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Alexandra de Carvalho Antunes

Marius Müller

Scientific Editors

Foreword Messages

Manuel Lacerda

Uwe Koch

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES

Contributions of the European Students' Association
for Cultural Heritage
in the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018



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Scientific Editors: Alexandra de Carvalho Antunes, Marius Müller

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Contributors: Aline Faiwichow Estefam, Ana Patricia Alho, António
Cota Fevereiro, Athanasios Viitas, Byron Alvarado Vanegas, Carlos
Garcia de las Bayonas, Daniel Navas-Carrillo, David Jiménez López,
Denise Fernandes Geribello, Hümeyra Şentürk, Jana Tempelmeier,
Juan-Andrés Rodríguez-Lora, María de la Paloma Chacón
Domínguez, Neus Crous-Costa, Nicole Gieser, Patrícia Ferrari,
Rafael Lima, Şerife Özata, Teresa Pérez-Cano, Thomas Grosser

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wainscot with patterned motif by painter José António Jorge Pinto,
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Effective Protection of Contemporary Heritage of Twentieth Century Architecture: The Case of Seville

Juan-Andrés Rodríguez-Lora^{1*}, Daniel Navas-Carrillo^{2*}, Teresa Pérez-Cano^{3*}

¹ Predoctoral Researcher, jrodriguez91@us.es

² Predoctoral Researcher, dnavas@us.es

³ Senior Lecturer. tpcano@us.es

*Heritage and Urban Territorial Development in Andalusia (HUM700). Department of Urbanism and Regional Planning. University of Seville, Spain

Abstract

This research addresses the effective protection of architecture built last twentieth century as one of the main challenges of heritage preservation for the twenty-first century. At this time, the concept of heritage is extensive, allowing us to consider this contemporary architecture also as part of the legacy of our cities. In recent decades, the international heritage recognition and conservation of these buildings has been progressed. This fact has been made possible thanks to the record of twentieth-century architecture, as well as the publication of some international charters which have included recommendations about how to deal with this heritage. In the Spanish case, protection has been usually provided through the heritage catalogues including in urban plans. Nevertheless, contemporary legacy usually has less recognition and protection than buildings from earlier times. Therefore, many buildings have been demolished or extremely modified, losing their cultural heritage values consequently. So, it is necessary to articulate standards for the adequate preservation of this architecture

according to society's current needs but preserving its authenticity. The research takes the Historic Settlement of Seville (Spain) study. It is the second largest one in Europe, being characterised by the importance and relevance of its heritage. Besides, it allows us to analyse how the insertion of a considerable number of modern buildings in a consolidated city has been.

Keywords: Contemporary Heritage; Emerging Heritage; Historic City; Modern Movement; Seville; 20th Century Heritage

1. Introduction

The research focuses on the study of the heritage protection of architecture built during the 20th century, with particular attention to that developed during the Modern Movement and the different expressions or variants derived from it.

The 20th century was the historical period in which cities have generally experienced the highest growth compared to previous periods. (García-Gutiérrez Mosteiro, 2011:145). This growth made possible the construction of these new architectures under the new city development. These projects seek to provide solutions to the new needs of contemporary society: search for better quality of life standards, rural to city migrations or the appearance of new uses that generated new building typologies.

However, the city growth was not the only characteristic of this period, but the transformation of historic cities was also relevance. It was usual to open streets and public spaces in addition to promoting the construction of new buildings into the city centre.

In a first period, the European avant-garde influenced the architectural and urban concepts, besides creating a new urban image in the existing city. These vanguard theses had a significant effect on some modern masters. Nevertheless, the 20th-century architecture was composed of diverse cultural expressions beyond the Modern Movement. It is important to recognise this variety of past century architectures (Sambricio, 2011:59) to deal with this emerging heritage in its entirety.

The heritage concept has evolved over the last century. The heritage conception over the monumental buildings as isolated elements is obsolete. Last century, the historical or temporary value

was the main criteria in the assessment process. This fact constituted a handicap for contemporary constructions (Bernard Feilden, 1995:77). At the moment, the concept of heritage is broad and even includes intangible cultural heritage. Accordingly, the research proposes to analyse the architecture from Modern Movement and related later expressions, recognising them as part of the legacy of our cities and, consequently, advocates developing effective preservation measures.

