b-tu Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus - Senftenberg

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Final Interpretation Plan

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Study Project: Heritage Making at Historic Sites: Processes, Practices, and Politics
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4. Proposal 1 - Conservation (Niloofar)

4.1 Theoretical and Conceptual Foundation

According to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972, all the actions related to cultural and natural heritage are defined in four categories: Conservation + Protection + Preservation + Rehabilitation.[52] In the constitution of ICOMOS, Conservation is defined as "maintenance, protection, and management, which includes three categories of historical buildings, collections, and sites". Conservation is a continuous and permanent action that includes all the tangible and intangible aspects of the site.[53] Moreover, The 1978 statement of the World Heritage Committee looks for indicators of authenticity in the physical concepts of the work: 1) Design, 2) Material, 3) Workmanship, and 4) Setting[54] which can be identified in this complex.

4.2 Site Visit

In order to prepare a plan for conservation, it is imperative we visit and experience the site ourselves. The following list reports our observations, analyses, and details some crucial limitations:

- No access to the building
- No professional facilities for deterioration examination
- The setting is actually a group of dispersed buildings joined by a sizable green area in the middle.
- Despite the majority of windows being covered, there isn't any obvious structural damage. It can be said that most of the damage to the building is a result of vandalism, such as breaking windows, destroying materials, and graffiti (Fig. 44, 46,47).
- Traces of general wetness are visible in some areas, although the smell of dampness cannot be detected. This was only noticed in visitable areas, such as the tennis club, therefore all areas of the site must be accessed for a more thorough analysis (Fig. 43).
- Two other buildings were seen a little further out from the main structures of the main complexes. Additionally, it appears that these openings have been blocked at the same time based on the materials used to shut their entrances. One of these structures has an architectural design that resembles a canteen with a terrace (Fig. 50-54).
- The complex is original due to the Design, Material, Workmanship, and Setting; also, considering that the space not only has a primary identity, but also a secondary identity that has been added to it: its role as a place of sport. It is advised that rather than demolishing this structure, these

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[52] UNESCO, Recommendation concerning the Protection at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris: UNESCO, 1972 https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/ [Accessed 21 09 2023].
[53] ICOMOS, INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES, VENICE: ICOMOS, 1964
[54] UNESCO, Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of World Culture. Washington, UNESCO, 1978

spaces be repaired and used with regards to its secondary identity, while taking into account the significance of environmental issues and the possibilities of reusing.

4.3 Stakeholders

Fukuyama[55] defines social capital as "an instantiated set of informal values or norms shared among members of a group that permits them to cooperate with one another." Therefore, he takes stakeholders as the basis of social capital including government, civil society, businesses, schools, and residents[56]. In this complex, stakeholders can be divided into:

1. The Upstream Actors: State and Federal Government, Municipality, related offices, and Berlin TXL.

2. Downstream Actors: Residents, local business, etc.

3. The facilitators: Cultural Activists, Contracted companies, Heritage Students.

4.4 SWOT and Strategies

Cité Pasteur	Opportunities 1 Strong historical identity 2 Strong sport identity 3 Youth-friendly space 4 Local friendly space	Threats 4 Unpleasant history 5 Intertwined stakeholders 6 Uncontrolled growth of plants
Strength A Structure is usable B Near Berlin TXL C Well established businesses D Green space	Strategy 1 A1 B2, B3 C1, C4 D2	Strategy 2 A4 B5 C5 D6
Weakness E Intertwined vicinity F Damaged interior spaces G Scattered spaces	Strategy 3 E4 F1 G2	Strategy 4 E5 G5 G6

Strategy 1

Since the structure of the buildings appears to be stable and the site's identity features strong historical bonds, it is recommended that it be conserved in both environmental and normative aspects. It seems that a new project, that of building a eco-smart city in the former Berlin Tegel Airport lying directly beside the site, and meanwhile, the secondary identity of the site as a sports hub since the 2000s, the whole

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[55] Harrison, L. E. & Huntington, S. P., Social Capital: *Culture Matters How Values Shape Human Progress*. New York: Basic Book, pp. 98-111. 2000

[56] Claude, J. & Zamor, G., Public participation in urban development: The case of Leipzig, Germany. *Public Administration and Policy Research,* Volume 4, pp. 75-83, 2012.

area can be considered to be revitalized to be more active locally or even attached to the Berlin TXL project and its new neighborhood. Furthermore, ensuring the previous and future utilization of the site is youth friendly is also important to take into account. The local businesses that were established on the site in the 2000s, and have made the sports identity since then, are crucial strengths and highlight the potential of the site. These businesses expand the capacity for sustainable economic and social relations in the neighborhood while attracting a specific target group of young athletes to the neighborhood. It should also be mentioned that the original setting of the site, which includes a noteworthy green space, and the current usage of the site as a sports area, are integrated in both a tangible and intangible way, which can be further promoted.

