

# OVERVIEW OF HERITAGE AND GENTRIFICATION - RECREATING URBAN LANDSCAPES FOR CULTURAL & HERITAGE CONSERVATION

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**Abstract - To sustain a location's cultural and historical relevance, historic buildings, cityscapes, and public areas must be preserved and restored when constructing urban landscapes for heritage and cultural heritage conservation. There are concerns that urbanization could harm a community's cultural and historical values, and the research then follows the analysis of how vital is to restore and preserve historic properties.**

**Key Words- Landscapes; Heritage; Culture; Places; Community**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indigenous social landscapes exhibit ancient and contemporary vestiges and remnants in their natural context, which is now regarded as a major lure for travelers who are interested in culture. A conceptual analysis of culture and heritage concerning the concepts of identity, environment, and legacy is the aim of this review. It encompasses the assessment and inclusion of these historic sites in both architectural and topographical design. The preservation of culture and heritage offers resources for choosing the most effective strategies for advancing the ecotourism sector.

For instance, after already being perceived for a very long time as being exclusively concerned with individual buildings and ancient sites, the World Heritage Cities Program of UNESCO is now widening its focus to include historic urban environments as assemblages. Furthermore, English Heritage is quickly compiling a national overview of a sizable portion of the urban landscape, particularly regions that have only recently grown in the 20th century. Although it is encouraging to see how lawmakers' and professionals' perspectives are beginning to shift towards a more interdisciplinary framework, it is important to emphasize the importance of paying attention to the significant collection of scientific information that has managed

to accumulate so over the heritage of extremely relevant studies on the subject of urban morphology.



## Urbanization affects Sustainability

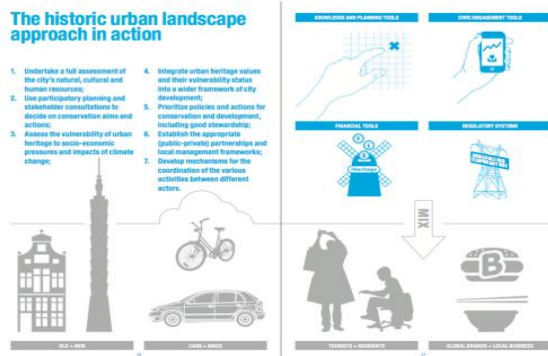
[8351706621ece80fb2d4fbb4b4caa2c0.jpg \(564×432\) \(pining.com\)](https://www.pining.com)

The term "architectural style" is used to define the significance of particular items, places, and behaviors in terms of historical and cultural context, both tangible and intangible. Heritage necessitates safeguarding and protecting such elements so that the next generations may benefit from as well as appreciate them. The process of remodeling or renovating a neighborhood or area, on the other hand, is referred to as gentrification. This process frequently causes rise in housing costs in addition to the eviction of the town's native residents. The purpose is to explore the factors that have linked history, literature, an old urban aesthetically, asset values, and residential disputes in a spatial linkage by examining the ways wherein diverse actors deploy the language of cultural identity and act over urban spaces. Municipal governments and landowners can create significant physical and psychological changes in the urban landscape as an outcome of the increasing heroization of historic neighborhoods.

## II. THE CONCEPT OF HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE AND ITS OCCURRENCE

To maintain their historically and culturally significant viewpoints and to ensure their environmental

sustainability, both former and current urban areas appear to be methodologies for communicating the social and economic, cultural, and cultural beliefs necessary to adapt to shifting living environments during the design stage. The ability to read and define the cultural values & natural aspects that distinguish each city from the others and contribute to its character constitutes the initial stage in safeguarding urban areas, which represent the ones in reality. Even though cities are unique areas that have been molded over moments by their stage of culture, architectural style, traditions, way of life, social structure, and beautiful nature, they could be described by all of these traits.



