical, economic, social and political development in Europe. UNESCO World Heritage site since 2001.

The urban part of Falun vs. the mine

Falun is a normal Regional centre responsible for all kinds of social services which means politicians are worried about World Heritage spending. Additionally, the politicians have been reluctant to the restrictions for development that might arise from international preservation demands.

The urban area - development and tourism pressure

- There is a strong pressure for private housing projects, entrepreneurs are selling their ideas to politicians.
- Fortunately, there is no risk of gentrification in the historic areas except for in the garden city area.
- There are parts of the urban area which are very homogenous, and modern additions have to be avoided.
- Other parts of the urban area are valuable due to their heterogeneity, they have traces from all periods

Objectives of the Architectural Strategy

In order to specify the design objectives for architectural development a “Thematic addition” to the Master Plan is called “**Architectural Strategy**”. It will become binding regulations as long as the City Council supports it.

- Architecture and Urban space of high quality will increase the wellbeing if the citizens and contribute to a great habitat in Falun.
- The citizens will be involved in discussions on design and urban development to identify with their town.
- Existing buildings and urban space will be protected and cared for.
- New architecture will contribute to the urban ambient and to the overall urban space. to keep Falun as one of Sweden's most beautiful cities.

Scope of the Architectural Strategy

- The structure and overall townscape.
- Architectural Design Guidelines
- Principles for new Architecture and Urban Space
- Development possibilities with respect to sustainability and preservation.
- An action plan, listing around 30 technical and aesthetic improvements in Falun City.

Stakeholder ownership methodology for the Architectural Strategy.

At the City Home Page an opinion poll concerning urban space is conducted. Citizens are invited to mark any urban space or architectural object and note their opinion, if it is a positive or negative experience to be in the site. Results are collected and compiled and discussed in workshops.



- Riad Haj Saïd : *La Médina de Sousse un bien Patrimoine Mondial qui souffre*

Abstract

La médina de Sousse PM souffre d'une vague d'occupation anarchique après la révolution de 2011. L'absence d'un système de gestion adapté est le premier problème à résoudre aujourd'hui pour sauver la médina de Sousse de cette invasion destructive.



- Conor Viscardi : Possibilités de renforcer la participation communautaire - Opportunities to strengthen community participation and understanding towards conservation & sustainability criteria; HUL & SDGs - Insights from the Irish experience.

Abstract

As the planning and regulatory systems shaping the built and natural environment evolves, so does the nature of interaction and relationship between stakeholder groupings invested in decision making and governance. The role of *communities* across international, national and local policy literature is acknowledged as an essential component to enable sustainable, equitable and inclusive development patterns. Both the criteria of the HUL & SDGs emphasise the endurance and legacy of *place* as the basis to strengthen social and spatial cohesion throughout settlement and landscape. The tangible and intangible characteristics of communities represent a vibrant and engaging cultural heritage, presenting opportunities for understanding and encouraging the practices of sharing space, exchange and conservation led regeneration. How is this level of interaction achieved, measured and who is efficiently placed to lead these conversations and produce sufficient outcomes?

Overview

Drawing on experiences and observations from two contexts in Ireland, (a rural town and urban quarter), the presentation will outline the initiatives and partnerships which underpinned approaches to: **A** Cultural heritage led community development. **B** Conservation and contemporary design schemes in the historic city centre.

Both processes were the product of the leadership and support derived from a network consisting of central government bodies, the local (competent) authorities, professionals, NGOs and voluntaries, community, business, cultural and residence groups. The universality of these collaborations provided a forum for participants to be represented and articulate a shared vision consistent with both unique and common priorities formulated during consultations.

The existence and coordination of an *initiative*, streamlined and brought a level of focus to discussions, enabling contributors to disseminate and promote key sustainability and conservation messages within and beyond the sphere of the project, and in some cases establish grass-root movements and entities with the aim to address development challenges and opportunities. The input of partner organisations, practitioners, and facilitators ensured genuine alignment between the goals of community and the relevant policy areas. In addition, a further narrative of international sustainability and conservation principles provided an added dimension to furthering participants motivations and engagements towards the project encouraged by raised consciousness through professional activities, research and individually directed engagement with accessible subject matter.



