

HCNY 2018

The IAFOR Conference on Heritage & the City – New York (HCNY)

Wednesday, November 7 - Friday, November 9, 2018
Hofstra University & The Long Island Marriott, New York, United States

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm

Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct and notify us at hcnyc@iafor.org if there is any error.

Please notify us of any corrections by **Saturday, October 13** 17:00 (EST).

Final Schedule

After minor changes have been made to the schedule, we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on **Monday, October 29**.

Wednesday at a Glance

November 7, 2018

Hofstra University

- 12:45-13:30 Conference Registration
- 13:30-13:40 Opening Announcements**
Kiyoshi Mana, Director of Events, IAFOR
- 13:40-14:00 Welcome Address
- 14:00-15:00 Keynote Presentation**
To be announced
- 15:00-16:00 Featured Presentation**
To be announced
- 16:00-16:20 Coffee Break
- 16:20-16:45 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | 2018 Winners Screening**
- 16:45-17:30 Panel Presentation followed by Q & A**
To be announced
- 17:30-17:45 Conference Photograph

Thursday, November 8 at a Glance

Long Island Marriott

09:30-11:00 Parallel Session I

11:00-11:15 Coffee Break

11:15-12:45 Parallel Session II

12:45-13:45 Lunch Break

13:45-14:45 Parallel Session III

14:45-15:00 Coffee Break

15:00-16:00 Parallel Session IV

16:00-16:15 Coffee Break

16:15-17:15 Parallel Session V

18:00-21:00 Conference Dinner

Friday, November 9 at a Glance

Long Island Marriott

09:30-11:00 Parallel Session I

11:00-11:15 Parallel Session II

11:15-12:45 Closing Session

12:45-14:00 Lunch & Closing

Thursday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43304

Construct as the Intermediary Between Producing Activity and Environmental Taking Modern Chinese Silkworm Architecture Design as an Example

Yunjing Xue, Nanjing University, China

Today the world faces a common theme of sustainable development. From the dimension of the history of architectural technology, we have discovered the modern silkworm breeding house, a productive space for cultivating silkworm. It not only carries the ancient agricultural activity of rearing silkworm, but also is the most revolutionary "experimental machine". The vulnerability and need of the same organism in different geographical environments is a serious challenge to the construction and design. Driven by the social goal of "scientific sericulture in order to achieve mass production", silkworm breeding house, as a special case of the production building, was brewing up in the early twenty-first century with the ideological trend of Modernism and Pragmatism, and serving the industrialization process of society with extraordinary adaptability. In the dual context of environmental architectonics and regulation, the design of the silkworm breeding factory in China was studied. How the scientific construction method occurred and transmitted in the silkworm breeding buildings was put forward, and taking the "experimental" of the construction process as the starting point, and the significance of this kind of architecture to contemporary architecture was explained.

44502

Hospital as a City: Reorganization of Future Healthcare Environments in the Context of Twenty-First Century Civilization Challenges

Paulina Szuba, Poznan University of Technology, Poland

Ewa Pruszeicz-Sipińska, Poznan University of Technology, Poland

The twenty-first century is a time of tremendous technological breakthrough. Simultaneously with finding ourselves in the innovative world, we have to face the reality of major shifts and social problems on the global scale. Comparing to the last century, the most essential problems are demographic changes and the complexity of population. Staggering density increase in urban centers can be observed, due to a high migration rate. Furthermore, people in the world are rapidly becoming the ageing societies. According to the enormous innovations in medicine industry, which happened in terms of postwar development, humans were given additional thirty years of life. People are living longer and qualitatively better. Notwithstanding this fact, hospital units are overcrowded with people – similar to cities being overpopulated. The study explores an approach for improving future healthcare. With such strong structure resemblance between hospitals and cities, the main purpose was to identify and reveal the most critical aspects of hospital spatial organization. Research investigates both patients and medical staff. Medical personnel is particularly important, because of being literally a main employer and economic engine in societies, what was proven in the research result. Mixed methods research has been undertaken in order to compare both quantitative and qualitative data. The collected information through surveys was juxtaposed with peculiar design examples within healthcare facilities. Spatial organization and its efficiency plays a meaningful role in advancing care quality and overall hospital performance, what impacts significantly on public city infrastructure, sustainability and the local environment.

