APA URBAN HERITAGE INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES

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PUBLIC SPACES = SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Culture Permeates

SUSTAINABILITY

Environment

Economy

Society

Heritage Sustains

Cultural Capital

SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental Assets

Economic Assets

Societal Assets

Heritage Assets

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TRACING SELECTED INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE CULTURE & NATURE

- 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) 193 Countries Signed
- 1976 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas
- 1987 ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas
- 1992 Cultural Landscape inscriptions approved for World Heritage
- 1993 UNEP Convention on Biological Diversity, Using IUCN Protected Areas
- 2005 ICOMOS Xian Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas
- 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape
- 2015 UNESCO Sustainable Development Goals
- 2016 UN Habitat iii New Urban Agenda
- 2016
1972 UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

- Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of (hu)mankind as a whole
- Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance
- 193 State Parties are parties to this international convention
- 1052 WH Sites inscribed, 814 cultural, 35 mixed, 203 natural
- World Heritage is about mutual respect and fosters peace
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION

- Urban World Heritage on the rise
- Human settlements - city town village - density at any scale, as defined at UN Habitat 1, 1976
- Parts of 1631 Human Settlements inscribed in 571 Listings

SOURCE: WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

URBAN HERITAGE STUDY, 2015 TURNER, O’DONNELL, ET AL

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1976 UNESCO RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE SAFEGUARDING AND CONTEMPORARY ROLE OF HISTORIC AREAS

- Historic areas are part of the daily environment of human beings everywhere, that they represent the living presence of the past . . . provide the variety in lifes’ background needed to match the diversity of society, and that by so doing they gain in value and acquire an additional human dimension.

- In each Member State a national, regional and local policy should be drawn up . . . so that legal, technical, economic and social measures may be taken by the national, regional or local authorities with a view to safeguarding historic areas and their surroundings and adapting them to the requirements of modern life.

- The policy thus laid down should influence planning at national, regional or local level and provide guidelines for planning at all levels.
1993 CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES

- Ia Strict nature reserve
- Ib Wilderness area
- II National park
- III Natural monument and Natural feature
- IV Habitat management area and Species management area
- V Protected landscape and seascape
- VI Protected Area, sustainable use of natural resources

**EXAMPLE:** USA STATISTICS ON PROTECTED AREAS, NOTE V AT 83%

**SOURCE:** IUCN PROTECTED PLANET WEBSITE
The vast majority of protected areas are within or adjacent to human settlements, public landscapes of value to urban populations.

Source: IUCN Protected Planet Website
2011 UNESCO RECOMMENDATION ON THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE

- International soft law, basic concept- Heritage and Development can be compatible, cooperative
- 4 interrelated tool groups, thriving with good Governance
  - Civic Engagement — Community Inclusion and Leadership, Participatory
  - Knowledge & Planning — Advisory Plans, Guidelines, Strategies
  - Regulatory Systems — Laws, Statutes, Regulations, Traditional Frameworks
  - Financial Tools — Investments, Partnerships, Initiatives, ie. World Bank Poverty Alleviation Actions

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25 September 2015, UN countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all

- 17 Goals, 169 measurable targets, 15 years of aligned global action to 2030
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 15: Life on Land- Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
UNESCO SDGs

17 INTERRELATED GOALS

Scientific Model- diagram shows direct connections between and among all 17 sustainable development goals. Culture and Heritage relate to many of the SDGs.

Source: UNESCO Global Sustainable Development Report Brief 2, Integrated Perspectives on the SDGs
GOAL 11 MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.8 Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.9 By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

HTTP://WWW.UN.ORG/SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT/CITIES/

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CITIES ARE VESSELS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY

To achieve the New Urban Agenda and the UN SDGs stronger linkages and actions, embracing entangled, inseparable Culture and Nature are required to address inclusivity, social justice, resilience, climate change, etc.

Quality public spaces and urban biodiversity must increase for cities to prosper as healthy, just settlements.

Diagram Refined from the Connecting Practices Initiative

IUCN- World Conservation Union

ICOMOS- International Council on Monuments & Sites
NUA - 175 Paragraphs, many commitments, central one is leave no one behind

By readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed the NUA will help to end poverty and hunger, reduce inequalities, promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, achieve gender equality, empower women and girls, improve human health and well-being, foster resilience, protect the environment

Key themes- social justice, inclusivity, health, safety, with heritage and culture recognized

Where do public spaces fit? — inclusive and democratic, the shared city of streets, squares, plazas, riverfronts, parks, urban forest, and more
NEW URBAN AGENDA, PARA 37
MIRRORING UN SDGS 11.7

37. Commits to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront area, gardens, and parks are multi-functional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health, economic exchange, and cultural expression... To build peaceful, inclusive, and participatory societies.

What is heritage? all that we inherit is heritage, tangible and intangible, integrating local values. Urban heritage a cultural, social, economic and environmental asset. The Historic Urban Landscape an inclusive, integrated approach.

What is culture? Spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society... encompasses value systems, traditions, beliefs.

Our inheritance of urban public spaces is a shared, cultural asset.

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URBAN HERITAGE INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES
UNESCO CULTURE URBAN FUTURE: GLOBAL REPORT ON CULTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Habitat iii, Oct. 2016 global report on culture and sustainable development addresses SDGs, not only Goal 11. Many contributors, first report of this kind.

In a global context characterized by unprecedented levels of urbanization, the preservation of the quality of urban life, the protection of urban identities, the valuing of local cultures, and the promotion of creative expressions, and industries, the arts and heritage as enablers and drivers of sustainable social and economic development is now more important than ever.