The historic Urban Landscape Approach

[The-historic-urban-landscape-approach-in-action-7.ppm \(850×630\) \(researchgate.net\)](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351777777)

### III. INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN GENTRIFICATION AND HERITAGE

The inclination of preservation planners to treat these locations as separate points in geography instead of as components of an interconnected network of locations connected with 's relationships has served as one of the barriers to the increased acknowledgment of the social relevance of built heritage.

Listing and managing locations as discrete things maybe more practical, but doing so can easily result in a misunderstanding of their cultural significance. Humans are mobile, and most of the time they spread across an area of terrain rather than staying in one place for their lives. It is clear from the scenario that the archeological significance of a location is superseding its social significance.

It maybe useful at this point to reflect on the way that culture and cultural space are communicated intergenerational. The cultural landscape at anyone time can be thought of as being populated by several generations who, in a sense, form different strata. The landscape that is culturally configured by one generation is 'inherited' by the succeeding generation but is reinterpreted in the eyes of their own experience rather than being taken on as a given. In this way, they are agents in the history-making process, not passive receivers of historical knowledge.

In the context of preservation research and planning, endurance has emerged as a robust and pervasive notion. Even enduring tangible and intangible heritage has been described as having this term as a distinguishing feature. Notwithstanding this design's widespread use and widespread adoption, there hasn't been a single conceptual thought or research on it. Considering other fields that have reviewed and analyzed the idea more extensively, particularly the behavioral disciplines, makes this lack of study even more obvious.

### IV. SIGNIFICANCE OF REMAKING OF HISTORICAL URBAN LANDSCAPES

The most significant places to see how a city's ecological and cultural traits have changed through time are its historical urban environments. Because they are the most significant markers of the transformations a city has undergone from the past to the contemporary, historical urban environments should be protected.

Remaking Urban Landscapes in the Name of Historic Preservation," researchers looked at how urban conflicts, changing economy, and heirtagization relate to one another in various places throughout the world. Planners identified the circumstances that have linked historical, societal, aesthetic, property values, and housing affordability in the hopes of clarifying changes in the link between urban urbanization and preservation.



Indigenous Cultural Landscape (Lakeside view of the proposed Gold Coast Cultural Precinct.)

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### V.COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BY RECREATING URBAN LANDSCAPES

Emulating urban environments for historical & cultural preservation must include community involvement. Participating in the design and choice process with community communities and ther interested parties enables the rehabilitation to be adaptive to social demands and issues while also preserving cultural values and heritage.

Seminars and discussions held in the neighborhood allow locals to share their thoughts on the recommended designs and layouts as well as to discuss their opinions and thoughts regarding the regeneration project. To ensure that the opinions of the public are considered at all times during the preparation and execution phase, advising groups can be formed to provide ongoing input and guidance on the project.

Neighborhood programs and initiatives are those that give locals the chance to build their initiatives and pursuits to safeguard and promote their ethnic heritage. To generate a global understanding of the redevelopment project, investors, experts, and residents must work very closely together during cooperative strategy meetings

#### VI. REVIVING LANDSCAPES WITH SUSTAINABLE FACET

Planning and construction of urban environments should support resilient and sustainable development while also preserving their historical and archaeological significance. Sustainability creation and growth refers to something like this. Case studies of this include using energy buildings, including rooftop gardens or constructed wetlands, as well as establishing eco-friendly and energy-efficient public spaces.

Green infrastructure includes elements like green roofs, rain gardens, and artificial wetlands that manage runoff and raise the general standard of the water. The use of sustainable energy sources, such as wind or solar energy, in the construction of new buildings or public spaces. Energy-efficient architecture for buildings and outdoor areas, including the use of contemporary HVAC systems, LED lighting, etc. Access to public transportation is a must for sustainable mobility, as is giving bicycle and pedestrian traffic the upper hand.

By incorporating these methods into the development of urban landscapes, researchers may be able to reduce our influence on the environment, save energy, and create a better more socially inclusive. The long a period financial impact of public areas and edifices may be further enhanced by efficiency benefits resulting from sustainability concerns. Consequently, by prioritizing sustainable development over the conservation of cultural and historical legacy, people may create urban ecosystems that are more resilient, innovative, and vibrant.

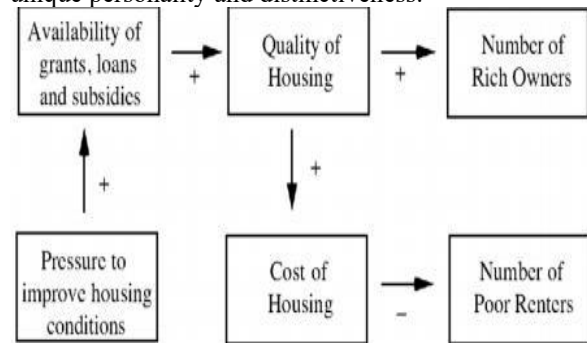
#### VII. NEGATIVE ASPECTS THAT LEAD TO GENTRIFICATION

The leveraging gentrification is to protect and promote cultural assets and historic landmarks have gained popularity. To draw in fresh inhabitants and tourists while maintaining the town's heritage and cultural relevance, this method involves restoring

blighted or dilapidated places to aesthetically pleasing & appealing spots.

Displacement is an indication that the area's cost of living is rising along with property values, making it unaffordable for many of the area's existing inhabitants. They maybe forced to leave the region as a result and move to other communities, frequently farther away from their places of employment, families, and social media networks.

Historical oblivion promotes urban regeneration, which can result in the commercialization and destruction of the integrity of cultural treasures and historical places through its commercialism. This could ultimately diminish their historical and archaeological significance and obliterate the town's unique personality and distinctiveness.



#### Theory of Gentrification

[A-theory-of-gentrification.png \(850×355\) \(researchgate.net\)](#)

#### VIII. ESTABLISHING A LINKAGE BETWEEN COMMUNITY & LOCAL LANDSCAPE

Individuals must now be able to articulate a true affinity between their social group and the setting where they live. It maybe claimed that "heritage work" and identification activities have grown increasingly intertwined as a consequence of the requirement of this link.

The issue raised in this instance is that the procedure through which local places become heritage sites is more than a usual aspect of building society; it is likely essential to the sustainability or existence of a society. Every community has a site, and place-making, regardless of whether it's thought of as heritage or otherwise, is essential.

Repairs and upkeep are necessary for historic buildings and sites to ensure their continuous usage and conservation. This may entail preserving the original form of the façade as well as fixing or restoring structural features like windows or roofs.

A community's cultural heritage can be celebrated & promoted by employing public art and contemporary

culture. These can include concerts, plays, and other community festivals in addition to murals, sculptures, and many other community art installations.

## IX. CONCLUSION

Urban areas as in past as well as now have appeared to be strategies for integrating the social and economic, racial, and cultural viewpoints necessary to adjust to shifting environments during the design phase. This is done to guarantee sustainable growth as well as the preservation of their historically significant and historically relevant viewpoints. Although there are geographically diverse areas that have been molded overtime by their stage of civilization, architectural style, traditions, the standard of living, social structure, and breathtaking unique features, communities can be described through each of these features. As architects and planners, our ability to recognize & explain the history, beliefs, and natural elements that distinguish each city from its neighbors and add to its character constitutes the initial step in conserving urban areas that faithfully represent those who are in reality. As a result, there are chances and difficulties associated with the general junction of cultural protection and gentrification. Urban redevelopment may conserve and appreciate culture and heritage while also fostering inclusive and sustainable growth by adopting a neighborhood and balanced strategy. However still, the research demonstrates the initiative. A determined effort must be made to engage and integrate indigenous residents and groups in balancing the advantages of heritage conservation and gentrification with both the possible drawbacks. This may entail collaborating with local organizations and leaders to make ensure that relevant issues are given consideration and they're given a role in the planned & choice processes.

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