

# 1<sup>ST</sup> EXPERT WORKSHOP OF THE PHASE II OF THE HerO PROJECT NETWORK

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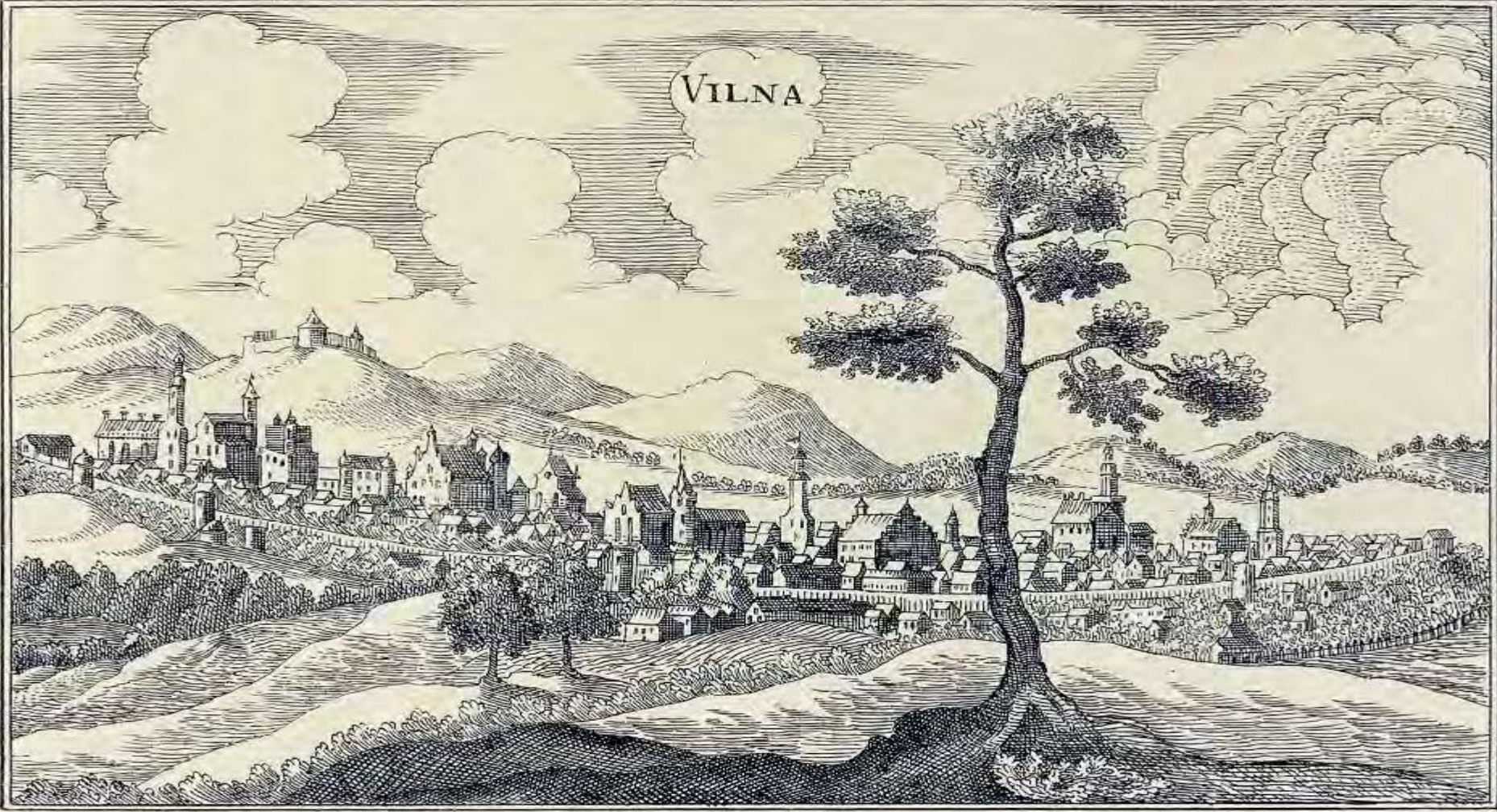
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# EVALUATION OF THE VISUAL INTEGRITY IN VILNIUS