**Culture** should be considered as a **catalyst** for mixed-use, human scale cities that **integrate cultural and natural resources** in order to be more sustainable.

http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002459/245999e.pdf
Contents

- UN SDGs
- Multiple culture entry points
- 8 Regions
- 3 Themes 4 Papers each
  - People
  - Environment
  - Policies
- 12 Recommendations
- Habitat iii Launch
As cultural heritage assets for all citizens that foster social inclusion, vibrant public spaces should be accessible to all.

Public spaces should be respected, upgraded and supported by adequate resources, as protected areas inherited from prior generations that can be integral to creative expression and the transmission of practices of a diverse urban population.

Parks and protected areas within and near a city contribute to its climate change resilience.

Regenerating and upgrading public spaces in low-income areas of cities can foster social justice and equity.
CULTURE: URBAN FUTURE  INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES AT HABITAT III

- New Urban Agenda Para 14
  Environmental sustainability… protecting ecosystems, adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature, but limited environment focus.

- People need nature to thrive in cities. NUA people-based language places nature in service to humanity, undervaluing nature.

- UN SDGs offer broader goals and targets for inclusive public spaces
Public open spaces are critical social, environmental and economic assets to uplift urban quality of life, health and well-being. As the commons shared by city dwellers, public open spaces offer multiple benefits. Poor areas = poor public spaces.

Our common heritage of public spaces are cultural and natural assets that can effectively address many UN SDGs goals and targets, as urban cultural diversity and biodiversity are enhanced.

Humayan Tomb, Delhi With Urban Forest, Aga Khan Foundation Combined Historic Site and Neighborhood Uplift Projects
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES
THE URBAN COMMONS

Inclusive Public Spaces are accessible to all, well used, enjoyed and effectively stewarded and managed through good governance and community engagement.

Inclusivity includes community engagement through access to planning, decision-making, implementation and management.
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES

SOCIAL BENEFITS:

- Engage in plans, decisions, managing
- Democratic access to public space
- Place for free speech and dialogue
- Commons for social interaction, cohesion
- Foster cultural traditions and practices
- Increase neighborhood pride, belonging
- Aid in addressing inequalities
- Improve social justice
- Give the right to the city
- Focus needed on new/enhanced public space in low income areas

Degraded fishing and water overlook area, Chicago, simulation of upgrade for improved access and biodiversity
Example - Vive Alameda Neighborhood Engagement for Habitat III

Collaboration ▶ Community ▶ Quito Patrimonio ▶ US/ICOMOS ▶ ICOMOS ▶ UNQ

- Community identified valued places
- La Alameda Park valued by everyone
- La Alameda Park - a shared heritage and inclusive public space, fostering social justice, participatory societies, tolerance, healthy environment quality of daily life and more - toward more sustainable Quito
EXAMPLE - VIVE ALAMEDA LA ALAMEDA PARK MOST IDENTIFIED

Community forum and Workshop focus on next steps for Park
INTEGRATED EXAMPLE - JACKSON PARK ENTANGLED CULTURE & NATURE, HISTORIC OLMSTED & HABITAT INTEGRATION

Collaboration ▪ Project 120 ▪ Chicago Park District ▪ Army Corps ▪ Heritage Landscapes

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INTEGRATED EXAMPLE - JACKSON PARK ENTANGLED CULTURE & NATURE, HISTORIC OLMS TED & HABITAT INTEGRATION

Collaboration ■ Project 120 ■ Chicago Park District ■ Army Corps ■ Heritage Landscapes

- Uplift parks as a common-wealth and neighborhoods
- Respect historic design, park features and character
- Respect natural resources, improve habitat
- Highlight ease of park use for walkers and bikers
- Connect walks into circuits, provide scenic overlooks
- Upgrade park areas and facilities, focus on diverse uses
- Accommodate traffic, limit through park, reduce noise
- Accommodate events, while supporting everyday uses
- Inclusive access +1.43 miles paths, 6 overlooks
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

- Improve air quality
- Reduce climate change impacts
- Quell urban heart island
- Manage storm water
- Provide habitat for resident and migratory species
EXAMPLE: NATIONAL MALL TURF AND SOIL RESTORATION

- Reinforce Long Green Space
- Improve Soils for Percolation
- Aide Compaction Resistance
- Regrade gentle slopes
- Add Curb and Drains
- Harvest rainwater in new cisterns
- Irrigate with filtered rainwater
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES
ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Improve public health
- Increase resilience
- Provide ecological services
- Upgrade neighborhoods
- Increase property values
- Spur investments
- Provide employment
EXAMPLE: MELLON SQUARE RENEWAL

- Restore 1955 Modernist Masterpiece
- Help Revitalize Pittsburgh
- Create Positive Economic Impact
- Project $7 million construction
- Management endowment $4 million
- $300+ million in adjacent investments
- Improve quality of public space
- Increased downtown vitality
- Historic city urban uplift through restoring heritage of valued public square
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES: MELLON SQUARE RENEWAL
EXAMPLE: PITTSBURGH’S REGIONAL PARKS
2015 MASTER PLAN

- Envisioning 1800 acres, historic Regional Parks as Cornerstones of a vibrant sustainable city
- Integrated green-blue-gray networks permeate Pittsburgh
- Extend connections from parks, along streets, trails, rivers, neighborhoods
- Parks system is foundational to Sustainable Culture-Environment-Economy-Society
REGIONAL PARKS: $100 M, 20 YEAR PARTNERSHIP
PITTSBURGH PARKS CONSERVANCY-CITY-COMMUNITY
CULTURE + UNESCO HUL + UN SDGS + NUA = AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INTEGRATION
AT THE INTERSECTION OF CULTURE AND NATURE IN CITIES
INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACES FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS