HERITAGE, CITIES & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
International Interdisciplinary Conference

MAY 30 - 31 2013, Paris and Cergy-Pontoise

In a world where cities are ever increasing in size and significance, how can conservation, heritage and development be reconciled?

How can policies and practices of conservation be integrated into the wider goals of urban development with full respect of related environmental, social and cultural values and concerns?

This international conference focusing on historic urban landscapes and sustainable development brings together cultural policy experts, archaeologists, historians, geographers, economists, heritage practitioners, urban planners and architects, in order to explore the question.

In taking a holistic approach encompassing both theory and application across a variety of disciplines, this conference considers how actual policies might be successfully implemented in contemporary cities around the globe, particularly with reference to the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

The second day is devoted to the Cergy-Stanford heritage science workshop, a meeting point between exact sciences and social and human sciences, where experts examine how interdisciplinary methodology can enrich the study of tangible heritage.

Conference information and abstracts: www.u-cergy.fr/fr/laboratoires/labocicc
Contact: cecile.doustaly@u-cergy.fr

Participants

Elizabeth Auclair MRTE, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Janice Argallot CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Emmanuelle Avril CREC-CREW, université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3
Hélène Bernier-Farella CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Isabelle Cases université de Perpignan
Rania Daher LéeV-LabEx Patrima, École Nationale superieure d’architecture de Versailles
Cécile Doustaly CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
David Fee CREC-CREW, université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3
Patricia Green Jamaica National Heritage Trust
Deniz Ikiz Oxford Brookes University
Michel Jordan ETIS-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Juergen Kufner Independent Researcher
Sophia Labadi Centre for Heritage, University of Kent / CICC
Angus Laurie Catholic University of Perú
Marie-Odile Lavandhomme INRAP, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives
Mariana Leguía Architect, Llama Urban Design
Peng Liang université de Paris 1-Sorbonne / WHITRAP-UNESCO
William Logan Deakin University
Beatriz Menéndez I Mat-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Lynn Meskell Stanford Archaeology Center
Carolynn Nakamura Leiden University
Romain Thomas Fondation des Sciences du Patrimoine - LabEx Patrima
Didier Vermeersch CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Lindsay Weiss Stanford Archaeology Center
Rachelle Woods université de Cergy-Pontoise
Lauren Yapp Department of Anthropology, Stanford University
Véronique Zamant LAA-LAVUE, université de Paris-Ouest Nanterre
## PROGRAMME

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### REDEFINING OR INSTRUMENTALISING HOLISTIC URBAN HERITAGE?

**Chair:** Sophia Labadi

- **3.50 - 4.10 Isabelle Cases**, université de Perpignan
  Industrial Heritage and Urban Landscapes: Present and Future Prospects for Sustainable Development in English Cities

- **4.10 - 4.30 Juergen Kufner**, Independent Researcher

- **4.30 - 5.00 Keynote:** William Logan, Professor Emeritus and UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urbanism, Deakin University
  Heritage and Development in ‘Marvellous Melbourne’: Protecting the Historic Urban Landscape of a Rapidly-Growing Australian Metropolis

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**Note:** The programme includes sessions on urban heritage and development, redefining or instrumentalising holistic urban heritage, and various other topics related to heritage and urban landscapes.
CONFERENCE AND FRANCE-STANFORD GRANT PROJECT COORDINATORS

Cécile Doustaly
Senior Lecturer at the University of Cergy-Pontoise and head of the CICC heritage research group. Dr. Doustaly graduated in British Studies (History, Politics and Sociology) from La Sorbonne University, Paris. Her pluridisciplinary research has centered on comparative cultural policies as well as heritage management in France and Britain. In 2012, she was a Visiting Researcher at the Centre for Cultural Policy Studies at the University of Warwick, conducting research in Britain on the legacy of New Labour arts and heritage policies (1997-2010) in the light of other models in the world. She currently works on heritage and development in cities like London or Liverpool (notably the sustainable development challenges which recently led the UNESCO to include Liverpool in the list of world heritage sites in danger).

Sophia Labadi
Sophia is Director of the Centre for heritage, a lecturer at the University of Kent, UK and an Associate Researcher at the University Cergy-Pontoise. From 2004 to 2011, she worked for UNESCO, in the Secretariat of the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, participated in the strategic planning and drafting of the 2009 UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity and acted as the Associate Editor of the International Social Science Journal. Her latest book, entitled UNESCO, Cultural Heritage and Outstanding Universal Value, was released in January 2013 by AltaMira Press.

