



















CULTURAL MAPPING

Ulrike Herbig

Research Group History of Architecture and Building Archaeology, TU Wien



















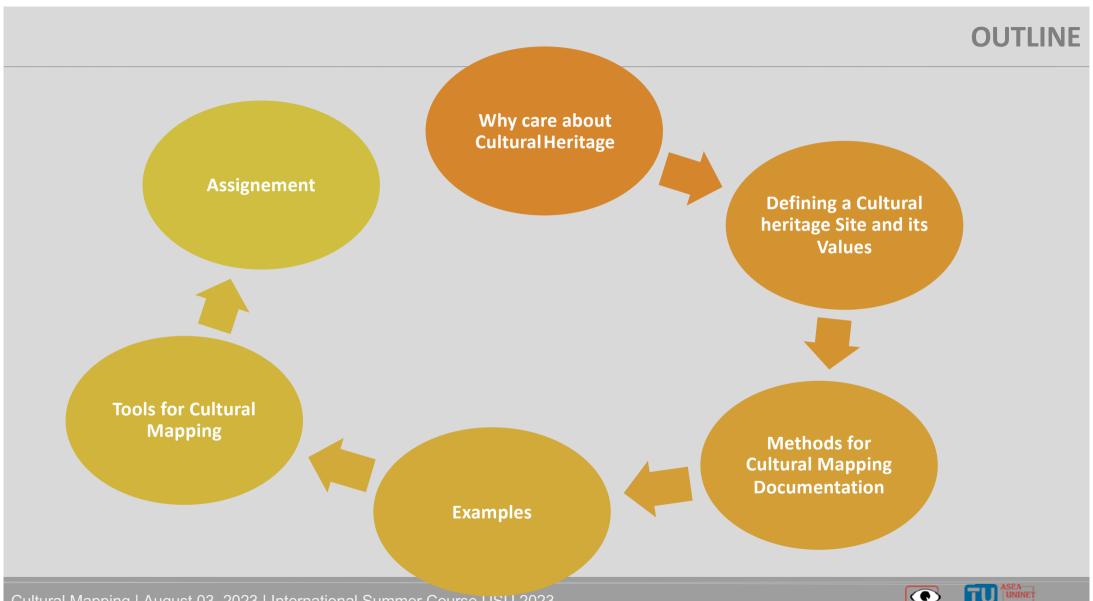












Why care about Cultural Heritage













Why care about Cultural Heritage



Austrian Commission of UNESCO: World Heritage explained - animated short about the UNESCO World Heritage Convention

nttps://www.voutube.com/watch?v=IOzxUVCCSuc





Source: Guidance and Toolkit for Heritage Impact Assessment https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidance-toolkit-impact-assessments



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- i. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- iii. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv. be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- vi. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- vii. -x. => natural heritage sites UNESCO, 2021.





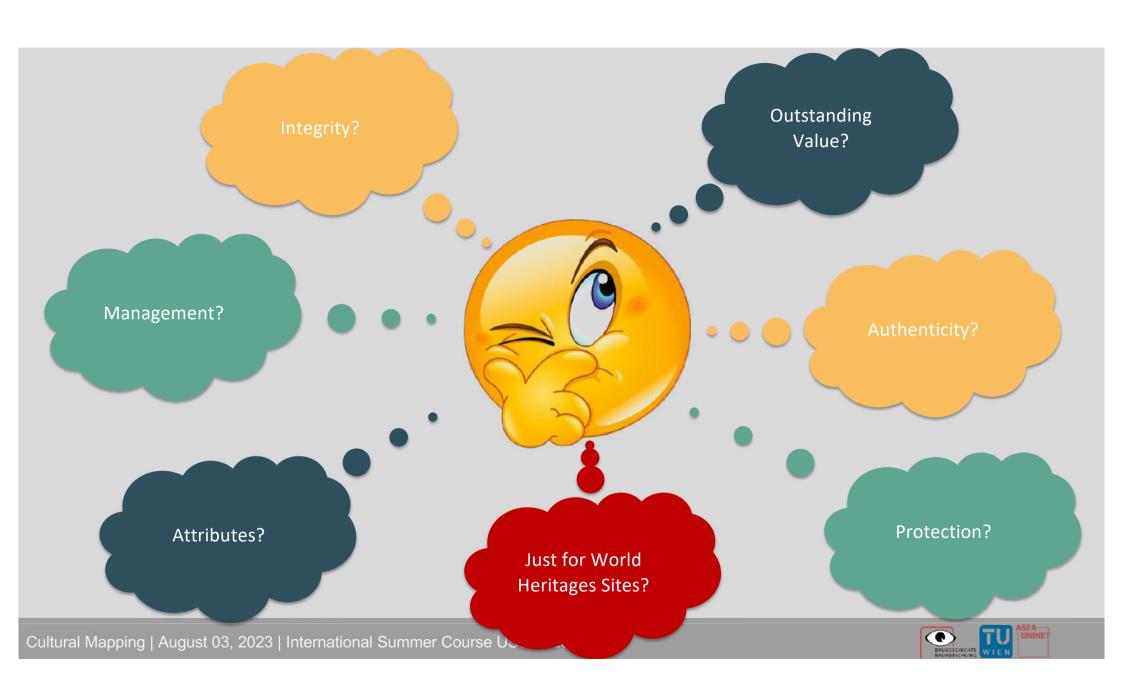
Authenticity applies to cultural heritage, and refers to the degree to which knowledge and understanding of the property's heritage values are understood and believed to be credible: whether their cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed

through attributes including form and design; materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors.

Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes: the extent to which the property includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value; whether it is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; and whether it has been protected from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.



Protection and management relates to how a property's Outstanding Universal Value, including its integrity and/or authenticity, are sustained and enhanced over time.



The Historic Urban Landscape approach



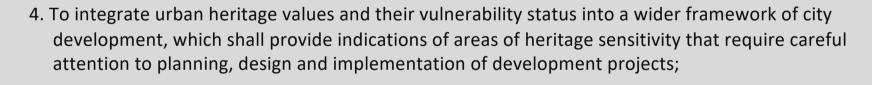
1. To undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;

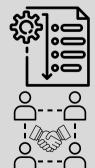


2. To reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;



3. To assess vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change;





- 5. To prioritize actions for conservation and development; and
- 6. 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.

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4. 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;

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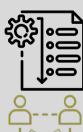
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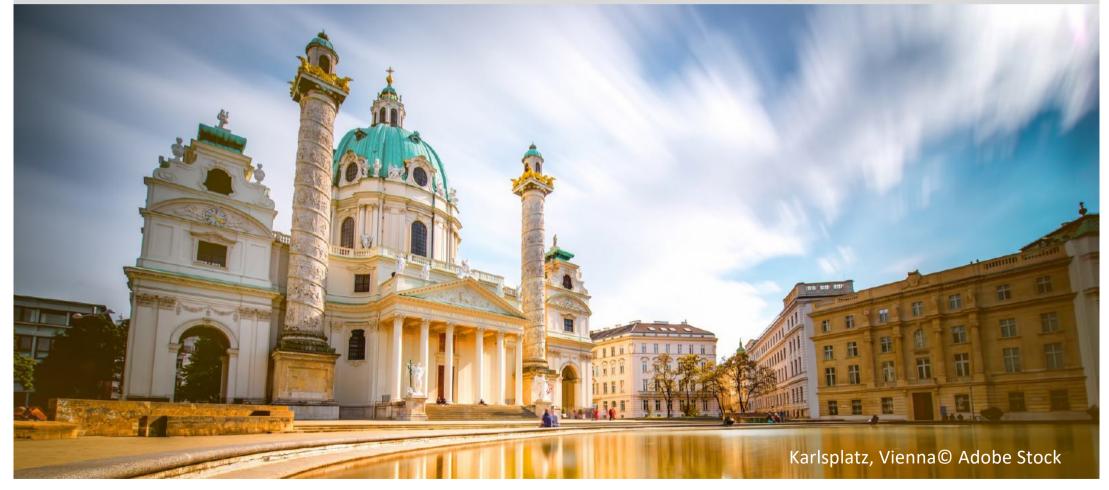
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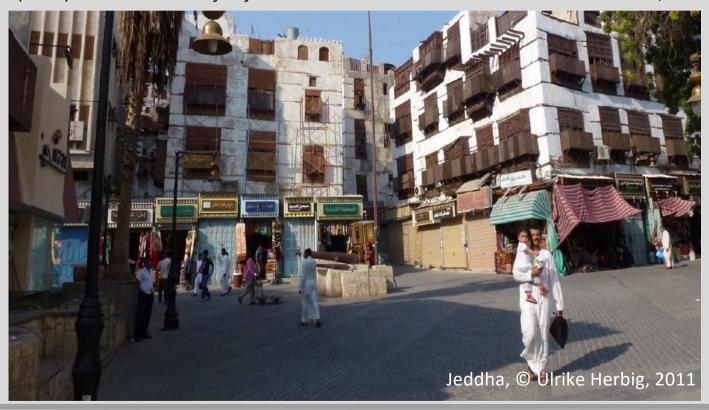
How to analyse a public space for cultural or attribute mapping



How to analyse a public space

"Please look closely at real cities. While you are looking, you might es well also listen. Linger and think about what you see."