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*Homonograficzny Druk A. Felickiego w Warszawie*

*Lith. Ch. Broussier del. Paris.*

## VALUATION OF THE VISUAL INTEGRITY:

- ENTITY OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL/ URBAN LANDSCAPE
- GENERAL PANORAMIC VIEWS AND THEIR PROGRESS
- VISUAL PROSPECTIVES OF OBJECTS, STREETS, AREAS



## VALUATION OF THE VISUAL INTEGRITY:

- TIME AND CHANGE - IMAGES & SENTIMENTS
- NATURAL EVOLUTION OF THE 'LIVING CITIES'
- MENTAL EVOLUTION & CHANGE OF VALUES & PERCEPTIONS



STRUCTURES, FUNCTIONS & AND PROGRESS  
 ENVIRONMENT, CIRCUMSTANCES & HUMAN NEEDS



ICOMOS “Charter of the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas”  
(Washington D.C. 1987, under current update)



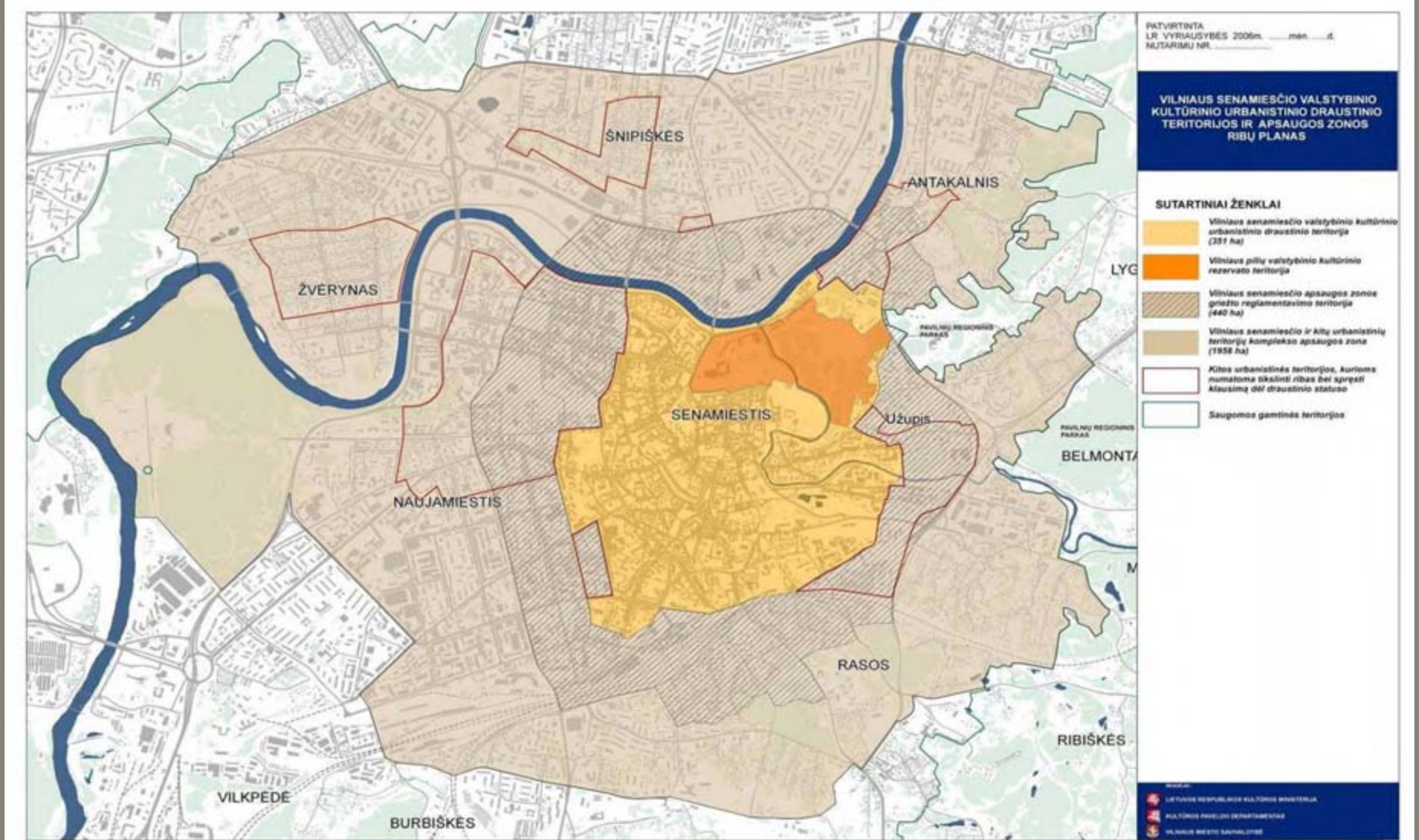
Historic towns and urban areas are living organisms and as an active part of contemporary life, are subjected to change. Change could have positive effect on historic towns and urban areas as well as negative impact



During the last decades many great phenomena, derived from change and globalization, and new problems aroused to menace historic town and urban areas: mass tourism, urban traffic, intangible heritage destroy, energy problems and climate changes



Historic towns and urban areas are all the living structures which express the evolution of a society and its cultural identity. They are integral part of a broader natural or man-made context that must be considered an indissoluble part of them





The setting shall be taken to mean the natural or man-made context which influences the static or dynamic way these areas are perceived or which is directly linked to them in space or by social, economic or cultural ties



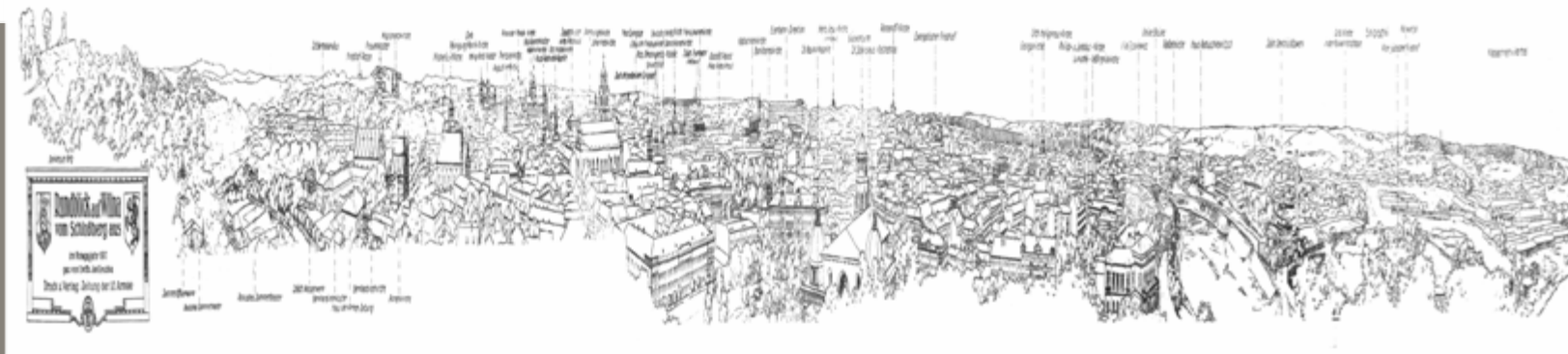
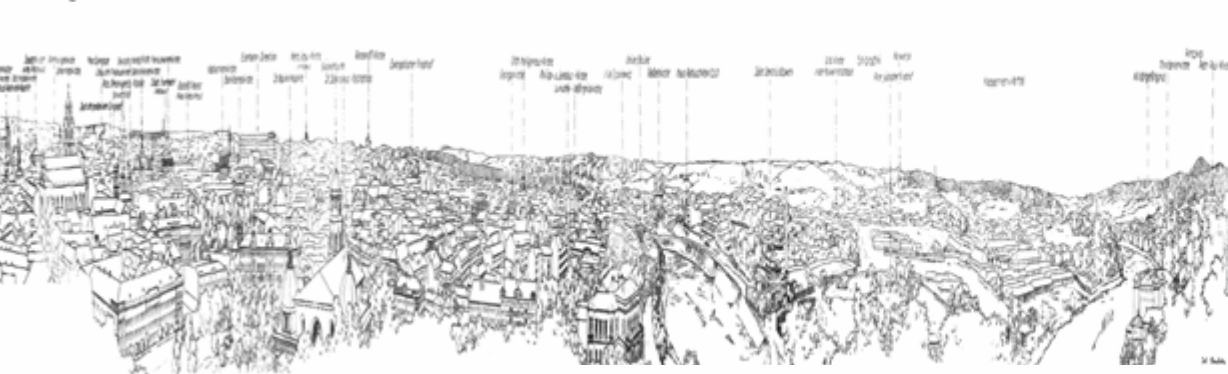
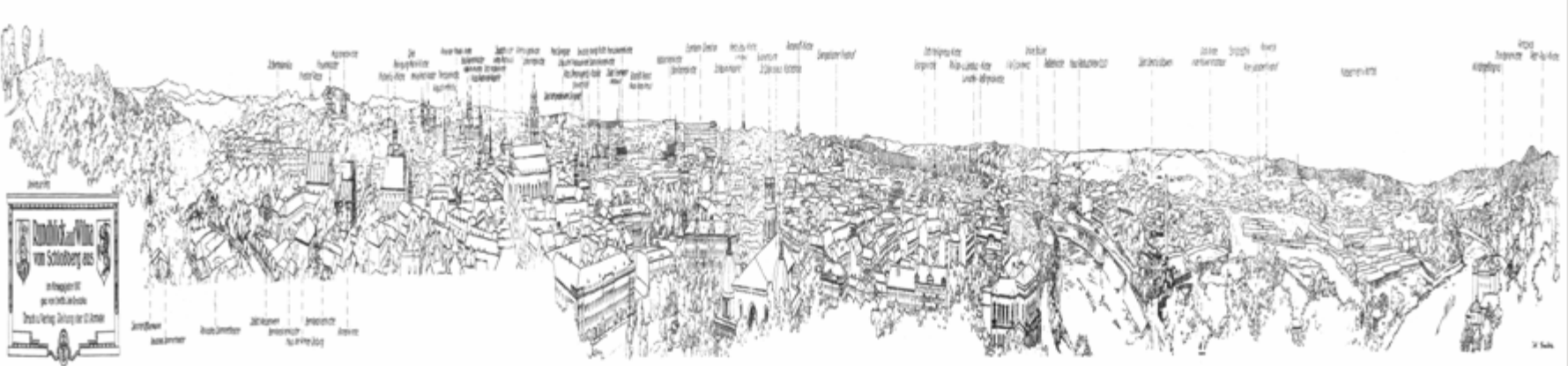
The safeguard of historic towns and its setting is understood to mean those steps necessary for the protection, conservation and restoration of such towns and areas as well as their *coherent development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life*



Elements to be preserved:  
The relationship between the town or urban area and  
its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made



The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time and its adaptability to new functions without betray its history and without losing its inhabitants



Elements to be preserved:  
cultural tradition, spirit of places and whatever contribute to the identity of a  
place

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Any threat to these qualities would compromise the authenticity of the historic town or urban area



## *Change and Built Environment*

The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area





Change has not to be seen as a threat but as an opportunity to increase quality in historic towns and urban areas



The Cathedral Square in 2009



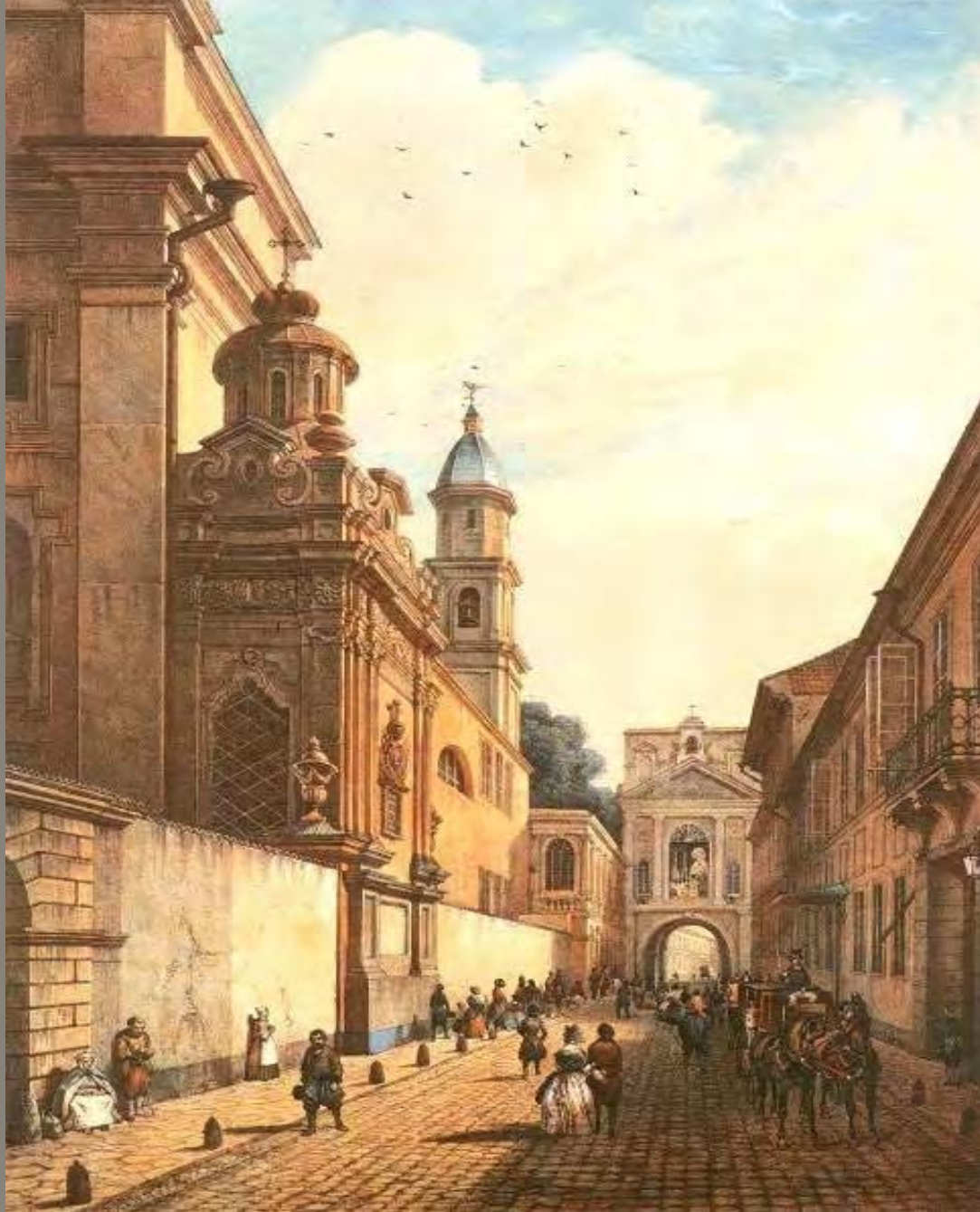
Gediminas/ St. George avenue in XIX c.



The adaptation of historic towns and urban areas to contemporary life or their revitalization requires the careful installation or improvement of public service facilities and new activities



Gediminas avenue in 2006



The Dawn Gate in XVIII c.

The substitution of activities has also concrete and tangible effects on historical centers. It could lead to the loss of traditional activities which contribute to the identity of places and the transformation of historic towns and urban areas in mono-functional areas oriented to satisfy leisure needs and not suitable for living

WILNO. Kaplica Ostrobramska

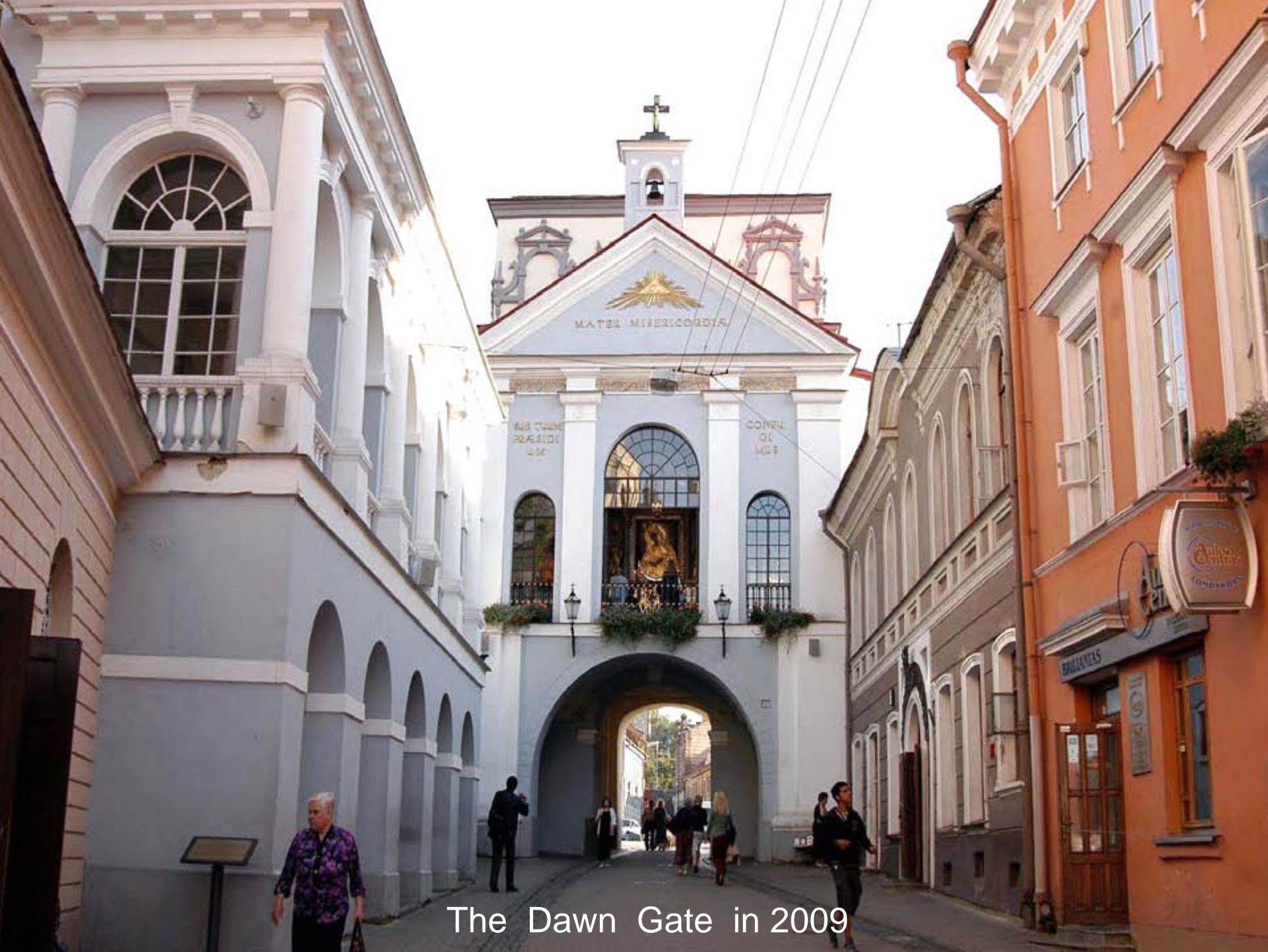


The Dawn Gate in XIX c.



The Dawn Gate in 1980-ies





The Dawn Gate in 2009



Historic towns and urban areas run the risk of becoming a consumer product for mass tourism. The introduction of new activities could determine an unsustainable urban charge, introducing damages (as traffic increasing, congestion...).



It is necessary to preserve historic towns and urban areas from a break in the social fabric and its cohesion



The preservation of intangible heritage is as important as the conservation and safeguard of built environment



1812

Every historic area and its setting 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



The safeguard of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of a general territorial understanding, which can not be divided from the overall urban structure.



Vilna.

La place du théâtre.



It asks for coherent policies of economic and social development and should be considered in the Structural and Urban Plans at any level.





The elements which contribute to build the identity of places and its spirit have to be identified and safeguarded, since they help in determine a live environment, giving sense to the existing building layout



Lithuania President's Palace  
(formerly Archbishop, then General Governor of Czarist Russia)  
in Daukantas square in 2007



The conservation of the fundamental environmental, social, cultural and economic balances is an unavoidable requirement to guarantee safeguard of historic town and urban area heritage



“All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded” (Nairobi Charter, art.3)



The safeguard actions should aim ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and its setting. It concerns both tangible and intangible elements in order to protect identity of places without impeding their evolution.



The Safeguard Plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area



An effective system of management should be conceived according to the type and characteristics of historical towns and urban areas as well as their cultural and natural context



The management systems/plans can change according to different cultural expectancies, available resources and other factors. We should combine traditional practices, tools of urban and regional planning in force and other formal and informal systems of planning control





Historic panorama of Tallinn from the 15th c.



Contemporary panorama of Tallinn's Old Town from the sea



Contemporary silhouette of Tallinn from the sea



Monitoring and visioning of panoramic views



Contemporary panorama of Tallinn: view to the Old Town

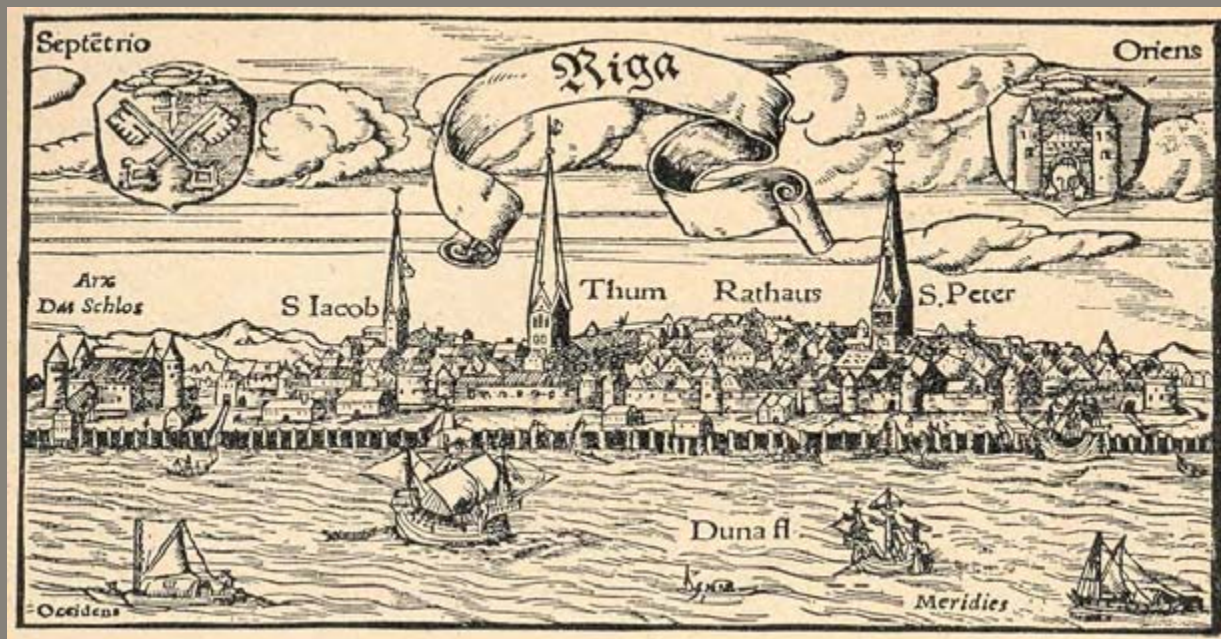


Visual impact of high-rise construction: view from the Old Town

Views from the St. Oleviste church spire:

- high-rise development area
- and the main sea port





Historic panoramas of Riga from the 16th-17th c.



Riga, 1776





Contemporary panorama of Riga in summer



Contemporary panorama of Riga in winter

## Views of Riga Old Town:

- Castle and the Dome
- bridges connecting with left bank of Daugava river, area for new development



# Riga city centre development plan of 60-ies



Arial view of Riga city centre in 2008





Machu Pichu from Uajana Pichu, Peru 2005



Quito, Ecuador 2009



Cusco, Peru 2005



## MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC CITY CENTRE:

- *EXCLUSIVE SOURCE FOR THE CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT*
- *CHALLENGE RESTRICTING FREEDOM OF CREATIVE PROCESS*
  - *CHALLENGES OF ELITE, DEMOCRACY & GLOBALISATION ASPECTS OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT*
    - *LUCK OF THE DESTINY – ENTITY OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC & SPIRITUAL ASPECTS*



Thanks for your kind attention