Lynn Meskell
Lynn is director of the Stanford Archaeology Center and Professor of Anthropology, Stanford University. Professor Meskell's current research and teaching interests include a broad range of fields, such as archaeology and heritage, identity and sociopolitics, ethics or sustainability and the development rhetoric. As founding editor of the Journal of Social Archaeology, she has attempted to forge a vehicle for interdisciplinary dialogue, bringing together a wide range of scholars from diverse fields to constitute the editorial panel (feminists, historians, social theorists, and ethnographers). Additionally, Meskell founded Stanford Heritage Ethics, an interdisciplinary group that aims to situate their treatment of heritage firmly within the issues of ethics, conservation and development.

With the active participation of doctoral and post-doctoral students
- Janice Argaillot  CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise
- Rania Daher  LéaV-LabEx Patrima, École Nationale superieure d'architecture de Versailles
- Lindsay Weiss  Stanford Archaeology Center
- Lauren Yapp  Department of Anthropology, Stanford University

The Paris-Cergy conference was organized with the support from Emmanuelle Avril, Professor in Contemporary British Studies, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3 and the administrative teams of the University of Cergy-Pontoise, the Stanford Archaeology Centre and the Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3.
THURSDAY, MAY 30

Grand Amphi, Institut du Monde anglophone, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3
5, rue de l’école de Médecine – 75 006 Paris

9.00 - 9.30 Morning reception

9.30 - 9.40 Welcoming remarks by Cécile Doustaly, CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, Emmanuelle Avril, Director CREC-CREW, université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, Lynn Meskell, Director, Stanford Archaeology Center

9.40 - 10.00 Cécile DOUSTALY, Senior Lecturer in British Studies, CICC-Labex Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise & Sophia LABADI, Lecturer in Heritage, Centre for Heritage, University of Kent, UK
Introduction: New Paths into Urban Heritage and Development

UNESCO’s Historic Urban Landscape recommendation aims to be an innovative tool, integrating policies and practices regarding conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development in full respect of related environmental, social and cultural values and concerns. Whilst the theoretical ideas behind this legal text are not new, the current context of fast-paced urbanisation and destruction of heritage calls for a serious reflection on its implementation. Our introduction will focus on the main — and at times contradictory — definitions and understandings of the relationship between urban heritage and development that have emerged and have been repeated at the UNESCO level (heritage for development, heritage against development and heritage as human development).

Then the introduction will focus on the shortcomings of such a lack of clarity to develop built environment conservation policies and practices integrating the wider goals of urban development. This difficulty was highlighted in the first conference organized as part of our current France-Stanford project, entitled The Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes and Sustainable Development and organized on March 7-8 2013 at the Stanford Archaeology Center. By summarizing the main debates and conclusions of this first conference, it is hoped our analysis will move a step forward towards finding new paths into urban heritage and development.

URBAN HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTS AND TENSIONS
CHAIR: EMMANUELLE AVRIL

10.00 -10.20 Deniz IKIZ, PhD Candidate, School of Architecture, Oxford Brookes University
Global Heritage Cities: A new Perspective for the Adaptation of the HUL Approach to the Globalised Urban Context

As the economic and social roles of historic cities have changed through urbanization and development tendencies arising in global cities under conditions of contemporary globalization, new threats have emerged that challenge their authenticity and integrity. The significance of each site, limitations of existing legal instruments and decision-making mechanisms, along with participation of a broad range of actors to the management process at different stages generate complexities in the management of global heritage cities.

In this respect, this paper aims to understand and explain the complexities of adapting the Historic Urban Landscape approach to the context of global heritage cities, to assess the existing urban heritage planning and management systems, and to identify effective strategies and instruments for the implementation of the toolkit addressed at the Recommendation for global heritage cities. This aim will be achieved through the employment of a multiple-case study where single cases within complex urban sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in the global cities of Mexico City and Istanbul, which are recognized as large-development
projects threatening the values, integrity and authenticity of these heritage sites, are analyzed. The assessment of these cases will lead to the identification of complexities and analysis of tools adopted by different stakeholders to cope with the management challenges.

In conclusion, this paper intends to make an original contribution to literature by introducing the size, scope and complexities of global cities to the heritage management discourse. Furthermore, it will define a new perspective for the adaptation of the HUL approach to the globalised urban context, and test the feasibility and efficiency of the tools developed in the Recommendation for global heritage cities.

