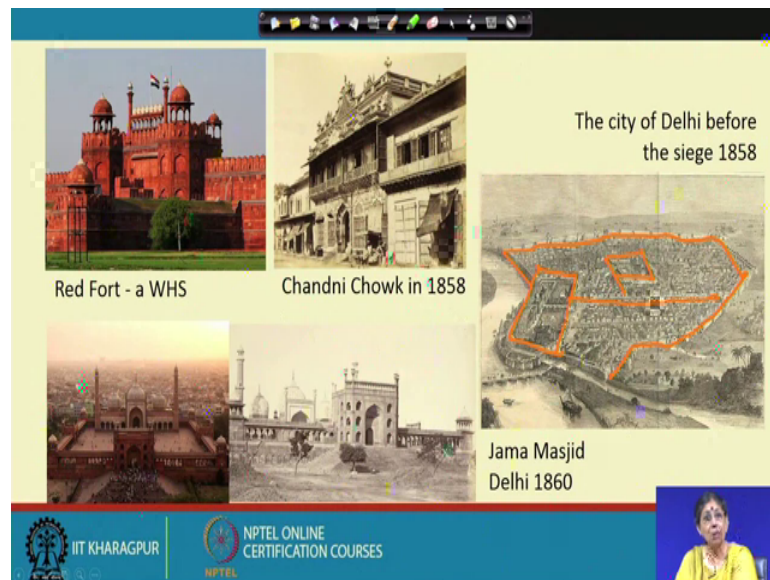


**Architectural Conservation and Historic Preservation**  
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**Lecture - 32**  
**Historic Cities and Heritage Areas**

Today, we will start discussing about another aspect of the heritage and preservation that is historic cities and heritage areas. So far we have been discussing mainly about individual structures, monuments and so forth, the maintenance, repair, decay other thing. And this is a part which encompasses a larger area.

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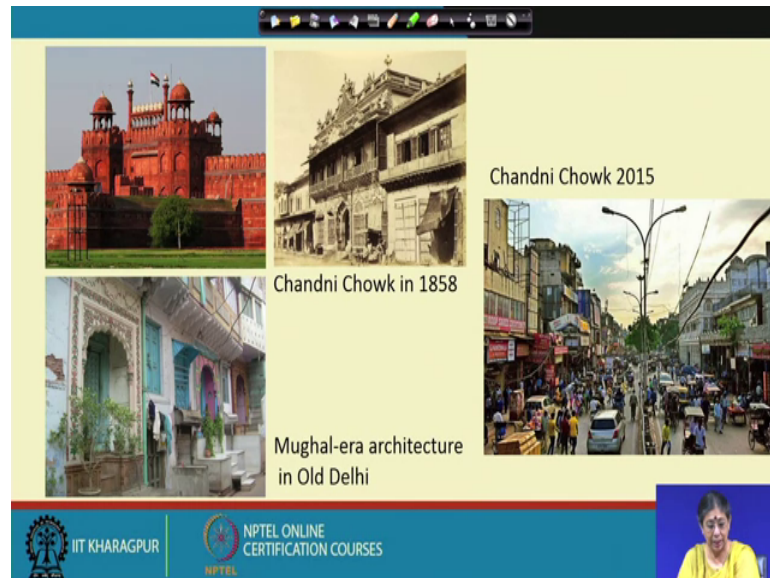


Let us talk about let us see as an example the Red Fort in Delhi which is a world heritage sites. We know in its close vicinity also a Jama Masjid and also for differing mosque is there. But when we see the city of Delhi before the siege in 1858, we see is not only the Jama Masjid and Red Fort which can you can clearly see here. And the Jama Masjid, there is a fort and there is a boundary which is there. And this is the monuments what we see here, this is the Jama Masjid. But what is important is that there is also a spine which is the commercial spine, and a larger area residential and commercial area which comprise this what we call Shahjahanabad an old city.

This monument cannot exist in isolation it has to have and it did have a very intricate township and very strong living heritage areas Chandni Chowk is a beautiful buildings. It

is not a monument where the group of buildings which is a picture from 1858, and this is that spine which have talked about.