Strategy 2

Although the structure seems stable enough to reuse, the history of the site may hold unpleasant connotations for the German people, so it is crucial to interpret and handle these collective memories with sensitivity and tact. Although the whole structure appears stable, the uncontrolled growth of plants is important to consider, as the significant green spaces observed on site can affect the foundation of the buildings, facades, and the landscape. While this may be a great opportunity to be neighbors of the Berlin TXL project, it can cause chaos with regards to the intertwined stakeholders. While the site has a specific history, it has the secondary identity of a sports area and place for youngsters and athletes to gather around, and is intertwined with locals and residents as a residential area. Moreover, the upstream politics of the eco-smart city may affect the well-established local businesses on the site negatively.

Strategy 3

A challenging issue is the intertwined vicinity of several groups of stakeholders. Every one of them needs to have their various needs taken into account, and while both rights and needs must be met, they must not conflict with one another. Revitalizing a historic district in an active residential area, which is just beside the Berlin TXL presents a wide range of concerns.

While the facades and interior design of the building have faced much vandalism and blocking, unique architectural design and furniture details can be identified. These are tied to the neighborhood's historical identity and can be restored based on the accessible knowledge of the specific era of architectural design and its approaches.

Moreover, although the scattered buildings have the disadvantage of having less architectural integrity and uncontrolled plant growth in the neighborhood, it proves advantageous for a sports base area, which may need many fields to accommodate various large-scale sporting endeavors.

Strategy 4

The excessive intertwining of the use of spaces and different stakeholders on this site is an extremely challenging issue. This area won't be exclusively residential, sporting, or recreational. Designing an intermediate area will be a very serious challenge faced by those people and organizations undertaking the revitalization of this area. As the complexity of the arrangement of these spaces increases, it is crucial that, apart from checking the capacities of the neighborhood, the safety and comfort of its residents be maintained. Therefore, there is a need for extensive study, as well as the involvement of residents and local business owners when carrying out any kind of approach.

4.5 Culture-led Revitalization and Visions of the Future

Urban transformation has played a significant role in the growth of cities and intercity networks during the past fifty years[57]. On one hand, the 'Just City' theory developed by Susan Fainstein, which emphasizes that policymakers consider both physical and social aspects of cities and prioritize equity, inclusivity, democratic planning, diversity, quality of life, and so on[58], has greatly influenced urban studies, focusing on creating more equitable cities. On the other hand, urban planners like Charles Landry and Richard Florida have promoted the idea that emphasizes how innovation, culture, and the arts can improve a city's economic and cultural vibrancy. According to that, urban settings should embrace flexibility and diversity by combining top-down and bottom-up approaches. In order to combine economic progress with the use of cultural resources and social innovation, it emphasizes the necessity of customizing experiences to meet the local context[59].

Urban revitalization driven by culture, follows a distinct course of growth and makes use of the arts and culture in a way that isn't dominated by growth priorities in a state-led political context[60]. In different case studies, the two terms Culture-led revitalization and culture-led regeneration are used to refer to the almost same concept, approach, and process.

In the Oxford dictionary regeneration is defined as "the process of making an area, institution, etc. develop and grow strong again"; it refers to the process of regrowing or renewing something that has been damaged or destroyed[61] and the definition for revitalization is "the process of making something stronger, more active or healthier " It refers to the process of bringing new life or energy to something that

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[57] UNESCAP, The state of Asian cities: Bangkok, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). 2016
[58] Fainstein, Susan S., *The Just City*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2010.
[59] Ursic, M., Inadequate adaptation of the creative city paradigm? Taiwanese cultural and creative-led urban regeneration policies through the eyes of urban development experts. *Space and Polity*, 23(1), pp. 67-91, 2019.
[60] Yu, M.J. Progressive Solutions to Urban Woes: Arts and Culture as Tools for Urban Revitalization in Busan, South Korea. In: *The Rise of Progressive Cities East and West*. Singapore Springer, pp. 217-231. 2019
[61] oxford , l. d., n.d. *www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. [Online]
Available at: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/regeneration
[Accessed 15 09 2023].

has become stagnant or inactive[62]. An integrated model of revitalization and regeneration project selection is used in an article by Wei-Ming Wang et al., which emphasizes that the prospects for district revitalization and regeneration are interdependent[63] (Table1).