10.20 - 10.40 Carolyn NAKAMURA, Postdoctoral Researcher & Coordinator, Leiden University

Reimagining the Historic Urban Landscape of Mumbai: Towards an Inclusive Heritage of Peoples, Histories and Habitats

In recent years, the Archaeological Service of India (ASI), the body in charge of India’s historic sites and monuments, has stepped up its efforts to reclaim and preserve the ancient Buddhist and Hindu rock cut caves and colonial forts in Mumbai. This renewed interest in heritage development reveals the difficult interface of poverty and archaeology, which often finds the practical needs and struggles of the poor in direct opposition to archaeology’s preservationist logic (Lafrenz Samuels 2009). A central issue for the management of Mumbai heritage, then, is how to weigh the rights of preserving and presenting the material past against the rights of the living present when the value systems that inhabit these disparate realms appear to be incommensurable.

This paper critically examines Mumbai’s historical urban landscape as a possible way to refigure the fraught relationship between heritage preservation and the marginalization of rural-urban settlers in Mumbai. Mumbai’s urban landscape is a testament to historic mobilities and migrations that have contributed to the modern forms that define the city today. In order to explore how urban heritage might be refigured to include (rather than exclude) the formative histories of the working classes, I suggest that the concept of the urban itself must be reframed within heritage discourse. Following Srivastava and Echanove (2012), I explore how we might view the historical urban landscape as a complex integration of various economies and habitats that effectively transcend the urban/rural dichotomy. With this extended notion of the urban, historical connections between the city and village, people and natural resources, migration routes and neighborhoods, assert Mumbai’s history as one that is dynamic, interconnected and multilayered, and pushes us to think through these complexities in the implementation of heritage work on the ground.

10.40 - 11.00 Discussion

11.00 - 11.20 Coffee break

VALUES AND STAKEHOLDERS

CHAIR: DAVID FEE

11.20 - 11.40 Peng LIANG, PhD candidate, Université de Paris 1 - Sorbonne / assistant, WHITRAP- UNESCO

Recommendations for the Application of the HUL Approach, Exploring Participatory Planning in China

There seems to be a general consensus that the six approaches in the Recommendation on Historical Urban Landscape need ways to be implemented in the realistic planning process. This paper focuses on one of these six steps which was urgently needed in the protection of historical urban landscape in China — Participatory planning.

As a significant way to plan the city, participatory planning gives people a voice for the development of their living area. Currently in China, public participation in planning is only at the initial stage. This paper introduces some cases of participatory planning in China, and analyzes the problems existing in the process of public participation. Through case studies, it shows that the primary problem is to raise awareness and the level of public participation. Meanwhile, it puts forward a “Tetrahedron relation”, which states four
important roles in urban planning: Government, University/Research Institute, Company and the Public. Each of the three strengths need cooperation to make one surface of this Tetrahedron completed; and it is not a simple “Pyramid Relation” as every point can play a dominant part in different planning processes. This paper tries to give some suggestions for the implementation of participatory planning in China, such as making the basic planning knowledge universal to the local people, which is one of important ways to adapt historical urban areas to the requirements of modern life while keeping their traditional charm.

11.40 - 12.00 Elizabeth AUCLAIR, Senior lecturer in planning, geography department, MRTE research lab, Université de Cergy-Pontoise

Enhancing Ordinary Suburban Heritage, the Example of the "Maison de banlieue et de l'architecture" in Athis Mons

Cities all over the world are currently facing social, economic and environmental difficulties. If all urban territories are concerned by these issues, suburban areas are specifically affected by rapid and uncontrolled urban growth, important regeneration operations, loss of public spaces, increased spatial fragmentation and social segregation. Many cities now define urban strategies inside the frame of sustainable development as they are aware that heritage can be an interesting tool for community cohesion, well-being and quality of urban life. Several international texts have stressed the importance of preserving heritage in a broader way — not only as monuments to be preserved — including the urban values of social, cultural and economic processes. Heritage is understood not only as famous architectural monuments and tourist sites, but also as “ordinary heritage” and “ordinary places”, including the main fabric of suburban towns, as the one under study in this paper. Whatever their historic or esthetic quality, urban areas are part of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations.