This architecture could be considered an emerging heritage due to its contemporary construction, close to the present time. But now, almost two decades into the 21st century, a critical review about the preservation policies of 20th-century architecture is needed.

Public administrations have started to recognise this architecture as heritage. In the Andalusian case, the progress in this direction has been relevant, although it is necessary to advance in general social recognition.

The purpose of this study is establishing a methodology that allows developing this type of research. It focuses on the location of these buildings and the recording of the information about them from bibliographical references and on-site work, seeking to identify the level protection and the state of conservation of this architecture. Thereby the effectiveness of assigned protection to them is checked. This method aims to make an urban reading of the set of buildings, understanding them as a whole and not as isolated elements. Architecture that is included in the definition of Historic Urban Landscape (UNESCO, 2011).

The methodology has been applied to the Historic Settlement of Seville (Spain), which is presented as an appropriate sample due to its size and heritage relevance. Besides, the singular cases of new buildings built in the city centre are often more interesting than constructions in the new urban growths, since most of them are essential public buildings that also allow us to analyse the relationship between the contemporary and the historic architecture [Fig. 1].

Another interesting fact within the proposed delimitation is the comparison of the twentieth-century architecture protection with respect to buildings and such from pre-modern eras. There are

buildings built in the past century with ornament and decoration on their facades or they were built with historicist style. In these cases they usually have greater recognition by the society (Capitel, 2011:82) and better protection by the public administrations. The lower recognition of modern architecture shows the need to diffuse and transmit the importance of architecture without ornament that was built in the last century as historical legacy of future generations.



*Fig. 1 Offices Building “José Ibarra y Lasso de la Vega”
(Juan-Andrés Rodríguez-Lora)*

2. Background of the protection of 20th century architecture. From emergency to scheduled protection

In 1971, one of the first significant moments in the concern and safeguarding of contemporary heritage arose. Almost 50 years ago there was an international meeting in Prague where heritage expert discussed 19th and 20th-century legacy, in response to the demolitions of buildings of that time that had occurred. UNESCO and public administration of the then Czechoslovakia supported this meeting. Representatives of ICOMOS and expert of eleven nationalities elaborated the Prague Declaration.

In this document, the difficulties for assessing cultural values to contemporary architecture in comparison to older buildings were recognised. They defend the heritage values of this heritage and its preservation as in the case of the previous creations. Finally,

they urge countries to implement recognition measures and preservation policies of contemporary architecture.

In 1990, DOCOMOMO Foundation was created by the Eindhoven Declaration to stand for the documentation and conservation of modern architecture and urbanism. This fact was a necessary step for the recognition of Modern Movement architecture as heritage. The Iberian subsidiary of DOCOMOMO Foundation, created in 1993, is in charge of registering the most relevant modern architecture in Spain and Portugal between 1925 and 1965, although recently this period has been extended until 1975 in the case of Catalonia.

In 1991 the Committee of Ministers of the European Union had published the Recommendation No. R (91)13 on the protection of twentieth-century architectural heritage. They were worried about the lack of protection of contemporary buildings, which are important for the European Union because they were built during the birth of the Union and they represent a significant period of the European continent.

At the international context, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century heritage – ISC20C – was also created. This Committee was responsible for the Madrid Document, Approaches for the Conservation of the Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage (ISC20C, 2011). The Document is the first one to articulate intervention and protection criteria for architecture built in the last century. Furthermore, several buildings designed by modern architects – such as Frank Lloyd Wright or Le Corbusier – have been included in UNESCO's World Heritage List (Pérez Cano & Mosquera Adell, 2016:5-27).

In Spain, the Ministry of Culture elaborated the National Plan for the Conservation of the XX Century Cultural Heritage (*Plan Nacional de Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural del Siglo XX*) in 2015, which includes architecture, visual arts, photography, audio-visual and sound records. For this reason, significant advances in recognition of this heritage have been reached. However, these actions have not included tutelary or protection measures, which must be developed by the public administrations. Anyway, national and international recognition is crucial to get the effective preservation of modern architecture.

Spain is divided into autonomous regions, and since 1984 the regional administrations are responsible for heritage protection. In Andalusia, there are two levels of preservation: the declaration as Asset of Cultural Value (Bien de Interés Cultural – BIC) or Asset of General Cataloguing (Bien de Catalogación General).