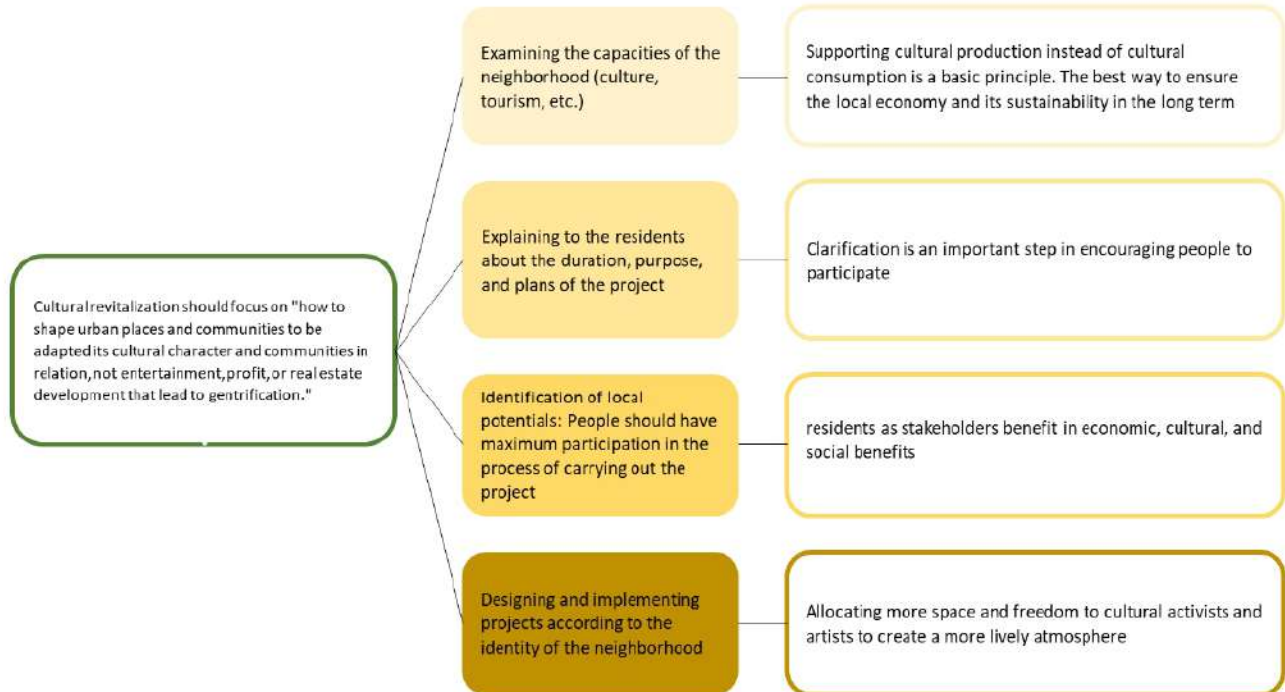|		
Cultural revitalization should focus on "how to shape urban places and communities to be adapted its cultural character and communities in relation, not entertainment, profit, or real estate development that lead to gentrification."	Examining the capacities of the neighborhood (culture, tourism, etc.)	Supporting cultural production instead of cultural consumption is a basic principle. The best way to ensure the local economy and its sustainability in the long term
	Explaining to the residents about the duration, purpose, and plans of the project	Clarification is an important step in encouraging people to participate
	Identification of local potentials: People should have maximum participation in the process of carrying out the project	residents as stakeholders benefit in economic, cultural, and social benefits
	Designing and implementing projects according to the identity of the neighborhood	Allocating more space and freedom to cultural activists and artists to create a more lively atmosphere

Table 1 . Culture-led Revitalization (Diagram: Niloofar.Soleymani)

Figure.44 Structural condition

Figure.45 Architectural Details

Figure.46 architectural details

Figure.47 Facade condition

(Resource: Niloofar Soleymani, 2023)

[62] oxford, l. d., n.d. www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com. [Online]
Available at: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/revitalization?q=revitalization
[Accessed 15 09 2023].
[63] Wei, M. W., Lee, A. H., Li, P. P. & Zih, L. W., An integrated decision-making model for district revitalization and regeneration project selection. Decision Support Systems, 54(2), pp. 1092-1103, 2013.

Figure.48 Canteen/ terrace

Figure.49 Descending humidity

Figure.50 Potential canteen with a terrace

Figure.51 Potential canteen with a terrace

Figure.52 canteen/terrace

Figure.53 second Unknown Structure

Figure.54 second Unknown Structure

Figure.55 second Unknown Structure

(Resource: Niloofar Soleymani, 2023)