Jane Jacobs (1961) The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York: Random House, 1993



How to analyse a public space

Look at the environment, at the architectural features

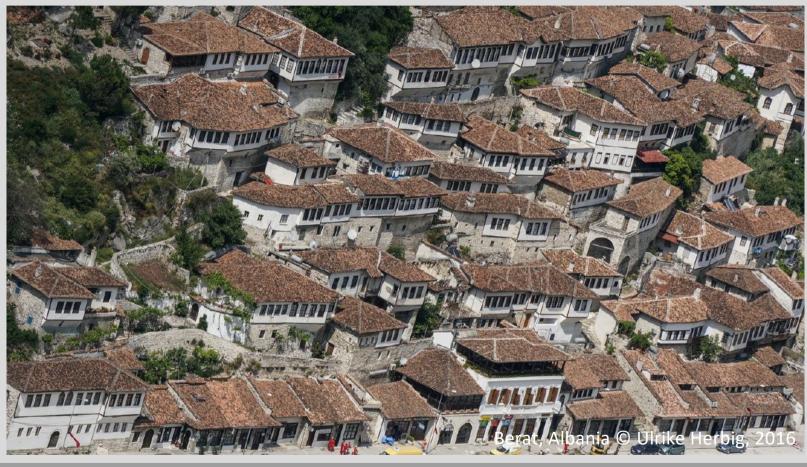
Look at the people, their movement, their activities

Look if there are elements missing – often there could be elements that were bot planned (e.g. benches, shade)

Look at traces of the history of the environment



_what to investigate



_what to investigate_A_architectural features

volumes of buildings

- enclosed construction I open construction
- building heights
- roofs

- ..



_what to investigate_A_architectural features

Facades

- orientation of the buildings (towards streets)
- front gardens, alongside street
- windows: size, format

- staggered window strips
- ground floor zone: where are doors, shops, workshops? Other elements
- materials of the facades





_what to investigate_B_urban fabric

The open space

- streets
- squares
- equipment of open spaces

- use of these spaces
- plants
- other natural elements
- materials, colours, textures





_what to investigate_C_social aspects

-what are people's activities: celebrating, working, chatting, errands?

- how long do they stay?
- during which time: day?, year?
- are the activities periodic? Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly



_what to investigate_C_historic facts

- "official" history of the space
- legends, peoples' perception
- old drawings, books, sketches, maps





_what to investigate_A_architectural features

Facades

- orientation of the buildings (towards streets)
- front gardens, alongside street
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how to investigate_A_counting

Counting is basic to study public life. Everything can be counted: number of people

- Gender division
- How many talk to each other
 - (c) Adobe stock

- How many walk in groups
- How many use a mobile phone
- How many benches are there
- **–** ...



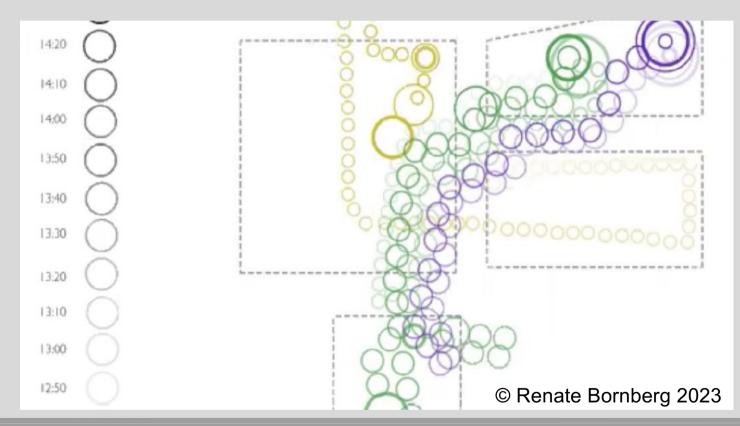


_ how to investigate_B_ mapping of behaviour

Singular activities can be mapped:

- Where are people sitting
- Where are facilities

- From where to where are people moving
- Where are people waiting.
- **–**



_ how to investigate_B_ mapping of behaviour

Important for:

By drawing such "behavioural maps" activities can be located that might be hidden with other methods

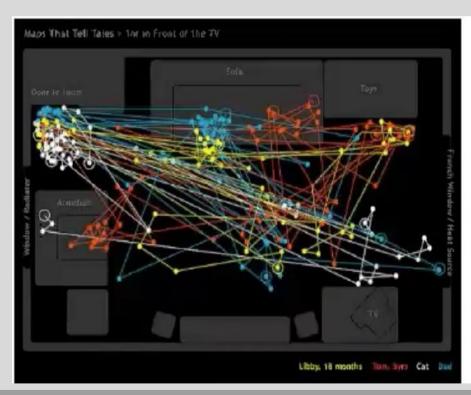


_how to investigate_C_tracing

Drawing lines of movements into a plan can help understand where people go, the walking distances, the choice of directions, the choice of used entrances and so forth.

It is important to investigate small spaces at one time, otherwise results will not be clear enough.

It is too, important to only investigate over a small ·time slot (10 min. max)





_how to investigate_C_tracing

Tracing can also include to look after traces of people in the urban environment (in snow, garbage bins, an lawns etc.)





_how to investigate_C_tracing

Important for:

Knowing about people's movements
Where are hubs and points of concentration

-+ then one can find out what at this particular spot is the "magnet'-





_how to investigate_D_tracking

- more into detail than mapping.
- One person at one time is being followed for movement pattern in larger areas
- disadvantage: only one individual is investigated
- important: get permission of the person BEFORE starting to track!!!





_how to investigate_D_tracking

Important for:

reveals likes and dislikes in the public environment in detail





_how to investigate_E_interviews

- reveals hidden dimensions (history, common understandings etc.)
- interview key people (stakeholders, central figures in the community)
- defining questions before interview
- interview should never be too lang (max. 10 min)
- interviewer should introduce himself and the purpose of interview
- often better to be two persons (one asking questions, one taking notes





_how to investigate_E_interviews

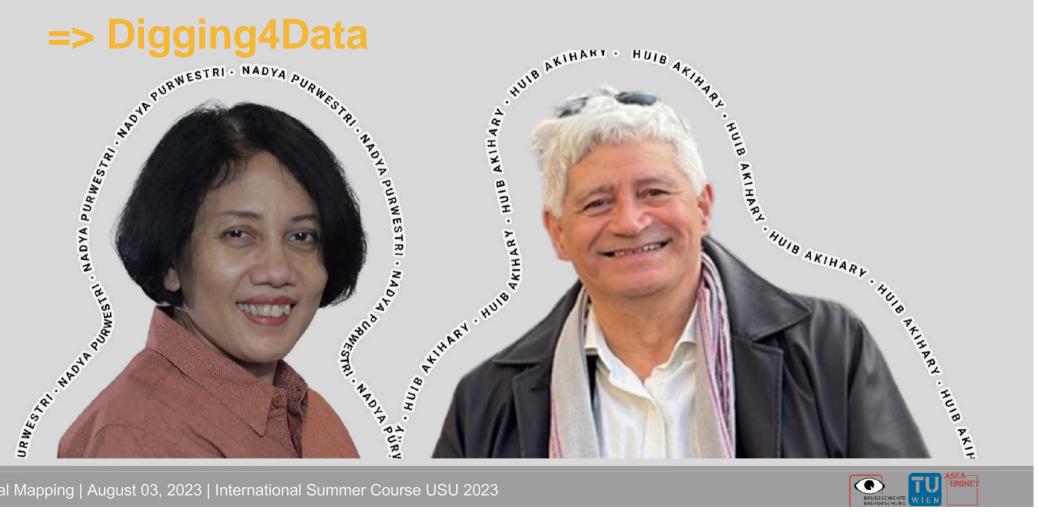
Important for:

- evaluating heritage places
- to find out about the collective memory
- estimate public values of places/buildings...
- Sometimes erase new interest in own culture when conducted by non-locals



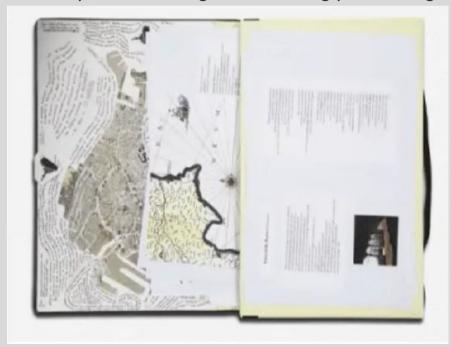
_how to investigate_F_literature riview

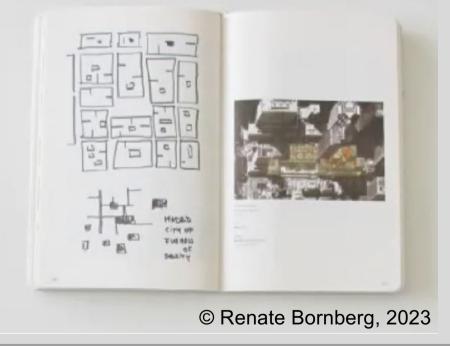
=> Digging4Data



_how to summarise investigations_A_sketchbook

- from the very beginning
- aJI ideas, findings, investigations noted
- like a diary
- writings, drawings, sketches mappings, photos interviews, etc.
- most likely digital...if so: don't forget naming and sorting your files!
- Always think about geo-referencing your findings!