In this paper we therefore propose to analyze more specifically methods and tools used in order to develop better knowledge and enhance ordinary suburban heritage, and to make the population aware and familiar with the values of local heritage. The analyses are based on the projects led by the “Maison de banlieue et de l'architecture”, located in Athis-Mons (in the south of Paris). The object of the paper is to assess the work done by this institution and to analyze how enhancing urban heritage can contribute to social cohesion and understanding, promote diversity between and within communities, increase of quality of life, sense of place and well being. Finally, the aim is to analyze under what conditions heritage, diversity, identity and memory can appear as crucial elements for sustainable urban strategies.

12.00-12.20 Discussion

12.20 – 1.50 Lunch break

IMPLEMENTING HUL (HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE)
CHAIR: LYNN MESKELL

2.00 - 2.20 Mariana LEGUÍA, Architect & Angus LAURIE, Professor in Architecture and Urbanism, Catholic University of Perú

Lima: Open City. Diagnosis and Pedestrian Urban Regeneration. Strategy for the Historic Centre of Lima

This paper deals with the on-going urban regeneration project to pedestrianise the UNESCO World Heritage listed historic centre of Lima, Perú. As in many other cities in Latin America, Lima’s residents began to flee the historic core in the 1970s and 1980s turning what was once the nucleus of a metropolis into a peripheral, forgotten quarter. The Municipality of Metropolitan Lima tasked the research team to develop strategies to revitalise the centre, and to analyse the feasibility of pedestrianising all or some of its 66 blocks. We looked at the city from a holistic view, developing a vision of the centre as an open city where the public realm allowed for the participation of people of diverse ages, and backgrounds.

The multidisciplinary research team developed an in-depth diagnostic process to identify how the public realm of the historical built environment is inhabited, and what barriers – both physical and social – exclude
access to certain groups from this highly significant part of the city. The central piece of this research was a new method to assess how well or poorly the streets and public spaces perform. The exercise created a series of maps based on the pedestrian’s sensibility and ability to participate in the public realm, attempting to draw objective results from five individual perspectives. Our diagnosis demonstrated that pedestrianising the majority of the Historic Centre of Lima is feasible, and would have a positive social, cultural and economic impact on the city and nation.

2.20 - 2.40 Patricia E. GREEN PhD, architect and heritage professional, Jamaica National Heritage Trust Consultant
Downtown Kingston Historic Urban Landscape: Towards the Declaration of the Historic District as a National Monument

Kingston is situated on one of the seven best largest natural harbours in the world. Founded 1692 after the June 7th earthquake and tsunami that caused two thirds of the infamous town of Port Royal to sink into the Harbour, the Kingston northern backdrop is the Blue Mountain peak with settlements of Maroon communities inside the natural habitat of endemic species facilitating the growth and production of one of the world’s most famous coffee brands. Port Royal survives as an underwater cultural heritage site of outstanding universal value.

In the upsurge of development proposals and urban crime, Kingston as the capital of Jamaica is the largest in the English Caribbean. It is in need of an integrated management plan for effective conservation of its built and natural as well as its intangible heritage. Downtown Kingston gave birth to Jamaican Reggae music inside informal settlements such as the “tenement yards in Trench Town” as echoed by legendary Reggae megastar, Bob Marley.

A number of civil society and community-based organizations with public-private partnerships have risen to the challenge of establishing Kingston as a major heritage tourism destination for sustainability. Concurrently are appearing certain threats to the urban fabric and integrity of the city with its Port Royal underwater cultural heritage. The Jamaica National Heritage Trust is desirous of declaring Kingston as a historic urban landscape to facilitate regeneration. This also intends to enhance micro-economic opportunities for community engagement.

This paper discusses the designation process being pursued, especially for governance towards the successful inclusion of possible Jamaican World Heritage sites. It briefly highlights issues of (1) geography and statistics, (2) existing conditions, (3) challenges and opportunities, (4) policy and protection, (5) waterfront development and tourism, (6) community engagement, also (7) partnerships and network.

2.40 - 3.00 Véronique ZAMANT, Architect, PhD candidate in urbanism and town planning LAA/LAVUE-UMR CNRS, Université Paris Ouest
Combination. The Carioca Urban Landscape: between Heritage Recognition and Development

Faced with international mega-event planning, territorial transformations and UNESCO subscription, Rio de Janeiro is a real laboratory for new territorial and town planning policies. Indeed, this Brazilian city must combine notions of urban landscape, heritage and sustainable development to establish the necessary tools of a responsible management of the Carioca cultural landscape when dealing with its aspiration of economic development.