- Claus-Peter Echter : *Relation entre la revitalisation des zones rurales et la conservation traditionnelle des villages - Relationship between revitalization of rural areas and traditional village conservations – Rural heritage and sustainable development*

Abstract

Rural Civil Society, and especially rural local communities related to heritage properties, have become a fundamental actor in the identification, protection and management of heritage. This implication of local communities has an impact, for example, in the identification of values attributing to heritage: besides historic and artistic values, the social and communitarian significance of buildings, sites and places. Civil society has also a primary role in the process of heritage management, especially when considering heritage as an instrument for sustainable development.

Without active participation of rural communities and local populations it is not possible to define how to adapt those spaces to new requirements and to consider social changes with our compromising or threatening heritage values. Civil society can act as a watchdog in the case of threats to the heritage sites and as a fundamental interlocutor in the dialogue conducting to heritage protection. Civil society is not a homogenous body. Within civil society there are different groups and individuals that can have different visions, interests and expectations, sometimes not aiming at preserving heritage. This can constitute constrain.

Three case studies will be presented:

1. The Honghe Hani terraced rural landscapes, Yunnan province, China
2. The Curonian Spit in Lithuania
3. Villages in Transylvania, Romania



- Teresa Colletta: *Les recherches et les projets visant à préserver le paysage culturel historique méditerranéen exceptionnel des terrasses rurales et des petites villes et villages de la Costiera Amalfitana dans le sud de l'Italie - The Researches and the Projects to preserve the exceptional Mediterranean historical cultural landscape of the rural Terraces and the small towns and villages of the Costiera Amalfitana in the South of Italy*

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to stimulate a discussion about how the regeneration of an historical urban/rural landscape can be the driving force of the economic growth of a region and promoting social cohesion. The regeneration of the World Heritage Site of the Amalfi Coast is an instrument to implement local sustainable development and preserve cultural and biological diversity. I will put attention to the landscape heritage of terraces and rural historical landscape and the small historical towns and villages: *borghi* in Italian language. Terraces and villages are the peculiar and unique elements of the Amalfi Coast's landscape. Their existence allowed this site to be recognized as World Heritage by Unesco in 1997.

Principal Points:

1. The landscape heritage of terraces and rural historical landscape and the small historical towns and villages: *borghi* in Italian language.
2. **Traditional human settlements and Terraces** are the peculiar and unique elements of the Amalfi Coast's landscape. Their existence allowed this site to be recognized as World Heritage by Unesco in 1997.. **(Costiera Amalfitana,UNESCO world Heritage site since 1997 and the Criteria II, IV and V.2.. The Terraces and traditional human settlements heritage preservation policy and the particularly efforts to safeguard this genius loci from 2.A. The abandonment and the loss of the inhabitants and 2.B. from the mass tourism pressure with the transformation of the small farmers in a new use.**
3. **The Researches and the Projects to preserve the exceptional Mediterranean historical cultural landscape of the Terraces** and the rehabilitation of the historical villages and small settlements located in the hill of the Amalfi coast together with their inhabitants. **The Management Plan of the Amalfitana coast (2007).**



- Claus-Peter Echter : *Introduction du thème – Topic Introduction*

Abstract

Adopted by the 36th Session of the UNESCO General Conference in 2011 the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL).

The HUL Recommendation is an approach or tool and process for assisting in the management of cultural urban heritage and not a category of place.

HUL as Tool

1. Assess natural, cultural and human resources
2. Engage the community and stakeholders consultations ; Cultural mapping
3. Determine vulnerability of urban heritage to socio-economic pressures
4. Integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability concerns into city wide plan and regulations framework
5. Priorize policies and actions for conservation and development
6. Establish the appropriate partnership and local management frameworks
7. Coordinate the activities among different actors



- David Logan: *L'approche PUH - Facteurs de succès pour les cadres de planification - The HUL Approach – Success Factors for Planning Frameworks'*

Abstract

The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach recognises that change in historic cities is inevitable. This concept is embraced in both the UNESCO papers number 27 on managing historic cities and also in the Valletta Principles prepared by CIVVIH.