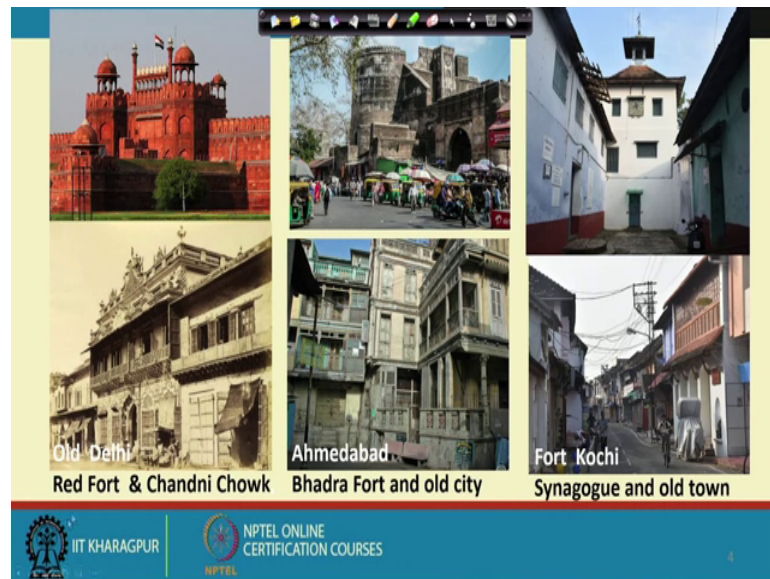
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This is what is Chandni Chowk today 2015. It has changed a lot. Red Fort is there Jama Masjid is there some of these structures are also there, but when we talk about I think about old Delhi or Shahjahanabad we think about crowding congestion lack of infrastructure, but still it is very vibrant area.

And still we can find this beautiful structure the Mughal-era architectural in Old Delhi which are residential structures still there so that is what is in historic area. It is not only monuments there are other things or the (Refer Time: 02:36) structures beautiful structure activities, infrastructure lived in areas. And this is what we call the historic area and heritage district. And we cannot talk about monuments in isolation of that area.

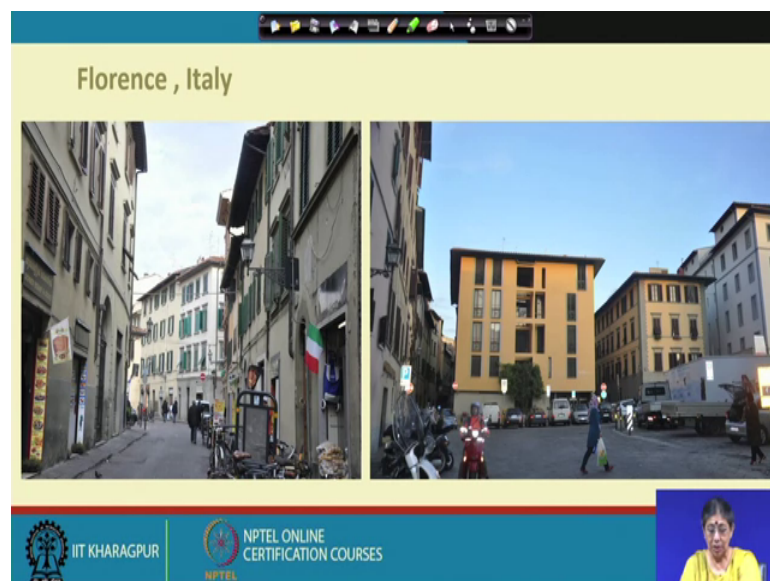
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So, that we have talked about old Delhi where we see a monument and also the commercial districts of the heritage areas. But there are many other examples like that this is the Bhadra Fort in Ahmedabad which is actually the nucleus the genesis of Hyderabad Ahmedabad which is the old city of Ahmadabad.

And we also see that there are various neighborhoods and which are the wooden structures which recently has been declared as a world heritage city. And these two are complementary to each other. This is a case of fort Kochi Mattancherry and also there is the synagogue and the old town.