Taking as a study case the elaboration of a management plan inherent to the « Rio World Heritage » status, I propose to enhance the tools implemented by Brazil to meet the challenge of an alliance between urban heritage and sustainable development — as expressed by the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape adopted by UNESCO.

Then, considering the proposal reorientation from the title « historic urban landscape » to « cultural urban landscapes » made by Brazilian institutional actors in 2010, we will interrogate the conceptual basis for this recommendation in the light of urban context of emerging countries.

How can we identify an urban landscape as “historic” when its heritage value rather depends on the intimate and original relation between its different cultural values rather than on historic layerings? Which tools
should be implemented to obtain a combination between urban heritage and sustainable development when, beyond urban shapes, it's the relation between society and its environment that clearly stands out?

3.00 - 3.30 Discussion

3.30 - 3.50 Coffee break

REDEFINING OR INSTRUMENTALISING HOLISTIC URBAN HERITAGE?
CHAIR: SOPHIA LABADI

3.50 - 4.10 Isabelle CASES, Lecturer in British Studies, Université de Perpignan

*Industrial Heritage and Urban Landscapes: Present and Future Prospects for Sustainable Development in English Cities*

The complex issues of heritage, cities and sustainable development find an interesting illustration in the way in which industrial buildings of the past are being dealt with in a number of English cities. Victorian industrial buildings have for years constituted challenges in terms of preservation, refurbishment and integration. Some of those were often successfully met from the 1980s. Thirty or so years on it is interesting to assess how these refurbished buildings have evolved, to what extent their initial architectural features have generally been preserved or reinterpreted and what sort of new urban landscapes have appeared as a result. By its very nature, industrial heritage in the UK harks back to the history and development of cities, but also to a story of economic grandeur and decline, and both point out to blatant limits and to a surprising amount of resilience and innovation in urban planning projects. After being synonymous with degradation and exploitation, industrial buildings have in some cases become the symbols of urban regeneration and of the common recognition of an important national past. Pollution, the environment, sustainable development, transmission to generations to come, social and cultural relationships and tourism are all underlying issues in this long-lasting double process of adapting to and integrating one's industrial heritage. The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape issued by UNESCO in 2011 provides a useful framework to determine the achievements but also the failures and future prospects in the consideration of historic industrial sites not just as individual places to be preserved but as part of a more comprehensive economic, social and cultural landscape to be developed.

4.10 - 4.30 Juergen KUFNER, Independent Researcher

*Tall Buildings and the Historic Urban Landscape: The LVMF Method for Visual Assessment in Central London*

The visual impact of tall buildings is one of the most controversial issues related to the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL). London is by far the most complicated case because it contains significant historic assets and it is gradually transforming into an actual tall building city. Based on a case study of central London the method of the London View Management Framework (LVMF), the key method for evaluating the visual impacts of tall buildings, will be considered in comparison to the key aspirations of the HUL approach. The core part of the presentation will focus on three related issues: i) the politics of making and implementing the LVMF; ii) issues of visual realism in using the LVMF for assessment; and iii) legal aspects of interpreting the LVMF. The townscape view from St James's Park, provides for an excellent example to study the political, the legal as well as the technical issues involved in urban visual assessment. In particular, issues of peripheral vision, depth of field and the use of moving versus still images will be examined. Key legal issues are: Precedence, argumentation and cross-examination. In conclusion, the key principles of the HUL approach will be measured against the results of the case study of the LVMF and central London. The LVMF in its current state will need to be amended in order to fully satisfy the key principles set out as part of the HUL approach. Potentials for the marginalization of heritage groups need to be overcome. The heritage sector tends to lack the financial resources and at times also the access to the highest level of expertise that is usually held within the private sector consultancies.
International and national guidance should be produced so that the current deficiencies of urban visual assessment policies can be overcome.

4.30 - 5.00 Keynote speaker: William LOGAN, Professor Emeritus and UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urbanism, Deakin University

*Heritage and Development in ‘Marvellous Melbourne’: Protecting the Historic Urban Landscape of a Rapidly Growing Australian Metropolis*

Melbourne, a metropolis of 4 million people, was founded in 1834 but grew rapidly as the result of the Victorian gold-rushes of the 1950s to become one of the world’s largest cities in the 1880s and the first capital of Australia when the British colonies federated in 1901. Despite growth and thanks to the absence of international wars or major natural disasters and the presence of community engagement in planning processes, Melbourne has a rich historic urban landscape that is relatively intact for a major city in a capitalist state. Protection of the city’s cultural heritage began in the 1950s and is well entrenched in governance systems at state and municipal levels. Recent city growth and the need to plan for future development have, however, intensified pressures on the historic urban landscape. The paper outlines these pressures and the planning responses and asks whether UNESCO’s Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape will have a useful impact.