The HUL approach is based on a holistic view of all aspects of heritage and community values, both tangible and intangible. This is consistent with one of the key philosophies behind The Valletta Principles which state:

"Historic towns and urban areas as well as their settings must be considered in their totality".

Cultural traditions and practices of the different communities which make up a city, along with traditional trades, crafts, festivals, dance, costumes, music, food and daily life are key values of this totality.

The HUL approach advocates 'integration' of heritage management with urban planning and development processes. This identifies six key steps for achieving integration:

- *To undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;*
- *To reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;*
- *To assess vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change;*
- *To integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;*
- *To prioritize actions for conservation and development;*
- *To establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private.*

But what does this really mean for urban planning in historic cities? This paper considers how urban planning systems can deliver sustainable and holistic heritage outcomes in historic cities in the face of tourist-driven urban development, when the latter is often a key objective of government.

The World Heritage listed city of George Town is used as a case study to illustrate implementation of HUL concepts in urban planning and management. Consistent with the six steps of the HUL approach, the author has identified five key requirements within planning frameworks to achieve sustainable outcomes for historic cities.



- Nuran Zeren-Gülersoy & Meric Demir Kahraman : *Transformation du paysage urbain historique d'Istanbul / les quais le long du Bosphore - Transformation of the Historic Urban Landscape of Istanbul : Quay Squares along the Bosphorus*

Abstract

Public open spaces have been a significant component of cities for centuries and have also become a vital issue for design professionals and researchers over recent years. Containing layers of personal and collective memories in their dynamic social, spatial, and political meanings, historic open spaces are the reflections of the cultures that generated, reformed or transformed them. In the contemporary debates within the urban studies literature, the endurance and importance of historic urban public spaces have been raising as one of the critical issues in urban planning and design under the title of the historic urban landscape.

Urban open public spaces have come under the threat in an era of post-modernism in which everyday urban public life is altered both socially and culturally under the shadow of accelerating economic and technological changes. Thus, in the context of this study, the story of the unique historic public places in Istanbul, known as "Boğaziçi İskeli Meydanları," (Bosphorus Quay Squares) which were once the arrival points from the sea to small fishing villages, and which transformed into vibrant city squares over time will be discussed.

In parallel with the contemporary global threats to the existence of public spaces, despite the similar characteristics regarding their origins, and their cultural, natural and spatial assets, some of these quay squares have lost their identity and historic urban landscape image. By this argument, the main aim of this study is to reveal the spatial and functional transformation and to evaluate the current situation of the quay squares regarding the history of the Bosphorus.

In this respect, all of the 23 quay squares along the Bosphorus were visited and researched, both in the urban and historical context. Each square was analysed in detail through observation, photographic documentation, and mapping to reveal their functional and spatial transformation.

Each square has been reviewed within the "ownership and sea transportation functionality", "accessibility and connections", "spatial organisation and original form" and "image and identity" framework to explain their functional and spatial conditions and transformation.

As a result, all the quay squares along the abosphorushave been analysed and classified into two main groups as "preserved" and "transformed". Transformed squares have also been discussed in two sub-groups as "privatised" and "demolished".

Hence, in the context of this study, it has been determined that 3 of the 23 quay squares along the Bosphorus have been privatised, 5 of them have been demolished due to the construction of the coastal road and 2 of them have been moved and re-developed in another place. This situation leaves only 15 Quay Squares still in use and publicly owned. However, their nature as a centre where social life was focussed is still under the threat of privatisation due to changes in land use, transportation patterns, the political realm, and lifestyle.



- Eleni Maistrou : *Paysages du bord de mer de villes historiques et développement durable le cas de Nafplion ; (de Nafplion à Argos) – Waterfront Landscapes of Historical Cities and Sustainable Development : the case of Nafplion*

Abstract

The waterfront landscapes of seaside historical towns that are a decisive element of their physiognomy have undergone most functional changes over time and most changes of their image. Their redevelopment today can be a driving force for the sustainable development and at the same time can help to improve the quality of life of residents. Free access to the sea, eye contact with it, and the possibility of walking alongside it add significant value to seaside towns.

