

Adaptive Strategies: Why Heritage Matters for Development

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Kennisbank Herbestemming Webinar 26 April 2021

Kennisbijeenkomst

Maandag 26 april
15.00 – 16.30
Online seminar

Erfgoed & GO

Kennisbank Herbestemmen



Leerstoel
Gebiedsontwikkeling

Programma

15:00 - 15:10	Opening en welkom door dagvoorzitter Prof. dr. Co Verdaas (TU Delft) Introductie Kennisbank Erfgoed - Arno Boon (BOEI)
15:10- 15:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vanuit de wetenschap het belang van het koesteren van erfgoed (ENG) - Prof. dr. Carola Hein (TU Delft)• Meerwaarde van herbestemmen in de praktijk - dr. Mascha van Damme (Het Oversticht)
15:40 - 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drie gebiedsontwikkelingen: Blokhuispoort met Bauke Tuinstra (TWA), ENKA met Floris Schrijver (AM) en Centrale Markthal met Frank Zegers (E4S Consult)
16:00 - 16:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Q&A: met Arno Boon, Bauke Tuinstra, Floris Schrijver en Frank Zegers.• Wrap-up: nieuwe inzichten, belangrijkste lessen en vervolgvragen

Knowledge base Repurpose Quotes

Welcome to the Resource Knowledge Base: a unique database of knowledge sources about the usefulness and necessity of repurposing. The Knowledge Base consists of a bibliography and a quotation overview in which the most important text parts from the literature are highlighted. The quotes are arranged by theme in order to be able to search and filter in a targeted manner. The Knowledge Bank Redevelopment was set up by BOEi in collaboration with the Knowledge Area Development Foundation.

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[Policy](#)

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Building](#)

[Social and
Societal](#)

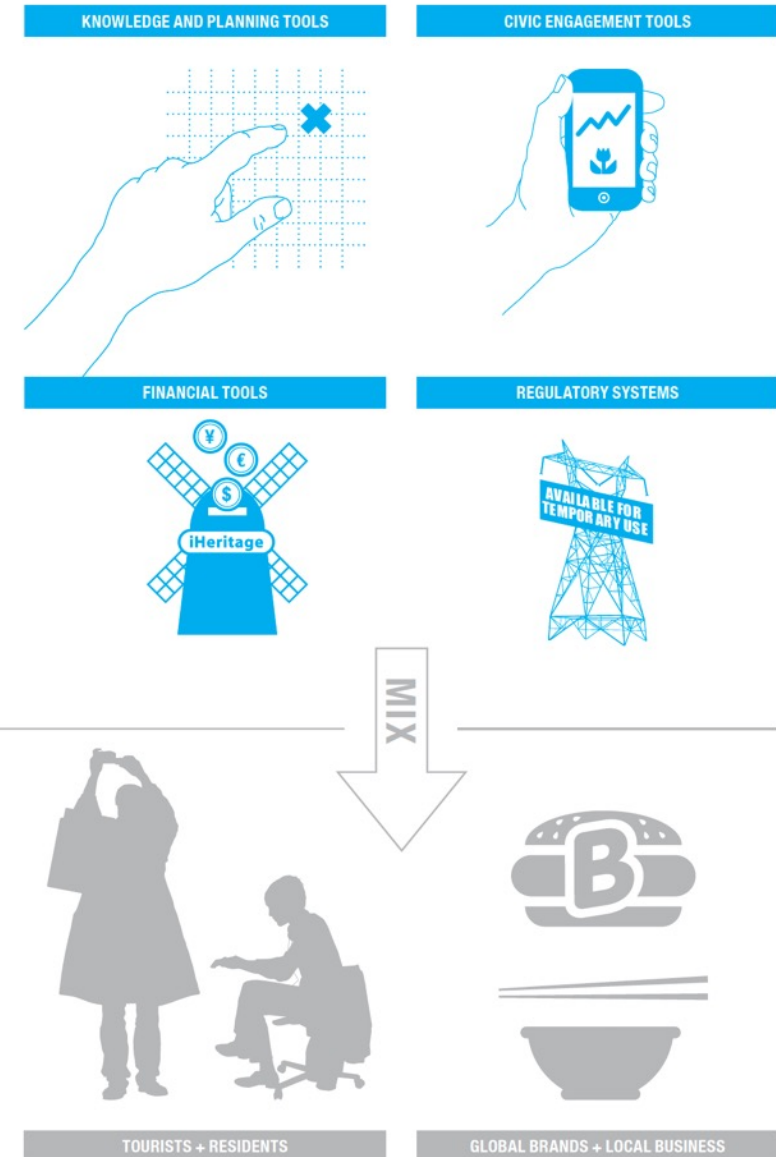
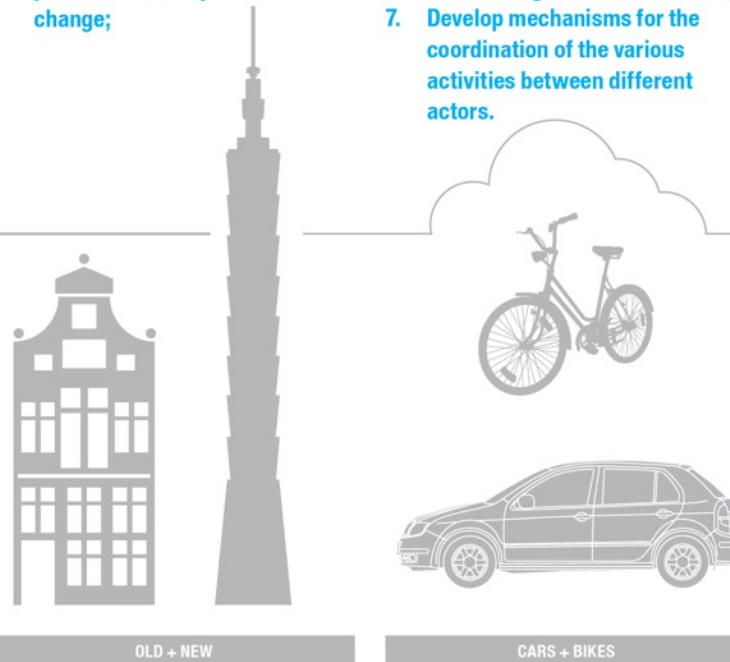
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New life for historic cities