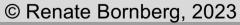
how to summarise B_colour & material analysis

- materials
- colours
- summarised in drawings, sketches, etc.



















how to summarise C_films

- Film sequences are important to not only focus an a solitary building, but more whole scenery
- It includes also time
- Films can reveal many things:
 - the interaction of people,
 - the movement patterns of people
 - the influence of the weather on the behaviour etc.
- It can also support to document oral history
- And be of use later in the HUL process











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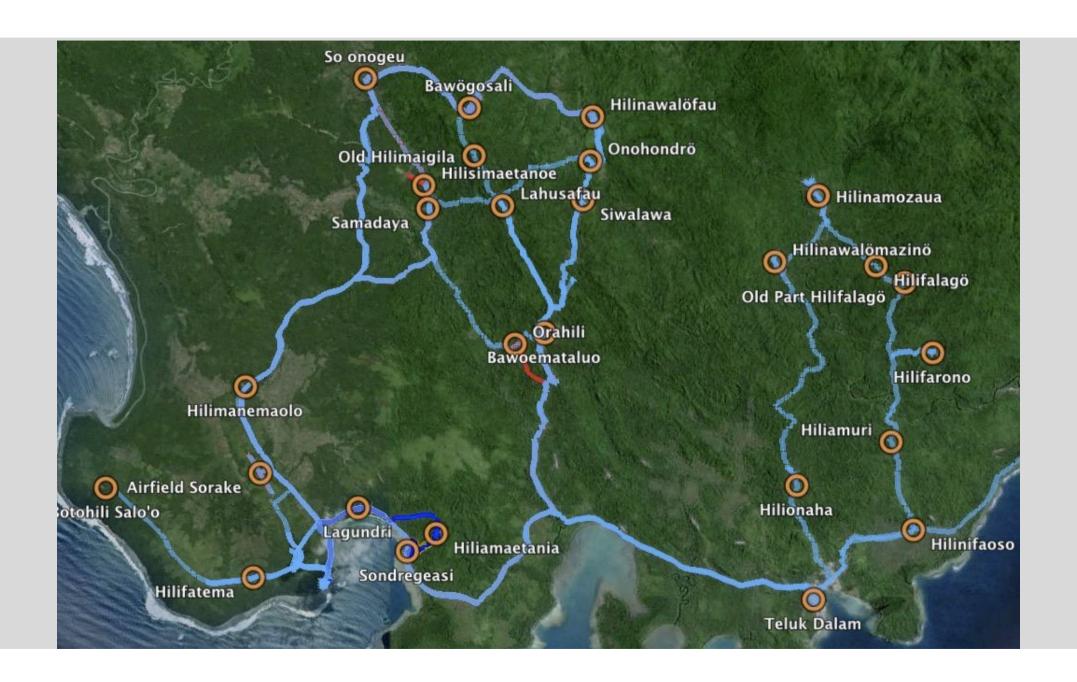