While case studying Melbourne, the paper asks more broadly how dialogue about protecting the HUL can be effectively established in major cities in highly individualistic, capitalist societies with already long histories of dealing with the heritage vs development issue. In such contexts, the challenge is to make UNESCO’s Recommendation on the HUL not just another background message but a real and significant contributor to thinking at the local level.

5.00 - 5.30 Discussion and closing remarks

FRIDAY, MAY 31

CERGY-STANFORD HERITAGE SCIENCE WORKSHOP

Salle des thèses, Chênes 2, Université de Cergy-Pontoise
33, bd du Port – 95 011 Cergy-Pontoise

9.45 - 10.15 Morning reception
10.15 - 10.30 Welcoming remarks by Patricia Commun, Director CICC, université de Cergy-Pontoise, Stéphane Serfaty, Vice-Président, Conseil Scientifique, université de Cergy-Pontoise

LABEX PATRIMA: TOWARDS A HOLISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF HERITAGE SCIENCE
CHAIR: CÉCILE DOUSTALY & ROMAIN THOMAS

10.30 - 10.45 Hélène BERNIER-FARELLA, Lecturer in Ancient History, CICC, université de Cergy-Pontoise

*Cross Analysing Ritual Objects*

The paper will present the cross-disciplinary project entitled "The Ritual Object" (“L'objet rituel”) funded by The Labex Patrima.

Cultic and ritual objects, namely objects used in a ritual context, have been discovered, studied and stored, sometimes even presented to the public by numerous disciplinary fields. Each of these fields (archaeology, archaeometry, history, art history, human anthropology, sociology and museography) have developed different ways to consider the ritual object, sometimes putting aside the actual “ritual” aspect of it. In so
doing, they have constructed and added secondary polysemic values to the original ones and to the original significances that these objects received in their historical context.

Our “ritual object” project tries to assess the importance of the immediate ritual context for understanding these objects through three different means. A first theoretical, cross-disciplinary investigation is aimed at highlighting the epistemological apparatus used by scholars in various disciplines to study ritual objects. The relevant chosen context is the Greek world, understood in a long lasting perspective, from Antiquity to Medieval times, and put in a broader comparative study; a second part of the project develop itself in an archaeological project, aiming to reconstruct the Greek funerary ritual in a long lasting perspective, through objects and gesture. The last part of the Project will build a museographic process able to restore to a broad public the supposed original values attached to ritual objects.

10.45 - 11.00 Rania DAHER, PhD candidate, LéaV, École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Versailles (ENSAV)

*Reintroducing Traditional Building Techniques as a Sustainable Solution for City Development: the Case of Jericho*

Jericho, a Palestinian town located on the west side of the Jordan Valley and eight kilometers north of the Dead Sea has undergone several destructions and reconstructions throughout history. It is known as one of the earliest continuous settlements in the world. In fact, the earliest traces of earthen construction dating between 8300 and 7600 BC were found in Jericho. Mud bricks were the main construction material used on site during the Neolithic period till the end of last century. With the arrival of new building materials such as concrete (early twentieth century), traditional building techniques gradually disappeared in this region.

Today, this material is being developed and is experiencing a regain of interest. Mud bricks are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. This material is characterized by its abundance and its low cost. It requires less energy to manufacture than most of the other construction materials and does not generate waste.

The regeneration of earthen structures in Jericho is being implemented through two different strategies: the conservation and restoration of earthen heritage on site, and the reintroduction of vernacular building techniques into the new projects of the city.

This presentation will answer the following questions. How is earthen architecture being reintroduced in the city development of Jericho? What are the impacts on architects and architecture? What are the strategies to promote the involvement of local institutions and professionals in the implementation of these new buildings?

11.00 - 11.15 Beatriz MENENDEZ, Senior lecturer in Geology, I Mat, université de Cergy-Pontoise

*Materials & Climate Stone Weathering Predictions based on Climate Change Models*

Stone buildings are coupled to the local climate. Weathering of stone surface may be dependent on stone microstructure and the surrounding conditions. Atmospheric pollution, frost and salt weathering are traditionally considered to be the major causes of building stone decay. The late 20th century reduction of acidic pollutants in urban areas has made climate a factor of increasing importance in the weathering of buildings. Small variations in climate can be amplified and lead to damage within porous materials, especially where there are changes in phase.