The historical town of Nafplio will be presented as a case study. A city with a long history dating back to antiquity that preserves prominent remnants of medieval times. Conservation and rehabilitation measures and works were undertaken in the city that helped to preserve much of its architectural wealth, but led to the over-development of domestic and foreign tourism and leisure and to the removal of residents from the historic district. At the same time, some rehabilitation works led to the cut of the historic city from part of its maritime front.

And the most important is, that a large part of the coastal zone that connects the town of Nafplio with important sites of historical, archaeological and natural interest in the immediate area remains degraded though it consists a wetland of particular ecological interest.

The presentation will highlight the proposals for measures and projects that have been undertaken to acquire the sustainable development of the historical town and especially to upgrade and enhance the cultural value of the historical town's sea front, with the aim of improving the quality of life of residents, enhancing cultural tourism and disseminating it beyond the historical center that is now overwhelmed by the large number of Greek and foreign visitors.



- Tomáš Drdáký : *Attributs des valeurs patrimoniales dans les villes historiques et effets de la liste du patrimoine mondial - Attributes of heritage values in historic cities and the World Heritage listing effects*

Abstract

The paper presents a national research project on identification of the origin and attributes of heritage values of the Czech historic cities, which aims to provide tools and methods to support their sustainable management. It is based on researching the complex layering of urban settlements taking into account also hidden urbanisation features, for example city location and foundation traces which require a sophisticated evaluation and understanding. However, all typical layers involved in the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape are considered in the project, (cultural practices, infrastructure, built environment, diversity and identity, geomorphology – urban structure, topography, economic processes, open spaces, social values, hydrology) as they play important role for development of urban conservation and sustainable development policies. The listing of historic cities has an important impact on the quality of life in the listed cities, the perception of their heritage values, their image, hard as well as soft location attractiveness, sustainable development, and their governance. Such influences occur and are manifested in a different way in dependence of the city size.

Two representative Czech World Heritage cities have been selected as examples for the impact demonstration – Prague (a metropolitan Central European city) and Telč (a small city of basically micro-regional importance). It is necessary to keep in mind that the Czech authorities did not adopt any appropriate legislative institutional framework or measures applying the principles and norms set out in the HUL Recommendation. Therefore, the impact of the HUL Recommendation is rather negligible and depends to a large extent on the voluntary approach and an open mind of local governments as well as a political conditions in individual cities.

The Recommendation on HUL is an important reference document supporting local or regional activities aiming at enhancement of management of historic cities. In this contribution only some mostly highly concurrent attributes have been selected for discussion. For example, the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces which is a very sensitive issue for the city inhabitants. The market exploitation of historic city values is influenced by the city governance. Here the mass tourism with its accompanying economic activities typically prevails in large cities, more or less without any significant regulations by the city government. While in the CE smaller cities the mass tourism oscillates around rather constant numbers of cultural heritage tourists and the local governments endeavour to attract more visitors by means of various actions exploiting historic open spaces as stages for different types of performances. Such activities are frequently extremely disturbing perception of heritage qualities and values by cultural visitors as well as damaging the quality of life in the city. It can be seen as a special feature of a “governance globalization” on a historic city level where the citizens from the historic core have usually no or little opportunity to share the political power in the city. The use of open spaces influences gentrification of historic cores – the rich purchase buildings for business and not for permanent living. Their recreational occupancy frequently causes massive constructional intervention and a loss of authentic originality.



- Abdelmajid Ennabli : 1979-2019 / Bilan des actions et des menaces concernant le site de Carthage classé sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO

Abstract

Depuis le déroulement de la Campagne de fouilles internationales dans le site de Carthage (1973-1992) et l'inscription du site sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial par l'UNESCO en 1979, la seule action fondamentale a été la promulgation du décret 85-1246 du 7 octobre 1985 relatif au classement du site de Carthage.

Sur la base du Code du Patrimoine archéologique, historique et des arts traditionnels promulgué par la loi n° 94-35 du 24 février 1994, et notamment de ses articles 3, 6, et 7, a été publié l'arrêté des ministres de la Culture et de l'Équipement et de l'Habitat, du 4 septembre 1996 portant création et délimitation du site culturel de Carthage (JORT n° 74 du 13 septembre 1996, p. 1894-1895). Cet arrêté prescrit à l'article 3 « Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 8 du Code du Patrimoine archéologique, historique et des arts traditionnels susvisé, les services compétents du ministre de la Culture sont chargés de l'élaboration du « Plan de Protection et de Mise en Valeur » (PPMV) du site de culturel de Carthage-Sidi-Bou-Saïd » tel que créé et délimité par le présent arrêté ».

Cependant, cette procédure a été bloquée par l'ancien président de la République. Il a été procédé par décret 2416 du 4 septembre 2006 et 968 du 17 avril 2007 au déclassement trois grands terrains classés par la loi pour servir à un projet de spéculation foncière et immobilière.

Cette prédation faite au patrimoine national a été dénoncée à l'UNESCO.

Le 14 janvier 2011, éclate la révolution. Le régime Ben Ali s'effondre. Aussitôt une pétition est diffusée auprès de l'opinion nationale et internationale dénonçant le scandale de ce lotissement et demandant :

1. L'arrêt de sa construction,
2. La promulgation du PPMV.

Dès mars 2011, un décret-loi n° 11 du 20 mars 2011, relatif au Parc archéologique de Carthage abroge les déclassements faits au détriment du Parc.

Depuis cette date, la société civile n'a cessé d'intervenir pour que le PPMV soit promulgué.

Déjà six ministres de la Culture se sont succédés à la tête de ce département sans que progresse ce dossier.

Tous ces ministres ont été informés de l'importance du site de Carthage et des engagements de l'État tunisien envers l'UNESCO qui a inscrit ce site sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial.

Entre temps, le site n'a cessé de subir des dégradations, des prédations, des spéculations.

À plusieurs reprises, l'UNESCO a attiré l'attention de l'État tunisien sur ces dangers, en particulier à l'occasion de sa 42^e session tenue du 24 juin au 4 juillet 2018 où figure une importante décision 42 COM 7 B 60 adoptée par le Comité du Patrimoine Mondial qui demande en particulier :

1. d'adopter et de mettre en œuvre le Plan de Protection et de Mise en Valeur des biens.



La situation continuant de se dégrader dans le site, l'UNESCO a délégué du 22 au 26 avril 2019, un haut responsable pour une visite sur les lieux et une prise de contact avec les responsables tunisiens.

Lors de la 43^e session Comité du Patrimoine Mondial qui a eu lieu du 30 juin au 10 juillet 2019, le Comité a de nouveau examiné la situation critique du site de Carthage. Ses remarques figurent dans le rapport de la session au § 55-Site archéologique de Carthage (Tunisie) E 37, p. 61-63, en particulier il signale que le site risque d'être inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial en péril. Il insiste pour que le PPMV soit adopté.

Rien n'a été fait et l'actuel gouvernement achève son mandat sans avoir entrepris aucune action, ni pris aucune décision, alors que le site, abandonné à lui-même, ne cesse de se dégrader.

Outre l'Association des Amis de Carthage de la société civile qui n'a cessé d'alerter les responsables de prendre les mesures qui s'imposent, plusieurs personnalités universitaires ou culturelles ont intervenu : en particulier M. Houcine Jaïdi, le 17-04-2014 et le 16-08-2018, par des articles lanceurs d'alerte sur le risque que le site de Carthage sorte de la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial si les autorités ne prenaient pas les mesures législatives qui s'imposaient. De même, M. Boubakeur Ben Kraiem a publié dans la Presse du 14-05-2015 une lettre ouverte aux ministres de la Culture et du Tourisme.

D'autre part, les trois associations de la société civile : « Les Amis de Carthage », « Les Riverains de Carthage » et « Les Amis de La Malga » ont publié dans la Presse du 16-10-2014, dans une tribune libre, un plaidoyer pour Carthage.

Rappel : Le 3 décembre 2014, un colloque s'est tenu à Gamarth, ayant pour sujet « Le site culturel de Carthage, patrimoine partagé ». Les Actes de ce colloque, édités par N. Kallala de l'Institut National du Patrimoine ont paru en 2018. Ils abordent l'ensemble du problème du site de Carthage.