The current Law 14/2007, of 26 November, on the Andalusian Historical Heritage defines General Catalogue of the Historical Heritage of Andalusia (Catálogo General del Patrimonio Histórico Andaluz) as the instrument for safeguarding Andalusian Heritage, including contemporary one (art. 6).

An important milestone was reached in 1985. In that year, the Andalusian Heritage Department began to work in the declaration of the first modern building in Andalusia: the Duclós House in Seville. This small-scale and domestic-character building, designed in 1930 by Josep Lluís Sert, was finally classed in 1996. However, the first modern building to be classed was the Torremolinos School for Orphans of Railway Workers (Colegio de Huérfanos Ferroviarios de Torremolinos) in the province of Malaga in 1990, which was under threat of demolition. Despite this fact, 1985 can be considered as the starting point for the heritage recognition of modern architecture by Andalusian Public Institutions.

In Spain, in comparison to other countries, urban planning is essential for the protection of the city and its buildings. The local public administrations are responsible for the protection of local heritage through the heritage catalogues included in urban plans. The local administration would be able to get more effective preservation than the regional one thanks to being closer to the classed buildings. However, in many cases would be necessary an update of these planning instruments to include emerging heritage such as contemporary architecture.

In any case, the advances in the recognition made by public administrations in recent years stand out. As Mosquera Adell (1996: 16-17) indicates – concerning the threats of the demolition of Sevillian building Cabo Persianas – the protection of this architecture has been a source of controversy even among the authorities responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage. This situation has been currently overcome, but a higher level of protection of contemporary architecture would be desirable.

Since the 20th century until nowadays, we have moved from emergency protection to programmed protection thanks to the increasing heritage recognition of modern architecture, where registers and catalogues have been essential tools.

But administration's recognition is not always effective and much less shared by entire society. On the international scene, the demolition of the Robin Hood Garden, a residential building designed by Alison and Peter Smithson in London (UK), highlights. In Spain, the disappearance years ago of the Jorba pharmaceutical laboratories building, designed by Miguel Fisac, and the recent demolition of Guzmán House of Alejandro de la Sota stand out.

In Andalusia, an interesting single-family house designed by Carlos Pfeifer de Formica-Corsi that is included in the Andalusian Register of Contemporary Architecture (Registro Andaluz de Arquitectura Contemporánea – RAAC) was demolished in Motril (Granada) last August. This fact demonstrates that the inclusion in these registers is not enough to avoid this disappearance.

In addition to these cases, there are also examples of modern buildings that have been hugely transformed, consequently losing their principal cultural values. Therefore, as one of the main challenges of the 21st century, it is necessary to make progress in preservation policies to get an adequate protection of contemporary architecture as well as its society's recognition.

3. Methodology

Firstly, the specialised bibliography on modern buildings has been analysed to select those buildings of most significant interest. Later, these architectural examples have been geolocalised. The literature has made up of publications from the end of the last century to the most current ones.

In the case of Seville, the primary reference is 50 years of Architecture in Andalusia (1936-1986) (50 años de Arquitectura en Andalucía) (Pérez Escolano, Pérez Cano, Mosquera Adell & Moreno Pérez, 1986). This publication is also essential for other subsequent works, which have also been revised in this research (Mosquera Adell & Pérez Cano, 1990; Mosquera Adell, Pérez

Cano, & Moreno Pérez, 1992; García Vázquez & Pico Valimaña, 1999; IAPH, 1999a y 1999b, Rodríguez Cortasa, et al., 2002, Ramos-Carranza et al., 2003; Fernández Baca-Casares & Pérez Escolano, 2012). Besides, buildings have also been taken from the updated registers at national levels – Iberian DOCOMOMO and Regional Andalusian Register of Contemporary Architecture (RAAC). The last one is available in the databases of the Cultural Heritage of Andalusia elaborated by the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico - IAPH).

Contemporary heritage has been studied hitherto as an individual object and since a historical perspective, through the registration only of the most relevant architecture. At present, it is necessary to develop instruments for the global heritage of this architecture: to know, value, protect, preserve and disseminate. Those processes should be done from ensemble readings and through urban relations between buildings, not as single objects.

For this purpose, the selected buildings have been geolocalised using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). This system makes it possible to locate the examples and add information and characteristics obtained from literature references and the other sources used. GIS allows us to visualise the whole city identifying the location of the studied buildings.