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So, this together in each and every case comprise what is the heritage district. Let us take another example which is not in India, but Florence in Italy. These are the area where there are churches very historic structures monument, but also their lesser significance historically significant.

There are a group of buildings which comprise and which talks about the layers of history that at this area has passed through. And this area are very much lived in city they are preserved yes, but also there are new buildings which are coming up because it is changing, but not abruptly, but slowly and in harmony with the structure, with the pattern, with the activities, activities are also changing.

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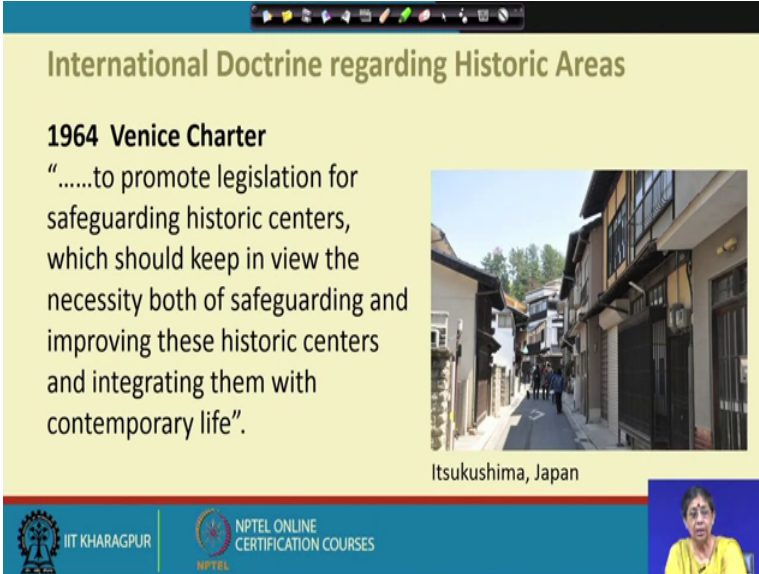
The slide features a title bar with navigation icons. The main title is "After the destruction of the habitat during the WWII". Below the title, on the left, is the text "Primary objective in 1940s and 1950s" followed by "Reconstruction" in red, and "Various initiatives at the national level for the protection of historic urban areas" in blue. To the right of this text is a side-by-side comparison of a city street: the left image shows a dense, intact historic city center, while the right image shows the same street in ruins after destruction. At the bottom, there are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, and a small video inset of a woman in a yellow shirt.

So, let us see that since when we have been talking about this historic area an urban district as a definite policy guidelines. It started of the World War, Second World War after the destruction of the many of the cities in Europe in the World War 2. And you can see the London that some of the structures are there, there is a lot of demolition and destruction which happened due to the war and primary objective in 1940s and 1950s was the reconstruction of this area.

Many of the European cities started reconstructing or new development in the old areas, but many of the cities went back in reconstructing that area keeping the historic fabric we have seen war so that is a very unique example, but there are many many other examples. So, there was a realization that is not only the monuments we should talked

about; it is the monument is a part of a larger area or historic fabric. And various initiative at the national level for protection of historic urban areas happen since that time.

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**International Doctrine regarding Historic Areas**

**1964 Venice Charter**  
“.....to promote legislation for safeguarding historic centers, which should keep in view the necessity both of safeguarding and improving these historic centers and integrating them with contemporary life”.

Itsukushima, Japan

The slide includes a photograph of a narrow street in Itsukushima, Japan, showing traditional Japanese architecture. At the bottom, there are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, along with a small video feed of a presenter.

We remember the 1964 Venice Charter which was talking about the certain guidelines and the principles of the conservation of the individual structures. The major objective of Venice Charter was that what to promote legislation for safeguarding historic center it was already there this concept of historic center, which should keep in view the necessity both of safeguarding and improving this historic centers and integrating them with contemporary life.

So, let us see what it is talking about it is talking about the safeguarding the historic center. So, safeguarding we must keep in mind that it is trying to keep that, but also what is talking about is the improving this historic sector and also integrating them with the contemporary life.

So, these are very important parts that how to integrate them in the contemporary life that historic factory because if it is to be a lived in city not a museum city, how do we integrate that how do you keep the relationship of the monuments and the historic fabric which is surrounding the monuments. There may be one monument, several monuments, and the open spaces, the street pattern, activities, there lot which can be talked about. So, this become one of the this was already there in the Venice Charter.



There are many, many examples all over the world where the historic areas, historic cities are lived in. Itsukushima in Japan, you remember that shine with what we saw in the that the water on the sea the shine which the water recedes and in the evening and then in the morning it is sort of half (Refer Time: 07:19), so that is the town of where it is a very much lived in all the activities are happening. But it has been able to maintain the historic fabric and significance or the value an identity most important of the historic fabric.

But what are the ways to do that, how to ensure that it is preserved, how to ensure that the historic fabric is the significance and identity is maintained, but still it becomes a lived in city, because there will be the changes to suit it to the contemporary needs, and these are really the challenges.

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**the period of 1970s**

- **World Heritage Convention (1972)**
- **The International Recommendation concerning Historic Areas (1976) of UNESCO**
- **Council of Europe's Amsterdam Declaration (1975)**

Policy documents broadening the concepts of  
**what is the urban heritage and its integrated conservation**

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So, what happened that the in during the period of 70s there was a realization that we have to change from the monument centric conservation to context of the larger area the setting and the context, and what is that context. So, there are several charters which started developing specially in the period of 1970s first the world heritage convention in 1972.

The international recommendation concerning historic area 1976 of UNESCO, so and Council of Europe's Amsterdam Declaration in 1975, these are all policy documents which is broadening the concept of what is urban heritage and is integrated conservation.

So, this question of integrated conservation integrating monuments with the surrounding area integrating the physical structure with the social economic structure and the political system, integrating a small area which is larger domain and integrating the past, present and the future. This became a challenge. So, during seventies we saw that started, we started addressing the concern issues policies for this larger context of the monuments, and talking about the historic areas.

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**1972 World Heritage Convention**

- Historic urban areas
- The notion of “groups of buildings”.

**1975 Congress on the European Architectural Heritage, Council of Europe**  
**European Charter of the Architectural Heritage**

- Attention to problems faced by “the groups of lesser buildings in our old towns and characteristic villages in their natural or manmade settings”.
- Legal, administrative, financial and technical support based on the cooperation of the stakeholders, public and private.

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Now, let us see 1972 World Heritage Convention what it talked about. It talked about historic urban areas and the notion of a group of buildings, not only it has to be a city, it can be a part, it can be a spine, where there is a group of buildings which independently may not have a lot of significance. But when as a group, they contribute to the significance historically, aesthetically urban designs townscape value.

So, 1972 World Heritage Convention talked about the historic urban areas and the group of buildings. 1975, the Congress of European Architectural Heritage, they talked about the European charter of the architectural heritage and in that they talked about the attention to problems faced by the group of lesser buildings in our old towns and characteristic villages in the natural and manmade setting.

So, please note that they are talking about the groups of lesser buildings in our old towns in our old towns, but it is also talking about not only the urban areas talking about the characteristic villages in their natural and manmade settings. So, it is shifted also its

focus from the it is not shifted, it is expanded, it is focus also to the rural areas which are also getting threatened because of the urban expansion another. So, it is talking about the groups of lesser building both in the historic areas and also in the characteristic villages in the urban settings. But if you we are not talking about the museum city, we are not talking about the freezing the cities like Williamsburg that is some of the examples are like that, but we are talking about the lived cities, lived in historic areas and urban core as a part of a larger city or the villages.

Now, to do that it is not only important to talk about the technicalities of the preservation conservation or the fabric preservation, it also has to take in account the legal, the administrative, financial technical support based on the cooperation of the stakeholders.

We have to understand that when you are talking about a larger area we are talking about the private owners or multiple stakeholders. We are not talking about or talking about sort of taking these buildings under the government.

We are talking about the buildings which will remain with the stakeholders on the private ownership and also sometimes the public and other trusts and other things, but these are the stakeholders who have to be brought in to write the decision making process right from the beginning. So, the cooperation of the stakeholders is very much in, and it is also public and the private. And we need to understand the implication in legal administrative financial and technical support what is required.

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**1972 World Heritage Convention**

- 1) Historic urban areas
- 2) Groups of buildings
- 3) Groups of lesser buildings in old towns and characteristic villages in their natural or manmade settings



York, UK      Isle of Wight, UK      Isle of Wight, UK

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1972 World Heritage Convention, so it is talked about the historic urban area a group of buildings we have already seen that, but it also talked about us we have already discussed the group of lesser building and characteristic villages. Let us see some of the examples. For example, historic urban areas York; York is an historic urban area we have discuss York, York minister is one of the very important part of this.

And then there are the buildings which are there. Now, this building as you can see it is a layer of building. There are the timber building the brick buildings the modern buildings which have come up, but they are they have developed in harmony keeping the essential characteristics of the historic fabric and keeping its identity, but is changing slowly in harmony, but not drastically not in an adopt manner. So, this is what we call the historic urban areas, the group of buildings.

This is an example in a group of building in Isle of Wight in UK, where there is no monument in the case of York there is a monument and one monument and a few charges are there lot of charges are there York minister is very predominant. But there are areas with there is no monument, they can be just group of buildings like Isle of Wight and which is now a tourist area and there are a group of lesser building of the different style different characteristics from the different ages. So, this can be another type of historic urban area.

The third category the group of lesser building on old town and characteristic villages in the natural or manmade city; So, this is example from the same area, where there are the group of urban the rural characteristic sloping roof with the tile roofs and other which also have been preserved because they are a different characteristic. So, these are the major types, there can be some other variation. Then these are the major types which the World Heritage Convention started talking about.

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**The Declaration of Amsterdam Integrated Conservation**  
CONGRESS ON THE EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE  
21 - 25 October 1975

Launching the policies of integrated conservation, stressing the responsibility of local authorities and citizens' participation in such initiatives.

- Role of **planning, education, legal, and administrative measures** in protecting the region's architectural heritage.
- **Architectural conservation** must become **an integral part of urban and regional planning.**
- Integrated conservation **involving both local authorities and citizens** and taking into consideration **social factors.**

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As we see that they are also the integrated conservation which came that time the concept of the integrated concept, it was there. It was there even in the during the earlier period also there, but as a sort of a concept that the terminology of the integrated conservation that is integrating, the social fabric, the people they became sort of formalize during this declaration of Amsterdam in 1975.

So, what it did, it formally sort of started launching the policies of integrated conservation, stressing the responsibility of the local authorities and citizens participation in such initiative. As I told you that it is this type of concept and planning and policy is not possible without the involvement of the local authorities and the citizens and this participation of the stakeholders.

Again it emphasizes the rule of planning, education, legal and administrative measures in protecting the region's architectural heritage. Architecture conservation must become an integral part of urban and regional planning, because otherwise if you do not talk about the larger context of the region and the larger city, it will really become sort of an isolated island and that is what is not desirable or because it has to become a part of a larger area.

And we have to also redefine the role. It is something like that suppose there is an old lady in a family the grandmother she is looked after very well with medicine and care and protection all the things proper food health and other. But because she is not so

active as like her younger age she cannot take part in the physical activity physical role. So, she is looked after well, but she will not mentally be happy until and unless the family members involve her in the everyday activities maybe taking advice from her, maybe because her role also has changed she is not so physically active, but she has the knowledge. So, that can be imparted to the younger generation, she can tell the story we can look out to her for advice and then only she will mentally be happy.

So, her role has been redefined and that exactly with the historic urban core, probably to the defense area probably, it was a fort or a palace it is no longer there. But what we have to do is that way to redefine the role of that historic area that how it is integrating with the larger master plan the future policies of that larger area that is (Refer Time: 17:18) there is. So, it is not only taking care of the fabric or preserving it well, we have to define find a new role for the historic city and that is very important.

So, and that is what is the underlying concept of the integrated conservation. So, the integrated conservation has to involve the local authorities and citizens again and again. But what is important is that the social factor. It has change sort of expanded his focus from the physical factors to much more broader things, the social economic activities and other factors. And this is a very important concept which was there formally into the declaration of Amsterdam, it became more people centric.

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The slide is titled "The Declaration of Amsterdam Integrated Conservation" and is part of a presentation on the Congress on the European Architectural Heritage held from 21 to 25 October 1975. It lists four key points: the need for new legislative and administrative measures with financial support; the importance of promoting methods, techniques, and skills for restoration and rehabilitation; the need for better training programs and international exchange; and the promotion of an interest in conservation among young people as a prospective discipline. The slide also features logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL Online Certification Courses, and a small video inset of a speaker in the bottom right corner.

**The Declaration of Amsterdam Integrated Conservation**  
CONGRESS ON THE EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE  
21 - 25 October 1975

- Need for **new legislative and administrative measures** as well as appropriate **financial support** for conservation.
- Importance of promoting **methods, techniques, and skills for restoration and rehabilitation**.
- Need for better **training programs; international exchange** of knowledge, experience, and trainees.
- Promotion of an **interest in conservation among young people** as a prospective discipline. The importance of **educational programs for youth** and the **public** to foster an appreciation of the architectural heritage of Europe.

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So, you continue with that that it needs the new legislative measure because if you have to talk about taking care of that area, and to make it sort of continue, and have it is a new rule define we have to have the new legislation and administrative measure. It cannot be par at par with the larger area and the new development areas. And also we have to talk about the heritage economics, the financial support for conservation. There are various ways of doing that it also can generate fund that are very important to take care of that when you are talking about the historic areas.

Importance of promoting methods, techniques, and skills for restoration and rehabilitation; What will be the use adaptive views not only of one structure, but in certain area there may be an old port area or old warehouses, what will be the new role or new activities of that in the larger context of the that town or the city. And that needs a very objective assessment, scientific techniques of finding of the attributes, the possibility different methods and skills that is very important.

And what is important is that then these are so specialized thing, they said more than this specialized, it look needs a new approach to look at the old area that it is not only a museum city, it is a leaving city. So, it needs an exchange of knowledge, experience, training and a capacity building and training program. So, they even the architects also knows or the construction people or the structural engineers know that when we are looking into such structures, it all the convenience facilities have to be provided, but it needs probably a different approach of looking that which we cannot probably still be different from the new areas.

Promotion of an interest in conservation among young people as a prospective discipline; Because it is not only the expertise that how we involve the younger generation in the everyday life creating awareness and the educational program heritage walks making the people appreciate and foster and appreciation and this started happening in the architectural heritage of the Europe when we are talking about the this historic areas and cities declaration.

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**Nairobi 1976** UNESCO adopts  
International Recommendation concerning the  
**Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas**

**Principles**

Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their **totality as a coherent whole** whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the **buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings**. All valid elements, including **human activities**, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded. (art. 3)

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It followed 1976, we had the Nairobi where UNESCO adopts international recommendation concerning safeguarding and contemporary role of the historic city. You see again and again, I am saying safeguarding and contemporary role of the historic areas. So, let us see what are the principles.

It says every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in the totality as a coherent whole whose balanced and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of it is composed and which include human activities as much as the building, the spatial organization and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded.

So, let us see what is talking about it is talking about a coherent whole it is also talking about the fusion of parts. So, even in that whole there can be parsed because it has a layers of history. There are different parts or even in one part there are the buildings of different period.

The spatial organization, the road layout, the open spaces, water bodies, the gardens, and the surrounding that what is the setting of this historic areas all are there, but also important is the human activities, past activities, present activities, redefinition of the activity. And in relation to the whole; that means, it should have a relationship of a larger region on largest city that is if given in the article three of this Nairobi 1976 declaration.



So, as I say that in relation to the whole is very important. So, it is a part also important, but it is a holistic integrated approach. So, that takes us gives us some idea about the concept of the integrated urban conservation, how it developed and the focus shifted from the individual monument centric to the concept of the historic area and the setting where monuments and its surrounding area or groups of buildings or groups of structure and open spaces or the rural areas, the village structure which is of a significant characteristic, they all become important. And they were included in the various charters and convention.

You know next lecture we will continue with this and we will talk in more detail about some of the specific example of that how this issues of the historic areas have been addressed.

Thank you.