- Paula Cordeiro : *Grand-Place de Bruxelles / tourisme et la Mono-Fonctionnalité – Grand-Place of Bruxelles / tourism and mono-functionality*

Abstract

La Grand-Place de Bruxelles, inscrite sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO depuis 1998, possède un attrait touristique, patrimonial et culturel de premier plan, qui demande un développement durable fondé sur une gestion adéquate. Un périmètre de protection a été déterminé autour de ce site : la zone tampon, dite « zone UNESCO ».

Les statistiques de fréquentation de l'office du tourisme situé à l'Hôtel de Ville démontrent une augmentation progressive du nombre de visiteurs. Cette affluence touristique entraîne des changements au niveau du type de commerces. Les rues de cette zone concentrent des commerces quasiment exclusivement dédiés aux touristes et qui s'alignent sur des cheminements souvent repris dans les guides touristiques. Cette situation illustre un des problèmes majeurs des sites patrimoniaux : la mono-fonctionnalité. Ce phénomène correspond à la disparition progressive des autres activités destinées à une population résidente, au profit de la spécialisation économique dans le secteur du tourisme destiné à une population de passage.

L'arrêté du de la région bruxelloise de 2003, relatif aux changements d'utilisation a permis de réguler le type de commerce lors de la délivrance d'un permis d'urbanisme. En 2015, la Ville de Bruxelles s'est dotée d'un *schéma de développement commercial* destiné à renforcer la diversité, l'originalité et la qualité de l'offre commerciale dans son centre.

Il s'agit d'un instrument essentiel qui comporte des analyses et des recommandations en vue de faire face au développement de nouveaux pôles commerciaux et d'assurer la viabilité des commerces au centre-ville. Plusieurs acteurs contribuent à cette évolution : Atrium, l'agence régionale du commerce, pour sa capacité de prospection, Entreprendre, association chargée de la promotion des commerces et des entreprises, pour la cohérence avec le schéma de développement commercial de la Ville, La Régie Foncière des propriétés communales de la Ville de Bruxelles en tant que propriétaire de nombreux rez-de-chaussée commerciaux et le Département Commerce de la Ville de Bruxelles par ses actions de promotion.

Plusieurs actions sont en cours pour améliorer l'attractivité commerciale de la zone Unesco :

1. diversifier les implantations commerciales par la prospection d'enseignes qualitatives et la sensibilisation des propriétaires ;
2. mettre en valeur les commerces d'une ou de plusieurs rues de la zone UNESCO à travers un plan d'amélioration des vitrines, enseignes et éclairages et à travers l'extension du parcours « Commerces en lumière » lors des fêtes de fin d'année ;
3. organiser des activités pop-up comme le festival « Pimp my Street » : plusieurs rez-de-chaussée commerciaux vides sont occupés par une dizaine de designers, créateurs et artisans belges afin de pouvoir y exposer et vendre leurs produits.

Ces actions lancées à l'initiative de la Ville de Bruxelles sont développées en étroite collaboration avec l'association Entreprendre et les comités de commerçants des quartiers.



- Riin Alatalu : « *AirBnB: les familles louent aux touristes leurs canapés ou est-ce l'inverse ?* » - *AirBnB: familys rent tourists their sofas or is it vice versa?*

Abstract

AirBnB rentals started almost as a dream project providing additional income to the inhabitants of historic towns thus supporting the maintenance of protected areas. In a very short period of time the situation has dramatically changed. The historic apartments are bought up by investors, often foreign investors and local inhabitants are driven out of these areas. The first European cities have enacted restrictions to AirBnB and similar agencies. In addition to collecting taxes, regulating responsibilities etc, home rentals include also several questions that affect the preservation of cultural heritage.



- Faïka Béjaoui : *Label Patrimoine Mondial / Paysages Urbains Historiques - La Médina de Tunis*

Abstract

La Médina de Tunis, inscrite sur la liste du patrimoine mondial depuis 1979, connaît une dynamique qui ne cesse de se développer au fil des années.

Les projets dans la Médina de Tunis avaient suivi un processus qui s'est penché en premier lieu sur les questions d'insalubrité, avec des investissements importants concernant les infrastructures, les équipements et l'habitat, des projets de restructuration de quartiers entiers. Ensuite une réflexion s'est faite sur une nouvelle vision à mettre en œuvre qui sera certainement en continuité et en complément de ce qui a été déjà réalisé ou en cours de réalisation notamment les projets de visées sociales (Hafisia, «Oukalas»). Cette vision repose sur le renforcement de la sauvegarde du Patrimoine Monumental avec un réajustement vers l'animation culturelle, l'embellissement urbain et une meilleure revalorisation de l'artisanat.