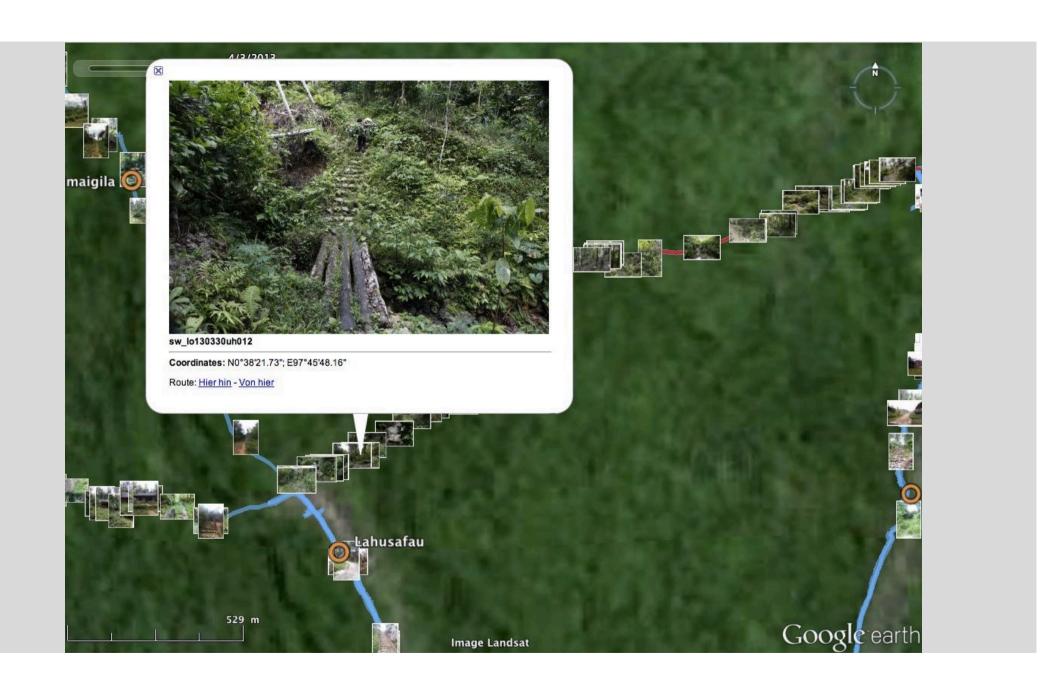


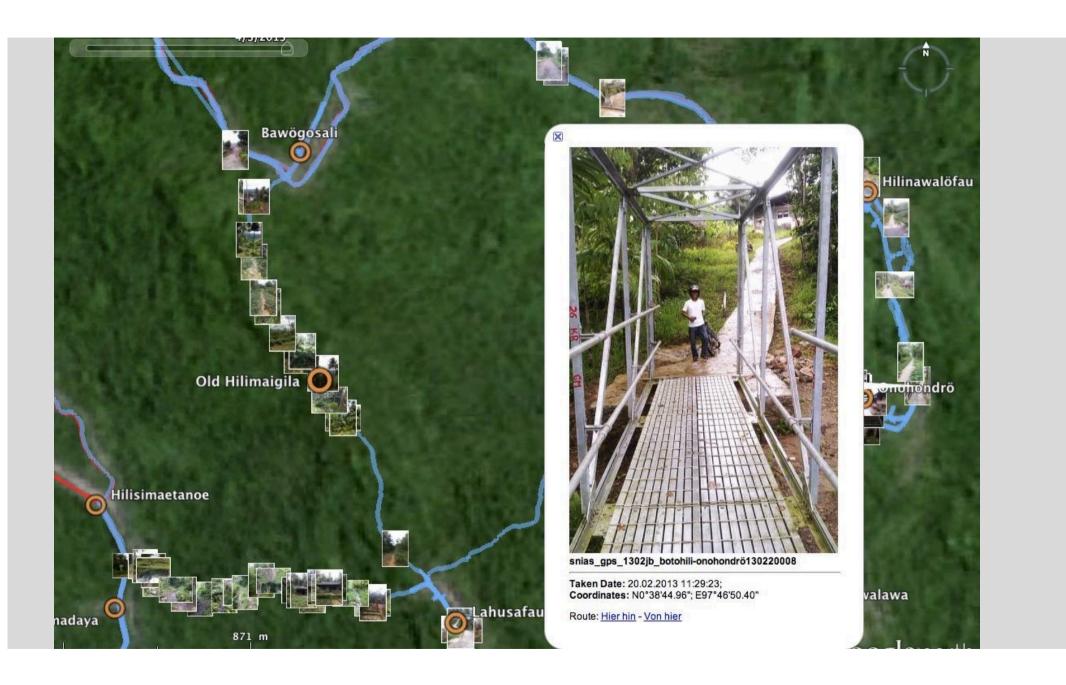




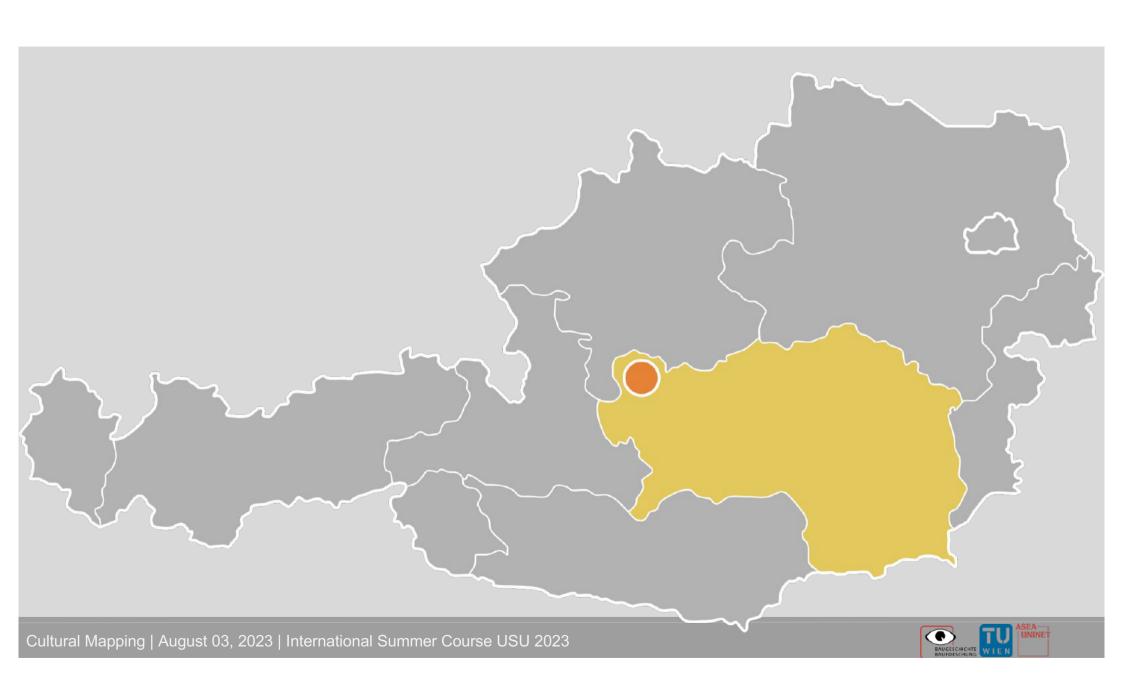
MAPPING HERITAGE TRAILS IN SOUTH NIAS



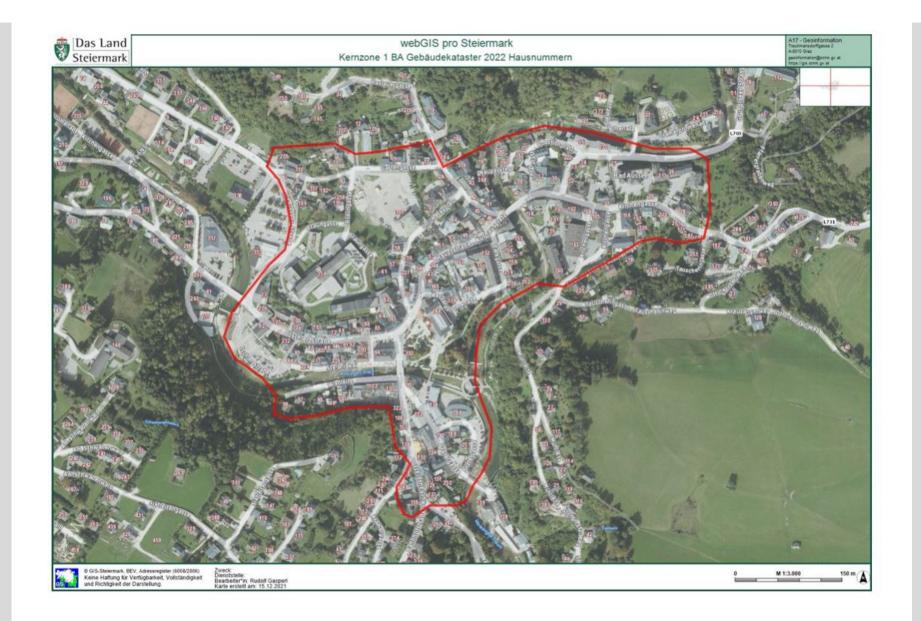




GIS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CITYSCAPE OF BAD AUSSEE