The historic urban landscape approach explained

The historic urban landscape approach in action

1. Undertake a full assessment of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;
2. Use participatory planning and stakeholder consultations to decide on conservation aims and actions;
3. Assess the vulnerability of urban heritage to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change;
4. Integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development;
5. Prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development, including good stewardship;
6. Establish the appropriate (public-private) partnerships and local management frameworks;
7. Develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors.





THEMATIC INDICATORS FOR CULTURE IN THE 2030 AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT & RESILIENCE

- 1 Expenditure on heritage
- 2 Sustainable management of heritage
- 3 Climate adaptation & resilience
- 4 Cultural facilities
- 5 Open space for culture

UNESCO Culture Conventions



- 2.4 Sustainable foodways & agriculture
- 6.6 Water related ecosystems
- 9.1 Quality infrastructure
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 12.b Sustainable tourism management
- 13.1 Climate & disaster resilience
- 14.5 Marine areas conservation
- 15.1 Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems
- 16.4 Recovery of stolen assets

PROSPERITY & LIVELIHOODS

- 6 Culture in GDP
- 7 Cultural employment
- 8 Cultural businesses
- 9 Household expenditure
- 10 Trade in cultural goods & services
- 11 Public finance for culture
- 12 Governance of culture

UNESCO Culture Conventions



- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 8.9 Policies for sustainable tourism
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade
- 10.a Differential treatment on trade
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

- 13 Education for Sustainable Development
- 14 Cultural knowledge
- 15 Multilingual education
- 16 Cultural & artistic education
- 17 Cultural training

UNESCO Culture Conventions



- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Skills for sustainable development
- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 9.e Access to information technologies
- 12.a Sustainable consumption
- 13.3 Education on climate adaptation

INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

- 18 Culture for social cohesion
- 19 Artistic freedom
- 20 Access to culture
- 21 Cultural participation
- 22 Participatory processes

UNESCO Culture Conventions



- 9.1 Quality infrastructure/equitable access
- 9.e Access to information technologies
- 10.2 Social inclusion
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 16.7 Participatory decision-making
- 16.10 Fundamental freedoms
- 16.a Prevention of violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory policies

SDG & TARGETS

THE **CULTURE** | 2030
INDICATORS

ALSO CONTRIBUTE
TRANSVERSALLY TO:



5.5 Women participation & leadership
5.e Policies on gender equality



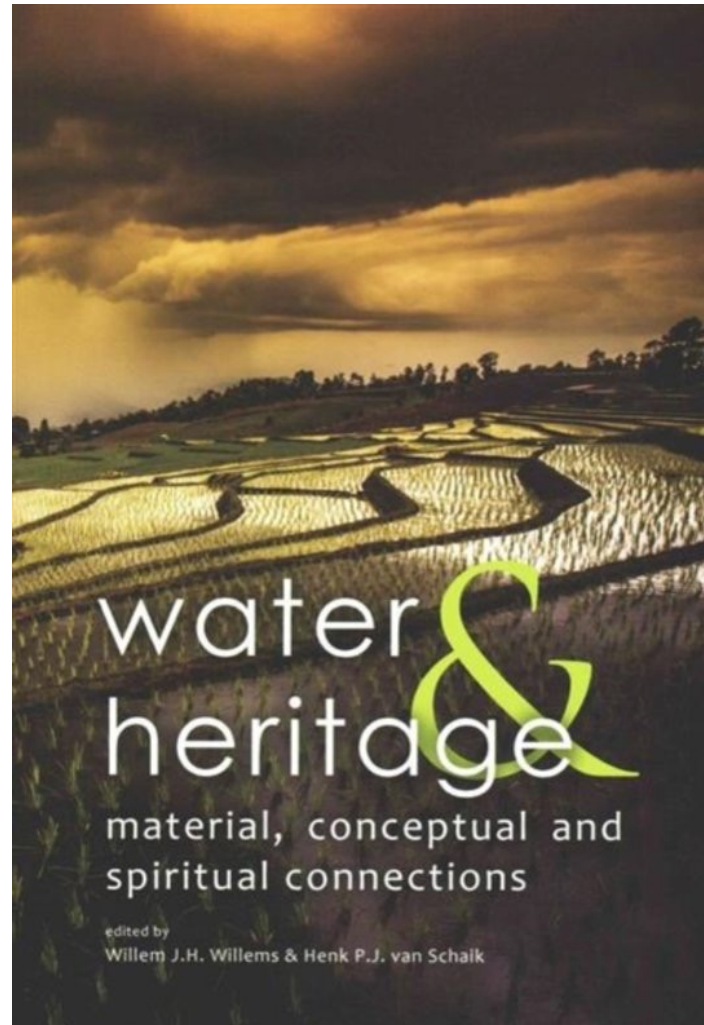
17.9 Capacity building
17.16 Global partnership
17.17 Public, private and civil society partnerships
17.19 Measuring of sustainability

URS
Gender
♀

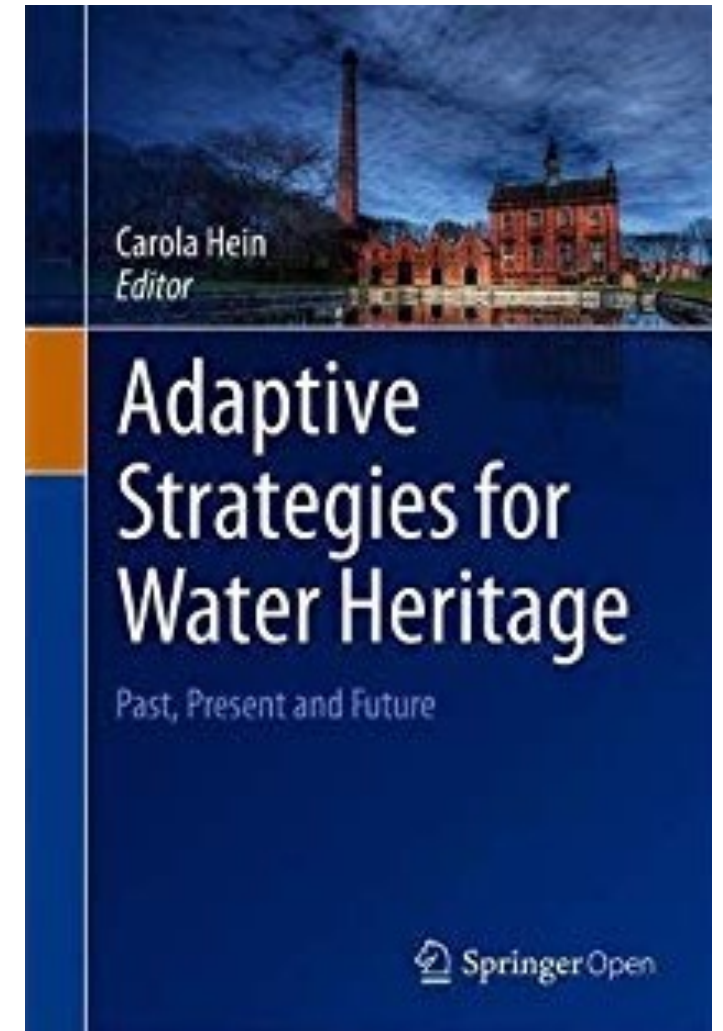
Water Heritage Agenda and ICOMOS



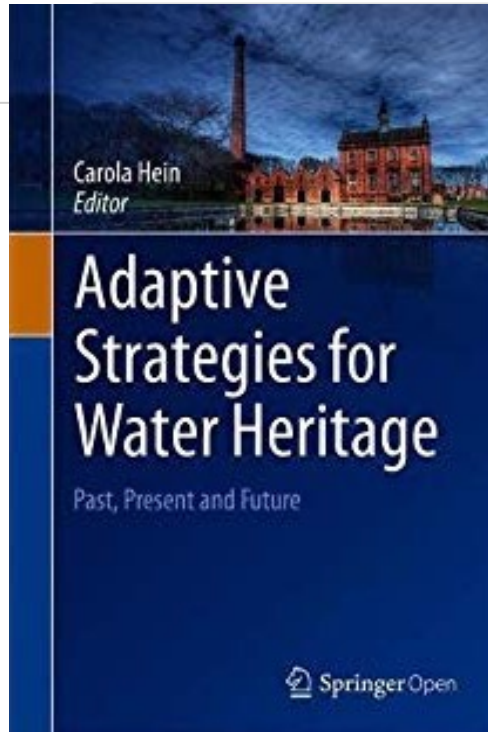
2013: Protecting deltas , heritage helps !



2015: Water and Heritage



2020: Adaptive Strategies



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Adaptive Strategies for Water Heritage

Past, Present and Future

Editors: **Hein**, Carola (Ed.)

Crosses regional and national boundaries to meet global challenges

Proposes an integrated policy on preservation, transformation and adaptive reuse of water-related structures

Offers tools to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders

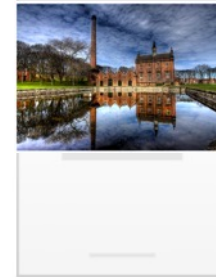
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Adaptive Strategies for Water Heritage Past, Present and Future

- Part I: Drinking Water
- Part II: Agricultural Water
- Part III: Land Reclamation and Defense
- Part IV: River and Coastal Planning
- Part V: Port Cities and Waterfronts



» Earth Sciences & Geography » Geography



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Open Access book

Water and Heritage: Connecting two themes

- Water has served and sustained societies through history and is key in the UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Fresh and salt water are engrained into our tangible and intangible heritage: buildings, cities, policies, cultures, narratives, and daily practices for consumption, agriculture, defense, energy, or transport.
- Water systems are changing: more floods, more droughts, new climate patterns, creating challenges and opportunities for heritage
- A better understanding of water heritage is needed to :
 - Understand how humans have creatively adapted their environment and lifestyle to (changing) water patterns over time
 - Better protect (water) heritage from climate change
 - Rethink heritage as part of contemporary practices
 - Use these sites and practices to inspire new designs, approaches and practices

WATER HERITAGE
FOR THE FUTURE



Heritage as sector:
collection formation
(19th century - present)



Heritage as factor:
exchange
(1980s - present)



Heritage as vector:
guides development
(2000 onwards)



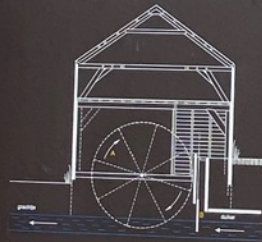
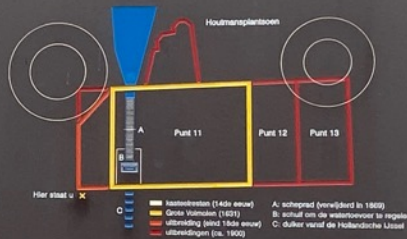




• Grote Volmolen

Gouda telde in het verleden twee volmolens waarvan deze over is. Het waren watermolens die hun naam dankten aan het 'vullen', het ruw maken van wol, en niet aan het feit dat ze het laaggelegen achterland weer vol water maalden. Dat deden ze echter wel. Via een duiker stroomde het IJsselwater de molen binnen en zette een groot scheprad in beweging. De twee volmolens loosden daardoor via de stadsgrachten evenveel water op het achterland als vijf windmolens er weer uit konden malen.

De polderbesturen en het hoogheemraadschap van Rijnland waren razend, maar Gouda had er maling aan. Pas in 1869 werd een compromis bereikt en heeft Gouda zich ingeperkt. Deze volmolen, de grootste van de twee, werd gebouwd in 1631 op de funderingen en tegen één van de toen nog overeind staande torens van het kasteel. In de molen werd later ook hennep gebeukt en zeemleer bewerkt. Na 1869 diende het pand als kaaspakhuis. In 1808 werd de kasteeltoren op de hoek afgebroken. De nog altijd schuine hoek van de Grote Volmolen is rond 1900 recht getrokken. De plaats waar de toren gestaan heeft, is in het plaveisel aangegeven.