The presented research focuses on the prediction of 21st century weathering of building stones in North-West France and involves “onsite” observations, laboratory studies and theoretical modelling. Predictions were made by considering the thermo-hygrometric conditions for salt and frost weathering and using the temperature and relative humidity output of climate models. We have selected two monuments in Normandy built with porous calcareous stones, St Nicolas church in Caen and Rouen Cathedral, and studied the weathering patterns. Besides blackening and biological colonisation the monuments exhibited weathering forms related to salt crystallisation, such as disaggregation, peeling, alveolisation and efflorescence. The analysis of the weathered material showed mainly the presence of gypsum (CaSO4 2H2O), thenardite (NaSO4) and halite (NaCl) in both buildings. Weathering simulations were based on the crystallisation-dissolution conditions of these salts.
To estimate future weathering of stones, especially for salts, we used the change in thermo-hygrometric conditions done by the climatic models. For the sodium sulphate salts (Mirabilite/thelardite) we used the estimators. For the NaCl (halite) we estimated the number of times the relative humidity crossed the critical value of 75.3% in two consecutive days. For the CaSO₄ we used the criterion introduced by Lefèvre and Ausset (2002). We have also estimated frost weathering. We have used the output of the ARPEGE model developed by Météo France to predict temperature and relative humidity for the period 2000 – 2100. We have used the projections for three different emission scenarios: B1, A2 et A1B (Climate Change 2001 - Synthesis Rapport). We have compared the projections from 2070 to 2099 to the period 1970-1999. The ARPEGE model predicts an increase in temperature from 2 or 3 degrees in winter up to 6 degrees in summer, with the highest temperatures found under Scenario A2. Relative humidity remains relatively constant from November to May and decreases during the summer and the autumn with a maximum of -15% on July-August in Rouen.

Results using the ARPEGE output predicted a slight increase in weathering vulnerability in this area for halite and thenardite/mirabilite and a decrease for gypsum and freeze/thaw. Our previous investigation with the HadCM3a2 suggested also an increase in both NaCl and Na₂SO₄ weathering. Moreover both models predicted a similar seasonality. The Na₂SO₄ transitions increased except in July-August. In the case of NaCl we estimated a slight increase in the number of transitions during the autumn-winter period and a decrease in summer. Under the ARPEGE output an important decrease was observed from April to August, especially on the summer months related to the decrease in relative humidity. The gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O) precipitation in the inner part of the stone will decrease, mainly during the months of July, August and September, due to the reduction of relative humidity. Frost weathering by will also decrease because of the general temperature increase.

11.15 - 11.30 Coffee break

11.30 - 11.45 Michel JORDAN, Researcher, ETIS, université de Cergy-Pontoise
Towards a 3-D Model of Disappeared Parts of the Château de Versailles?

The Verspera project aims at modelling disappeared parts of the Château de Versailles from scanned ancient plans and drawings. There are mainly three categories of architectural documents: plans, cross-sections and elevations. These documents are preserved in the collections of the French National Archives and will be scanned in 2013.

In this talk, we will present how image-processing tools combined with a dedicated database structure will help to analyze these documents and lead to 3D models of some parts of the Chateau. We will present the main steps of the processing and 3D modelling and preliminary results will illustrate the talk.

The Verspera project is funded by the Patrima Foundation (2013-2015), and is led by the CRCV (Centre de recherches du Chateau de Versailles).

11.45 - 12.00 Didier VERMEERSCH, Heritage curator, Senior Lecturer in Ancient History, CICC, Rachelle Woods and Master's students, Department of History, université de Cergy-Pontoise
The Genainville Archaeological Site Project (University of Cergy-Pontoise)