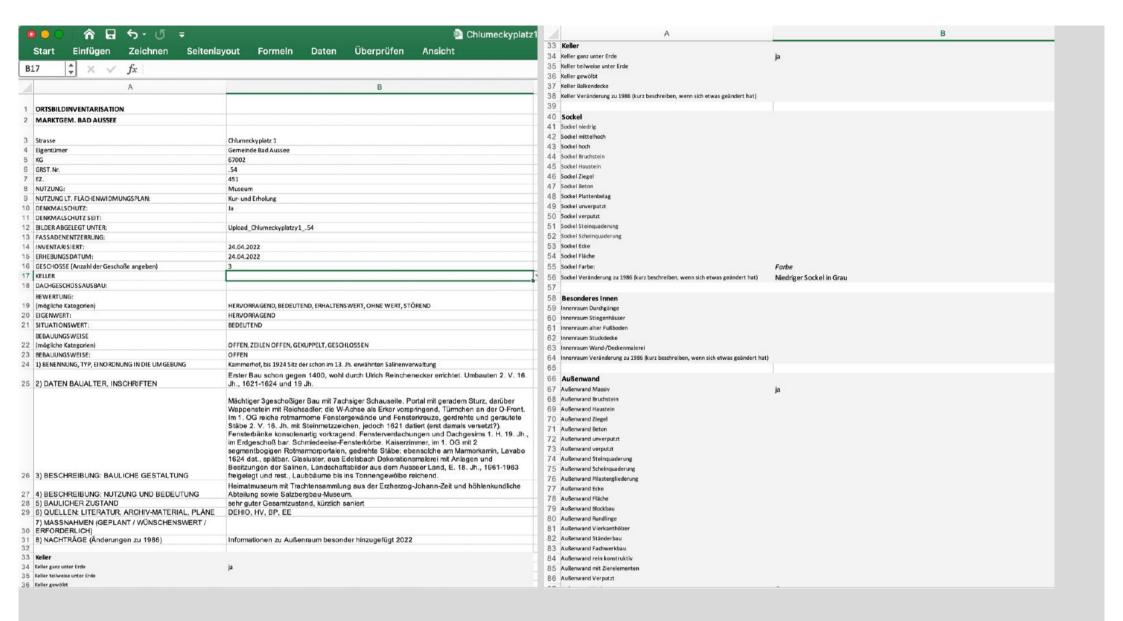


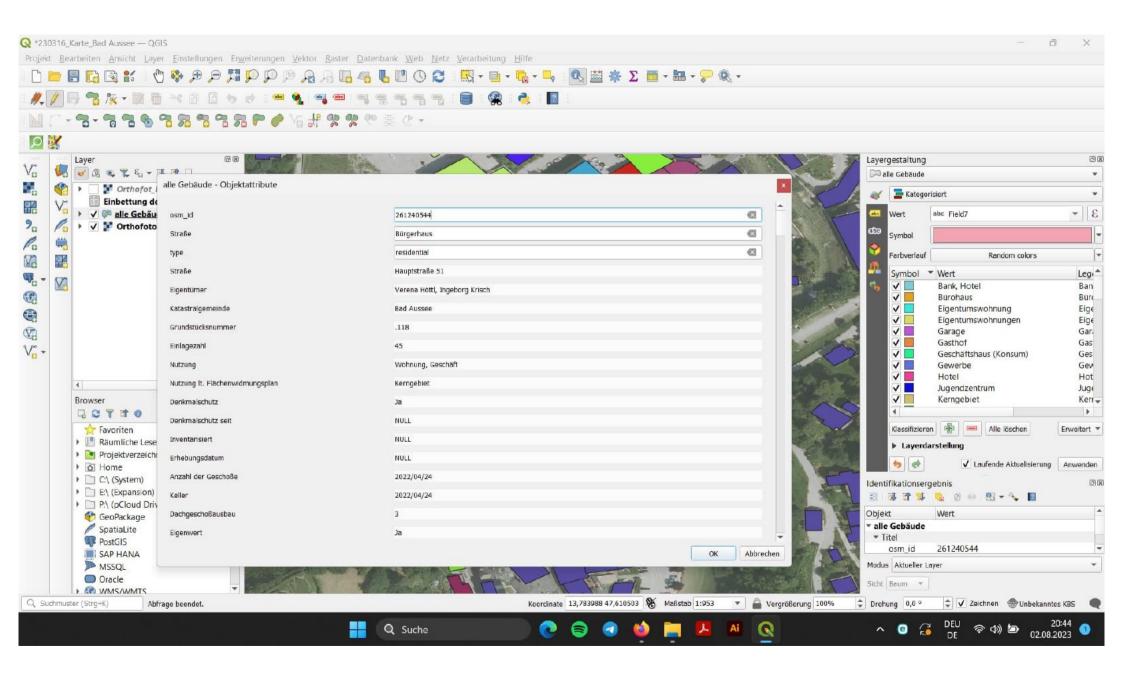
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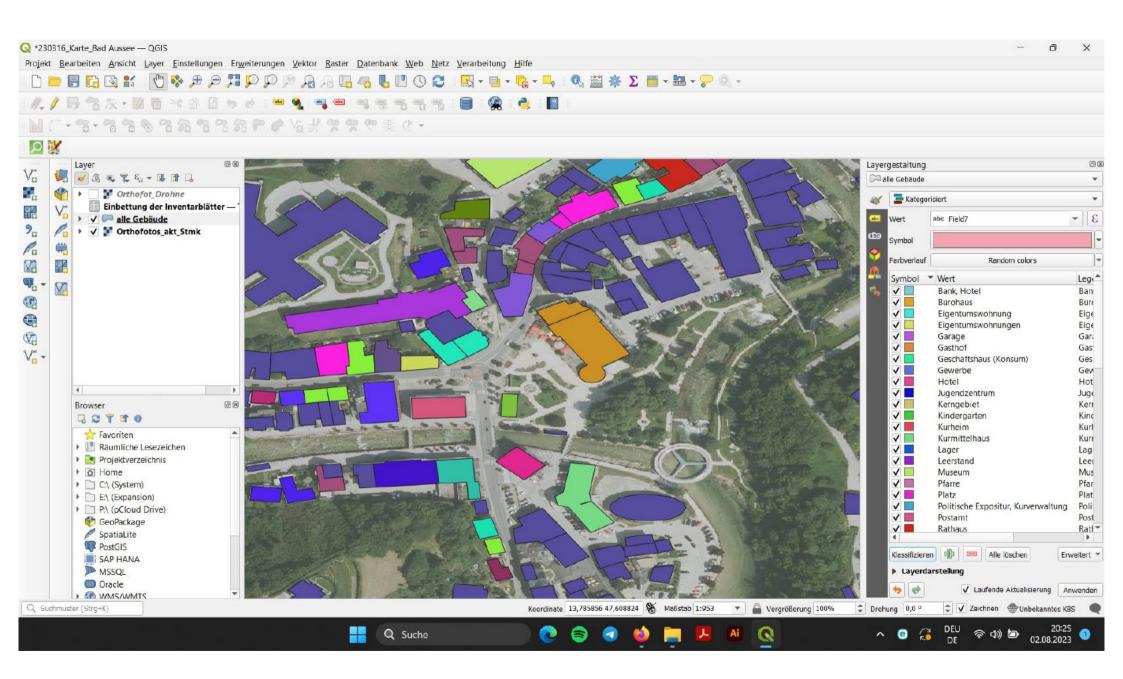
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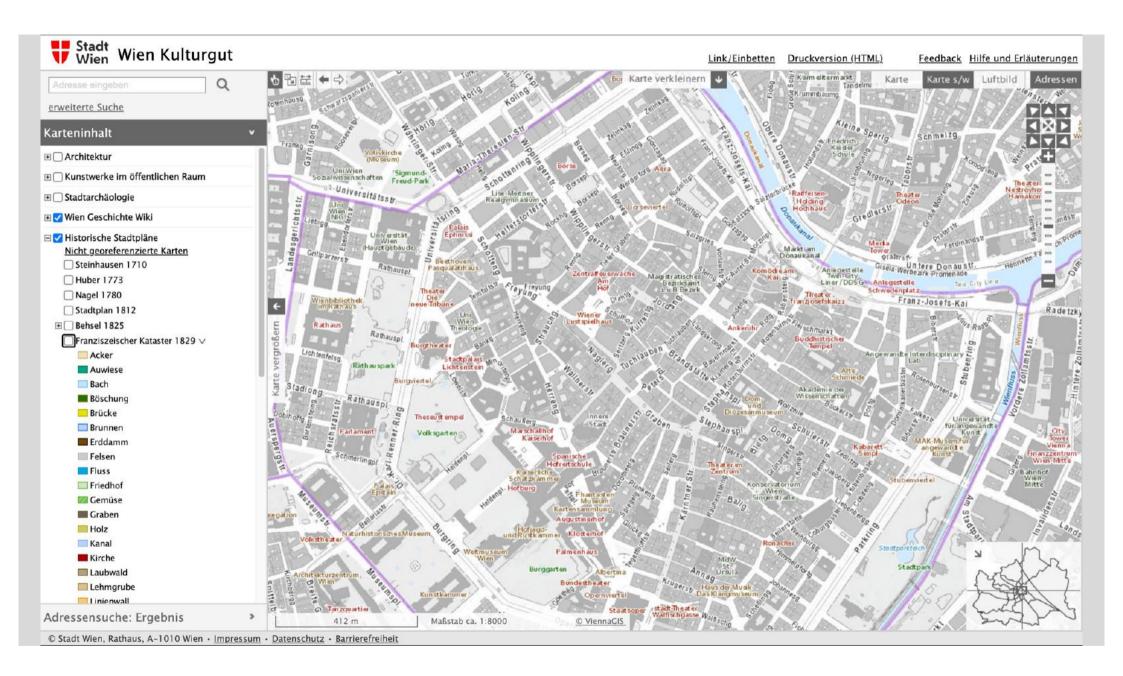


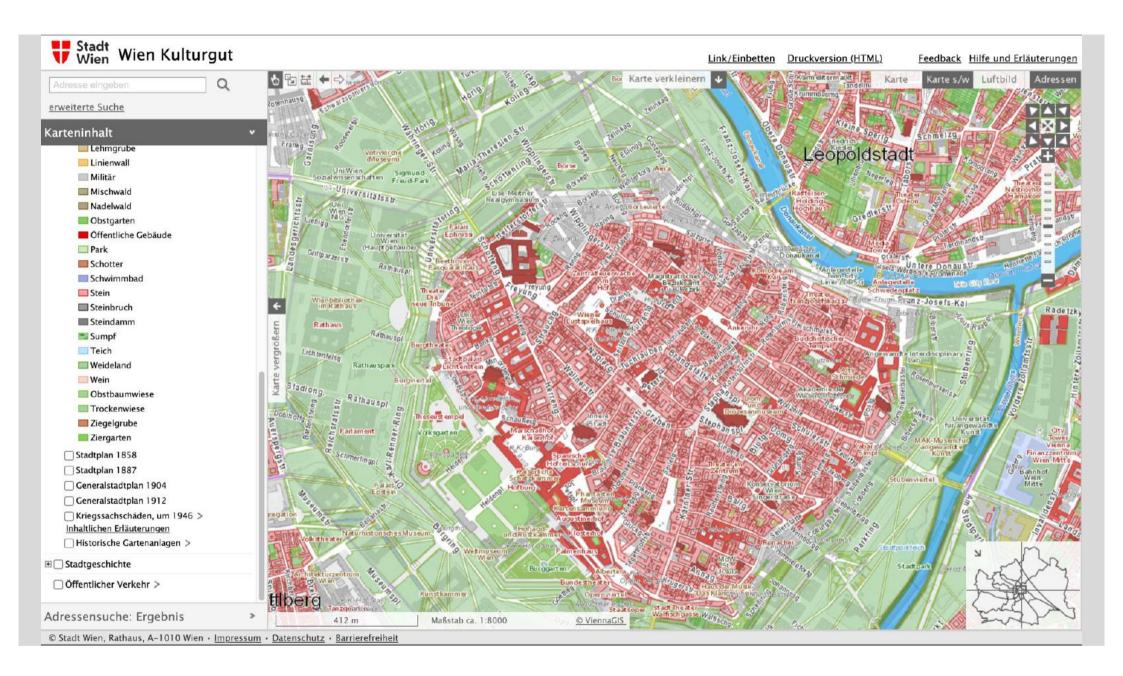


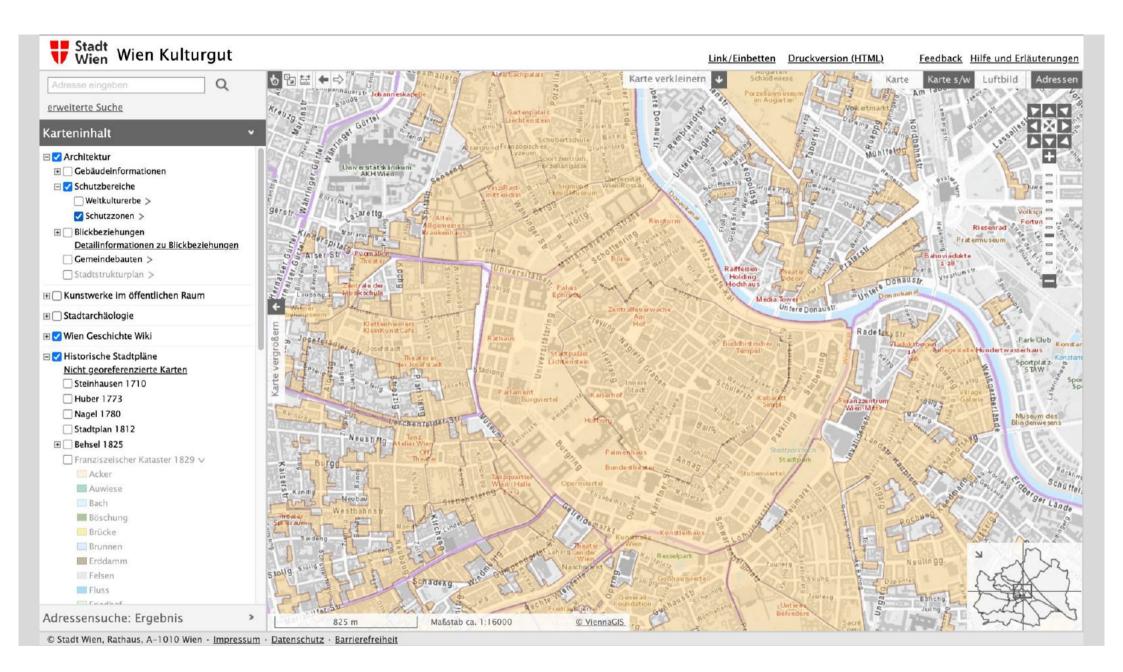


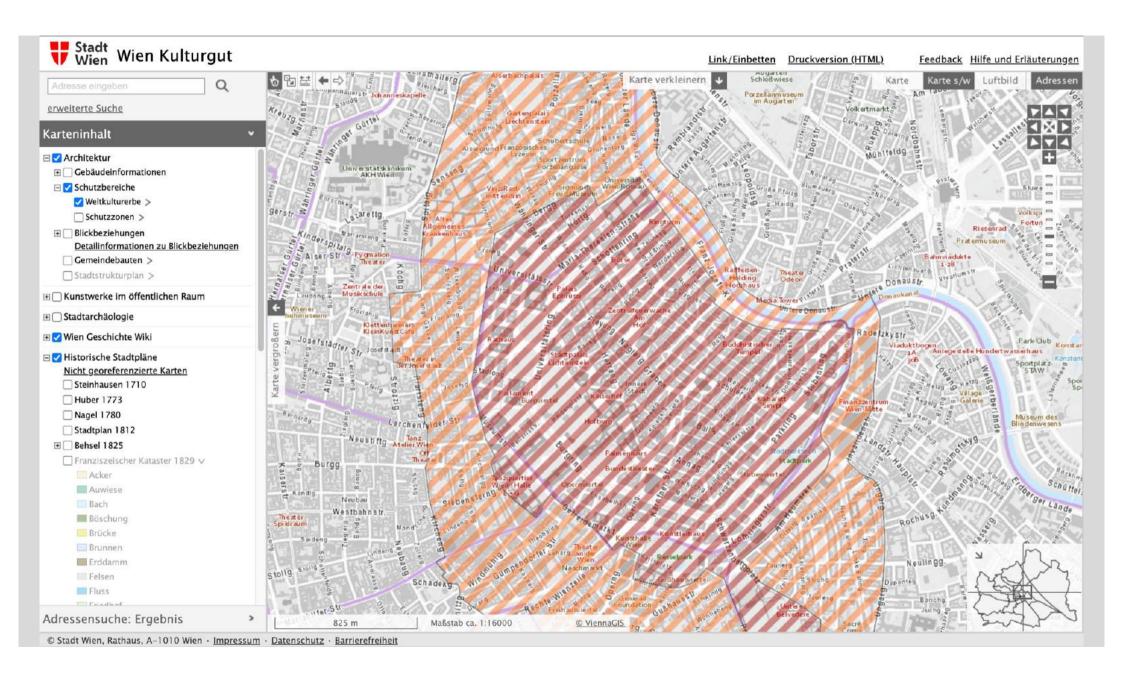
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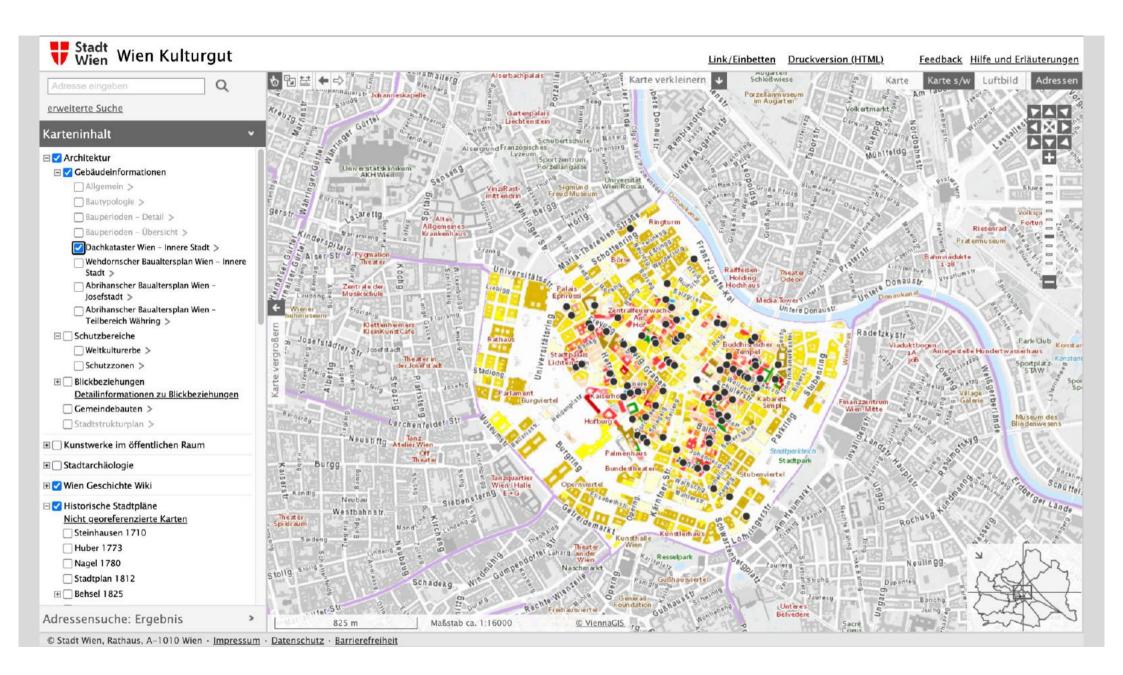
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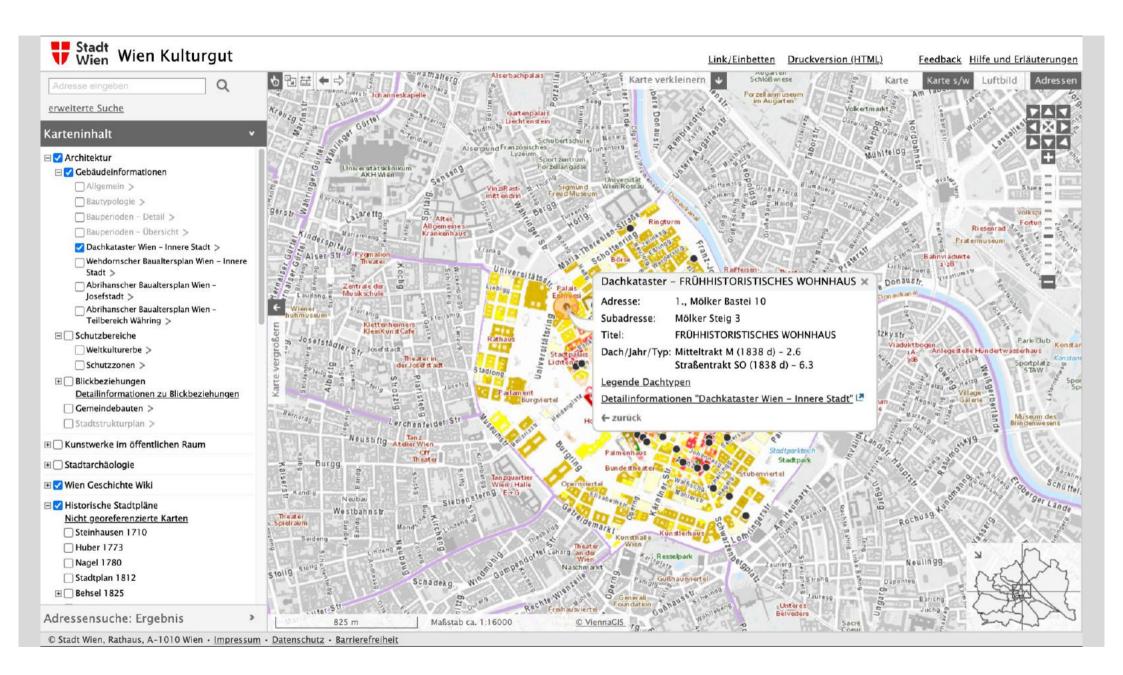