Comme on peut relever que le succès de cette politique de mise en valeur du patrimoine a eu un début d'effet d'entraînement sur les propriétaires privés qui ont pris l'initiative de restaurer leurs demeures et a provoqué un phénomène de récupération du bâti ancien par des intellectuels, des artistes, des étudiants, de jeunes couples ou des cadres qui cherchent à s'installer dans les différents quartiers de la Médina. L'intérêt pour le patrimoine bâti croît et a, également, intéressé les investisseurs locaux qui ont restauré et réaffecté des bâtiments à intérêt architectural, à de nouvelles activités culturelles ou commerciales (galeries d'art, hôtels de charme, restaurants de standing, etc.), on relève qu'après les restaurants, la tendance actuelle est plutôt la transformation des maisons particulières en hôtel (une trentaine de projets d'hôtels est en cours de réalisation, cinq hôtels sont déjà ouverts).

Selon le recensement de 2014, le nombre d'habitants de la médina ne dépasse pas les 83.000, alors qu'en 1984 la médina abritait 110.000 habitants et 100.000 en 2004.

Cependant les gens quittent très rarement la médina aujourd'hui, mais il y en qui partent et d'autres viennent et certains reviennent. Au fait une autre catégorie et un autre profil de gens cherchent à s'installer aujourd'hui en médina. Il ne s'agit plus de la population pauvre des premières années de l'indépendance qui venait s'installer à Tunis. Actuellement il s'agit plutôt de jeunes, d'universitaires, d'artistes et d'intellectuels qui cherchent à s'installer en médina. Il y a aussi les investisseurs qui achètent de vieilles demeures pour y aménager des restaurants, des hôtels, des galeries d'art. Le centre ancien de Tunis avec les projets de réhabilitation et la remise aux normes de l'habitat, la restauration / réaffectation des édifices patrimoniaux ne vit-il pas une situation telle : **«Entre maintien des populations pauvres et moyennes et une tentative de gentrification» ?**



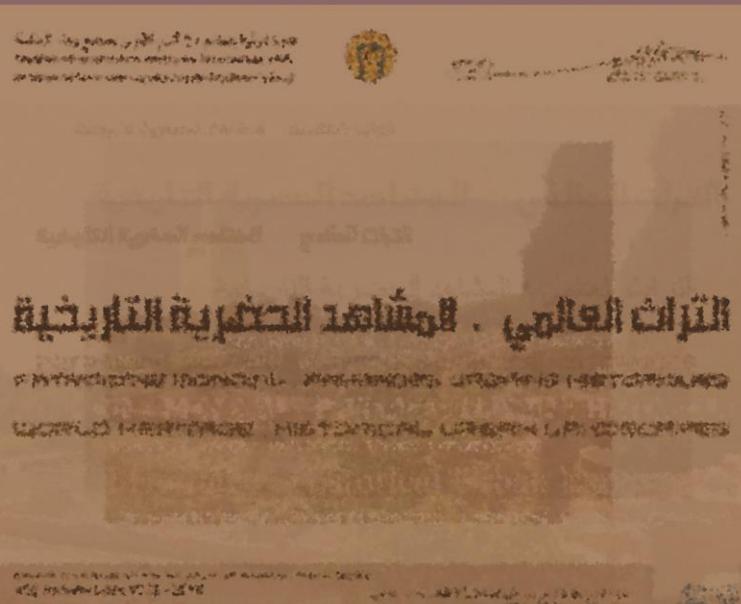


Tunisie / Tunisia

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التراث العالمي . المشاهد الحضورية التاريخية

مجلة علمية متخصصة في دراسة وتحليل التراث الحضوري والتاريخي، وذلك من خلال دراسة وتحليل المنشآت والمعالم التاريخية والحضورية، وذلك من خلال دراسة وتحليل المنشآت والمعالم التاريخية والحضورية.

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