Concerning the degree of preservation, two possible levels, regional and local, has been analysed. So, the level of protection assigned by the Andalusian Regional Ministry of Culture through the General Catalogue of Andalusian Historical Heritage has been reviewed. In Seville, the catalogues of the Special Plans for Urban Heritage Protection (Planes Especiales de Protección) have been revised. The Historic Ensemble of Seville is really extensive, so it is divided into twenty-six sectors, and some of them are subdivided into several. In this sense, each of them has a Special Plan for Urban Heritage Protection. All of them have been reviewed to identify the level of protection given by the local government in each sector.

All this information has been added to GIS, generating maps of the city that represent the levels of protection reached in each urban sector. In these maps, the areas of the city that have undergone significant changes in the 20th century can also be identified. In

this sense, these maps serve as an analysis tool but also as a way to represent research findings.

After gathering all the information and synthesising it, fieldwork has been carried out. Selected buildings have been visited to check the current situation: conservation, use, modifications, etc. All this information allows proving how effective is being the protection that they have assigned.

4. The case of Historic Centre of Seville

As case study, the research has focused on the Historic Ensemble of Seville, in particular, on those buildings built in the last century that gave a new image to the consolidated city.

The period of study starts in 1925, just like in the DOCOMOMO register, and finishes in 1986, last year included in the reference publication 50 years of Architecture in Andalusia. Consequently, the study takes from the literature references sixty-two modern buildings that were built in city centre of Seville during those years.

Only eight of these sixty-two buildings are registered in the General Catalogue of the Andalusian administration, and two of them have been classed as Asset of Cultural Interest, the highest category according to Andalusian heritage law. However, these two buildings cannot be considered contemporary constructions, since they were 20th-century rehabilitation projects. In these cases, the most important reason for their protection was the historic buildings more than the twentieth-century interventions.

As stated above, the historic centre of Seville is divided into twenty-six sectors due to its size. This division facilitates the development of heritage studies and preservation instruments by drafting a Special Plan for Urban Heritage Protection. Only nineteen of these twenty-six sectors have modern buildings classed as heritage.

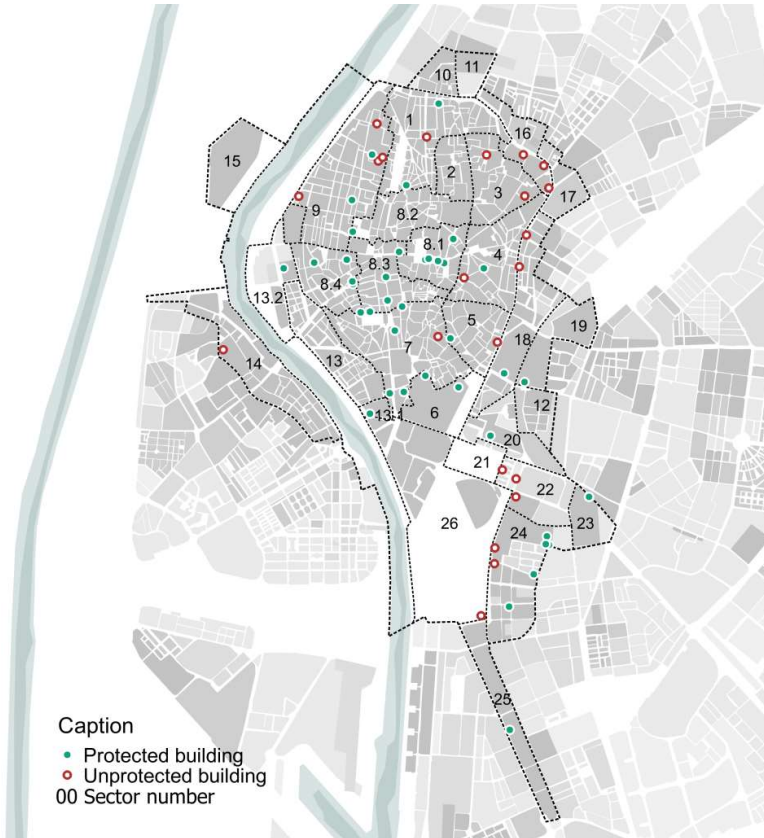


Fig. 2 Plan of Partition of Seville Historic Centre (own illustration)

As can be seen in Fig. 2, most contemporary heritage is located at the edge of the historic centre and in the principal axes that divide it, especially in the horizontal one.