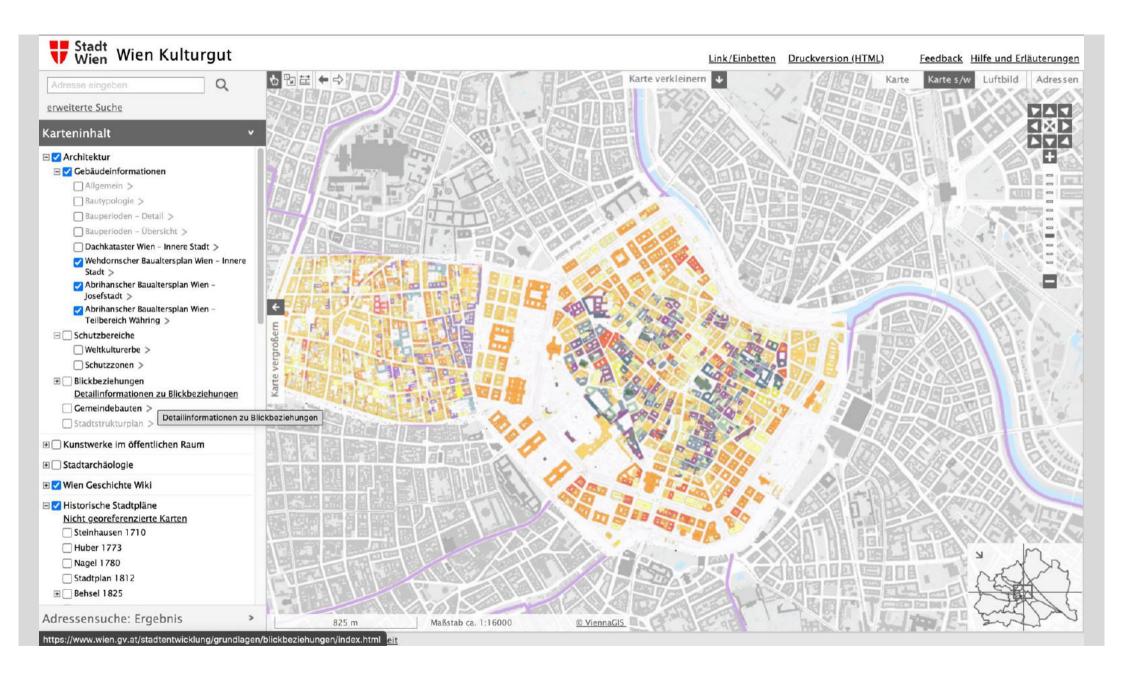


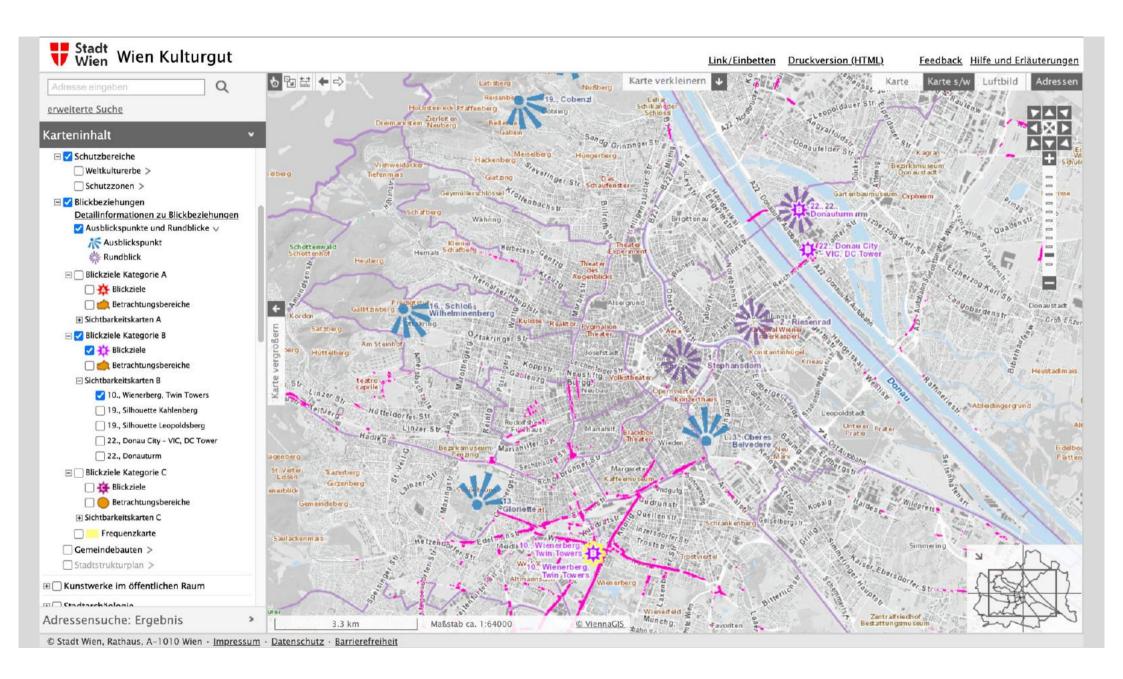


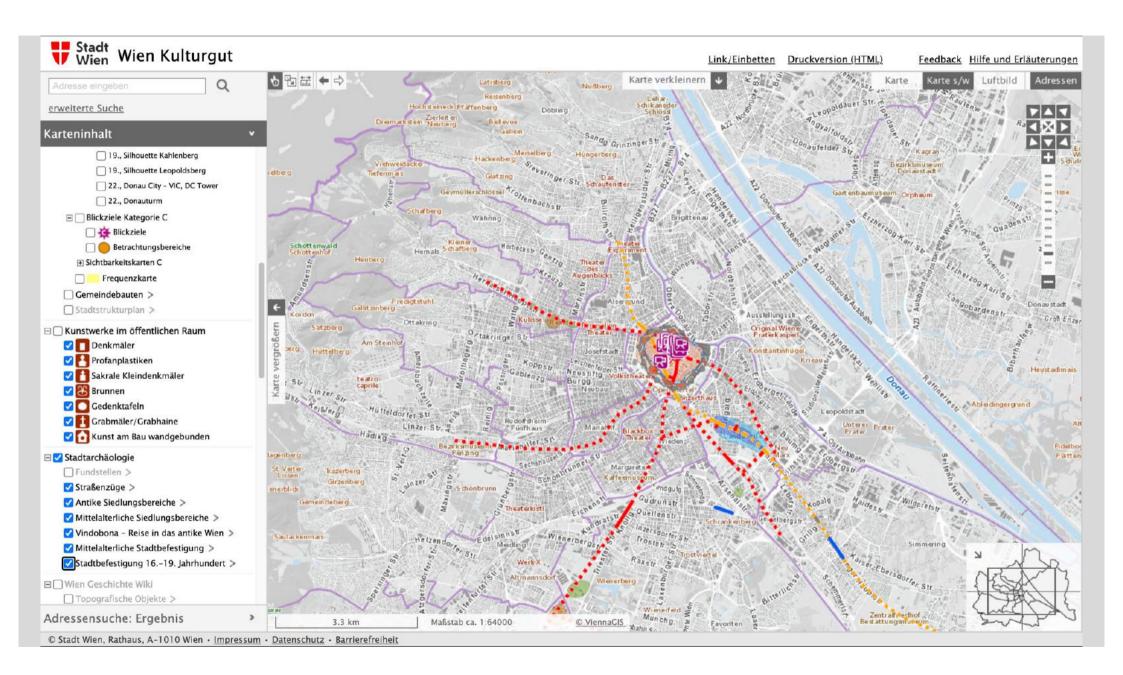


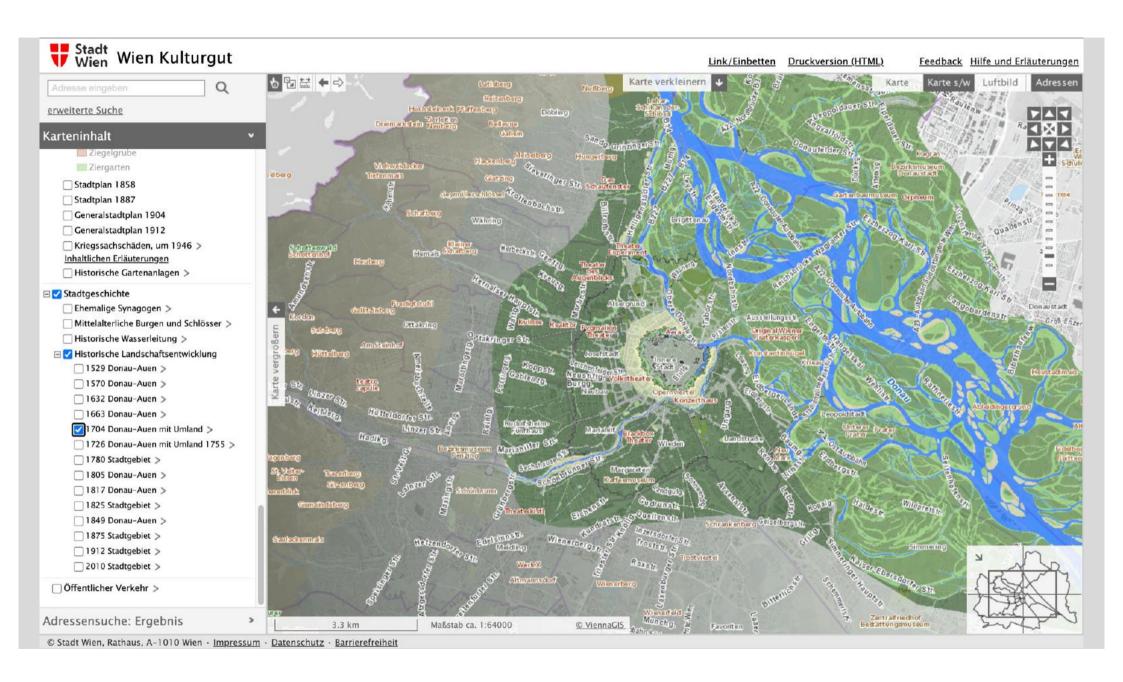




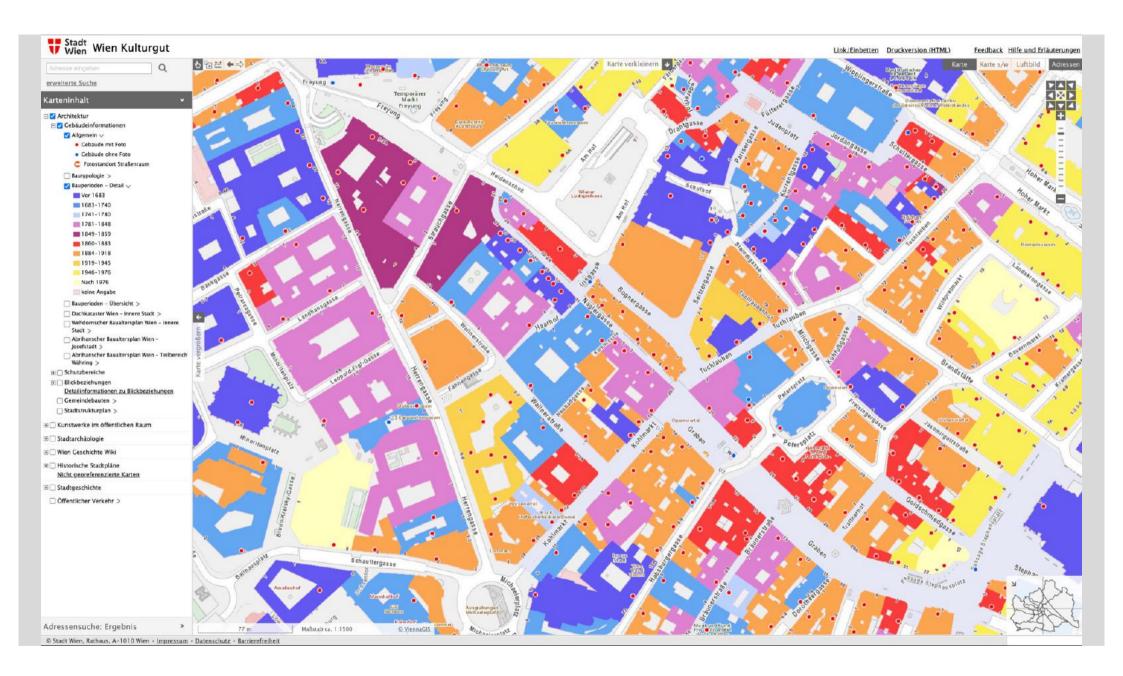


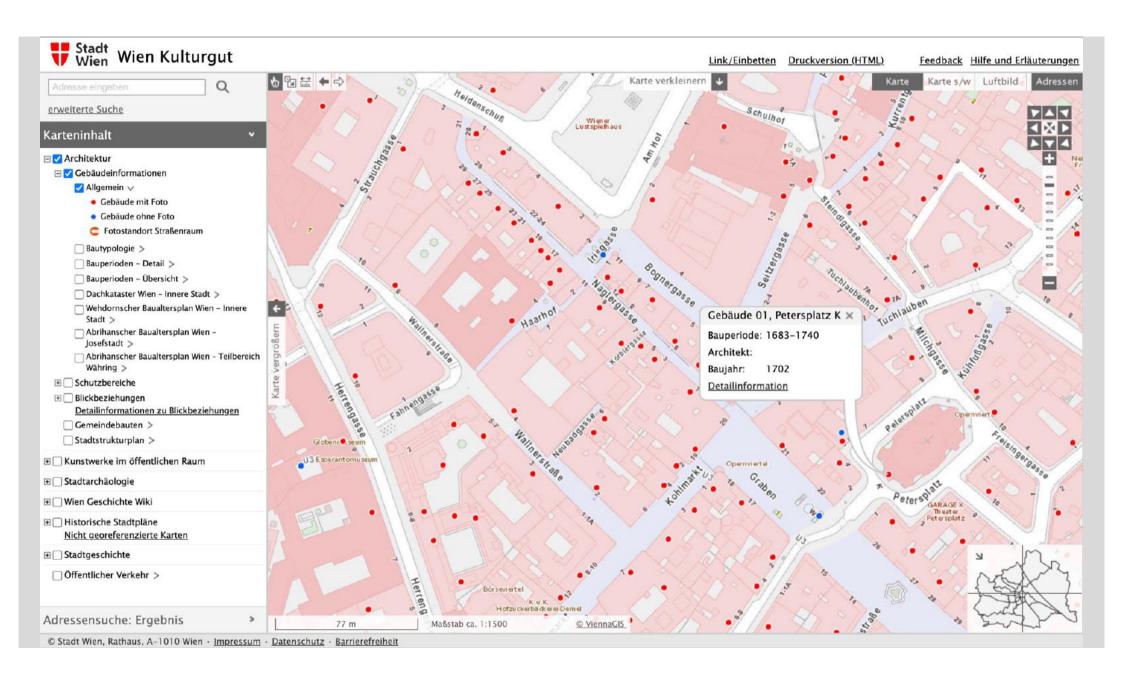














1. präferierte Quelle (Bauperiode, Baujahr und Architekt). Basisinventarisierung = BASISINVENTARISIERUNG DER MACISTRATSABTEILUNG 19

1683-1740 1702

Erhaltungszustand

Baualter der Fassade 1683-1740

Zustand ensembletypische Parzellenstruktur

erhaltene Fassade

erhaltene Struktur des Kernes

erhaltene Fenster

erhaltenes Dach

Begrünung

Bauperiode

Baujahr Architekt

Ansichten





größere Ansicht



CORP. II



Assignement

Select one of the Tools

Select one of the areas

Present your plan

Do your field work tomorrow