The archaeological site of Vaux de la Celle near Genainville (95) is of a Roman spa town located at the bottom of a small, enclosed valley and on the surrounding plateau. It developed during the 1st century A.D. lasting until the 4th century. The sacred nature of the site was probably linked to the existence of an Iron Age burial ground in use from 500 to 300 B.C. However the excavated buildings date essentially from the end of the 2nd to the end of the 3rd centuries A.D. The religious complex includes a Romano-Celtic temple with two conjoined cellæ and nymphaeum situated just outside. Access to this zone was gained through a portico by way of a paved path that was also connected to a theatre. A domus was excavated to the east of the temple complex. The Cergy-Pontoise student association has been involved in researching aspects of the site such as pottery (sherd bank and database – R. Wood), geolocation (GIS – A. Montes, J. Monteil), 3D modeling of the main buildings (F. Campanatto, N. Maître, M. Chupin), and site survey (F. Campanatto, N. Maître, J. Cukierman). This work is also being done in collaboration with researchers at the UCP along with Patrima
and includes studies in geophysics (geology, hydrology, field walking, – P. Robion, B. Ledésert, B. Ménendez), DNA analysis (C. Hulen, N. Lomri) and anthropological studies (A. Lebrun, J-G. Pariat). A postdoctoral research project with Patrima will involve the bronze statuary (Musée du Louvre, Musée archéologique du Val-d’Oise, C2RMF, UCP - A. Azéma).

12.00 - 12.30 **Lynn MESKELL**, Director of the Stanford Archaeology Center and Professor of Anthropology, Stanford University; **Lindsay WEISS**, post-doctoral researcher, **Lauren YAPP**, PhD candiadate, Stanford Archaeology Centre

**Collaborating with Exact Sciences Experts in Current Research**

Stanford researchers will briefly present their current research on heritage, cities and international organizations.

Lauren Yapp tacks between Dutch and Indonesian heritage organizations, cities and gentrification and lingering colonialisms in her work on the revitalization of major urban centers such as Jakarta.

Lindsay Weiss focusses on heritage, development and social movements in the vast informal urban settlements of South Africa in the face of increasing poverty and state violence.

Meskell is conducting an ethnography of UNESCO and its intergovernmental structure, specifically the role of state parties and heritage experts in international politics and traces the consequences for conservation of sites and connected communities globally.

12.30 - 13.00 **Discussion and closing remarks**
PARTICIPANTS

Elizabeth Auclair MRTE, université de Cergy-Pontoise, elizabeth.auclair@u-cergy.fr
Janice Argaillot CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, janice.argaillot@orange.fr
Emmanuelle Avril CREC-CREW, université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3, emmanuelle.avril@wanadoo.fr
Hélène Bernier-Farella CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, helene.bernier@u-cergy.fr
Isabelle Cases université de Perpignan, cases@univ-perp.fr
Rania Daher LéaV-LabEx Patrima, École Nationale supérieure d'architecture de Versailles, rannounn@hotmail.com
Cécile Doustaly CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, cecile.doustaly@u-cergy.fr
David Fee CREC-CREW, université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3, david.fee@univ-paris3.fr
Patricia Green Jamaica National Heritage Trust, patgreen2008@gmail.com
Deniz Ikiz Oxford Brookes University, deniz.ikiz-2010@brookes.ac.uk
Michel Jordan ETIS-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, michel.jordan@u-cergy.fr
Juergen Kufner Independent Researcher, juergenkufner@web.de
Sophia Labadi Centre for Heritage, University of Kent / CICC, sophialabadi@gmail.com
Angus Laurie Catholic University of Perú, alaurie@llamaurbandesign.com
Marie-Odile Lavandhomme INRAP, Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives, marie-odile.lavandhomme@inrap.fr
Mariana Leguía Architect, Llama Urban Design, MLeguia@llamaurbandesign.com
Peng Liang université de Paris 1-Sorbonne / WHITRAP-UNESCO, plwater8436@gmail.com
William Logan Deakin University, william.logan@deakin.edu.au
Beatriz Menéndez I Mat-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, beatriz.menendez@u-cergy.fr
Lynn Meskell Stanford Archaeology Center, lmeskell@stanford.edu
Carolyn Nakamura Leiden University, c.m.nakamura@hum.leidenuniv.n
Romain Thomas Fondation des Sciences du Patrimoine - LabEx Patrima, romain.thomas@uvsq.fr
Didier Vermeersch CICC-LabEx Patrima, université de Cergy-Pontoise, didier.vermeersch@u-cergy.fr
Lindsay Weiss Stanford Archaeology Center, lmweiss@stanford.edu
Rachelle Woods université de Cergy-Pontoise, pheophytin@hotmail.com
Lauren Yapp Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, lyapp@stanford.edu
Véronique Zamant LAA-LAVUE, université de Paris-Ouest Nanterre, v.zamant@gmail.com