According to the catalogue of these urban plans, only one building has protection level A (full protection), and four of them have level B. Most of them are classed with level C, a medium-low protection degree. Two crucial issues highlight in these data. On the one hand, the building with the highest level of protection “level A” is also classed as Asset of Cultural Interest. It is the Corral del Conde, a community housing complex whose current spatial

configuration dates back to the eightieth century, according to the information provided by the Andalusian Institute of Heritage. Therefore, their protection can be considered closer to historical reasons than to 20th-century intervention. On the other hand, the progress in recognising modern architecture as heritage is significant. Nevertheless, twenty-two of these buildings are unprotected. This fact means that 35.50% of examples selected are not protected [Table. 1].

The lack of protection in these twenty-two buildings and the low level in the rest of the cases verify our preliminary theses: the need to improve the level of recognition and the degree of protection of this emerging heritage.

However, the mere protection is not enough. It is also necessary that each of these building is being used appropriately, according to the original typology and, consequently, respecting the identified cultural values. In this sense, avoiding the abandonment of these buildings is key to their future conservation.

Table. 1 Protection Level (own production)

| Level | Buildings | Rate (%) |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A | 1 | 1.60 |
| B | 4 | 6.45 |
| C | 30 | 48.40 |
| D | 3 | 4.85 |
| E | 2 | 3.20 |
| Unprotected | 22 | 35.50 |
| Total | 62 | 100 |

On-site recognition of this architecture has allowed us to identify examples of high heritage value that however are in danger to be demolished. The old market 'Puerta de la Carne' [Fig. 3] is a remarkable case in this regard. It is one of the most notable examples of Sevillian Rationalism in times when Regionalism prevailed as the most common architecture. The building was closed in 1999 to be reformed. A rehabilitation project that 20 years later has not yet been carried out. Consequently, the building

presents a high level of deterioration due to the absence of maintenance actions during all these years.

This case serves as an example of the need for better tutelage and the previously noted importance of being used. Although it is included in the General Catalogue of Andalusian Heritage since 2008 and the special protection plan of its sector classify it as B level, is in danger due to its poor state of conservation.



*Fig. 3 Marketplace "Puerta de la Carne"
(Juan-Andrés Rodríguez-Lora)*

5. Conclusions

The research developed around the protection of Contemporary Heritage, which is still emerging, shows the need to approach the preservation of these buildings from updated heritage perspectives and considerations. The progress made in this area provides an essential basis on which to build future protection tools. However, it is necessary to create different criteria to those already used for consolidated heritage, since contemporary one has singular values related to modernity and differentiate them from buildings from other historical stages. The correct definition of these criteria could serve to increase the degree of protection and recognition that many 20th century buildings do not currently have.

In addition to the protection, it is vital to develop better dissemination to society for greater knowledge and defence of contemporary heritage. This measure would increase the effective protection of this heritage thanks to the social participation in the heritagization process.

The abandonment of buildings is one of the main threats for their preservation while keeping them operational would help to their maintenance, as has been shown in the cases analysed. It is also necessary to deepen in intervention criteria for this architecture to update it to the needs of today's society without losing any of its heritage values. This issue would be other of the main challenges of the tutelary action over 20th-century heritage.

Finally, this research has highlighted the importance of urban readings, analysing them not as a unitary element but a whole. Moreover, the aim has been creating a methodology that, in addition to their application to the case of Seville, can be used in other cities. In this sense, the use of GIS tools, which allows the registration and the continuous updating of a significant amount of data, presents as suitability technology to be used in this type of scientific research.

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CONTRIBUTORS

Alexandra de Carvalho Antunes
Aline Faiwichow Estefam
Ana Patrícia Alho
António Cota Fevereiro
Athanasios Vlitas
Byron Alvarado Vanegas
Carlos Garcia de las Bayonas
Daniel Navas-Carrillo
David Jiménez López
Denise Fernandes Geribello
Hümeyra Şentürk
Jana Tempelmeier
Juan-Andrés Rodríguez-Lora
María de la Paloma Chacón Domínguez
Marius Müller
Neus Crous-Costa
Nicole Gieser
Patrícia Ferrari
Rafael Lima
Şerife Özata
Teresa Pérez-Cano
Thomas Grosser

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