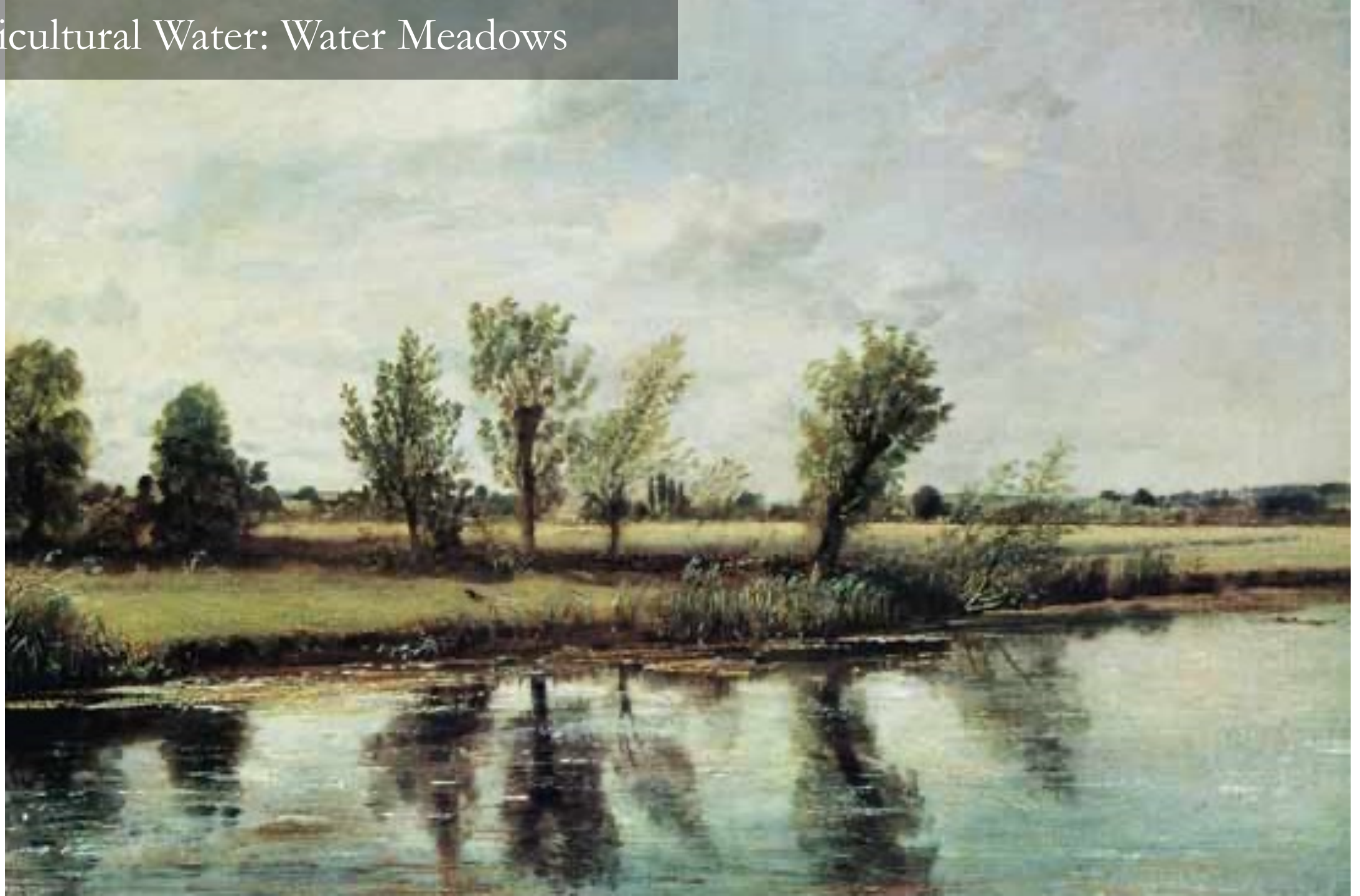
provincie
ZUID-HOLLAND

ANWB Fonds

Drainage Water: Kinderdijk



Agricultural Water: Water Meadows



Beemster Polder



Schokland



Land Reclamation and Defense : Fort Honswijk



Wouda Steam Pumping Station





River and Coastal Planning: Alblasterdam Riverbanks



Oosterscheldekering, Netherlands



Future Heritage: Waalhaven



THANK YOU!