44567**Muted Heritage of a Chaotic Urban Environment: 100 Tombstone Designs from the Cemeteries of Istanbul**

Sevince Bayrak, MEF University, Turkey

A tombstone is a screen that connects a dead person to a living one. It is a frozen screen, yet it still can animate memories. Tombstones, the final objects we become, are subject to design just like shoes, or furniture are, but are not as visible. Hidden behind walls, they are far removed from our daily lives. Yet these millions of mute stones pile up by one another to create an artificial landscape on the urban environment, a final layer of heritage. Like every heritage, they provide clues not only about individuals but also about relationships and about society. This paper, which is enriched by the drawings and 3D printed models of tombstones from the various cemeteries of Istanbul, is based on a survey that was done by a team led by the author, for the 3rd Istanbul Design Biennial, curated by Colomina and Wigley. One hundred tombstones that belong to ordinary people as well as famous figures, have been surveyed for the Biennale. The paper argues that tombstones are parts of cultural heritage in the modern city and by examining their designs, it is possible to trace the cross-cultural interaction in the urban environment. Within the paper, a wide variety of the tombstones are subject to discussion: the tombstones of Muslims, Jewish, "Dönmes" – crypto-Jewish sects – and Christians form a compelling subject. The paper is concluded with a comparison of various designs and how these designs relate to the urban history of the Istanbul, in terms of communities and culture.

Thursday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Language, Literature and Linguistics

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43345

From Indraprastha to Delhi: The Cityscape as Sediment of Memories

Hina Nandrajog, University of Delhi, India

Urban centres evolve due to the convergence of large swathes of people in search of better opportunities; or cataclysmic events in the history of a nation may transform the demography of a place, leading to mutation in its culture. Cities become melting pots for diverse cultures and tend to be more cosmopolitan and eclectic in character. With an assortment of stimuli jostling for space, the processes of accommodation and assimilation that seethe under its vibrancy may be glimpsed through a study of cities. A "million mutinies" threaten the cohesive social fabric of a city and it negotiates these by accommodating, embracing, or overwhelming diversity. This may enable an understanding of ways to resolve larger conflicts. The paper attempts to trace the stamp of various influences on the city of Delhi that has survived successive onslaughts through the ages as depicted in literature, with a special focus on the most recent of tumultuous demographic change wrought upon the city at the time of independence and partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. Through a reading of English fiction about Delhi, the paper traces the changes in the fabric of the city with a massive exodus of Muslims from the city of Delhi and an equally colossal influx of Punjabi Hindu and Sikh refugees. With vignettes from short fiction as well, the paper explores the ways in which chaos is charted and may be negotiated by a city to sustain itself as a vital life force of a nation.

43390

Linguistic Landscapes and Superdiversity in Istanbul

John Wendel, Dokkyo University, Japan

This presentation reports on superdiversity in Istanbul from the perspective of a linguistic landscape analysis. Superdiversity is a term recently coined to indicate the qualitatively different demographic and social conditions of today's migrant communities in urban metropolises. Throughout its 2000 year history, Istanbul had played host to diverse ethnic communities, but the last decades of the Ottoman Empire and its collapse in 1923 coincided with massive demographic convulsions in both Istanbul and throughout the newly founded republic — a result of persistent Turkification campaigns. In the past 20 years, Istanbul has experienced exponential growth attracting refugees, asylum seekers, a considerable population of Anatolian ethnic Turks and Kurds, and job-seekers from Uzbekistan to Ethiopia. This linguistic landscape analysis will detail the sociolinguistic regimes and evidence of superdiversity in today's Istanbul. A linguistic landscape analysis evaluates visible language on a city's signage. For this study, over 2600 signs along major avenues in ten representative districts were documented. I show how the linguistic landscapes in these districts and their corresponding sociolinguistic regimes have been transformed and configured by historical, social, and political contingencies. Linguistic "deposits" from the Istanbul's past are continuous reminders of the city's long history. Although Turkish dominates the linguistic landscapes of greater Istanbul today (the endpoint of the Turkification), English is the majority language in the city's international tourist districts. English, however, plays but a limited role in Istanbul's superdiversity communities. The implications of these results are discussed in light of today's shifting social and political conditions.

41805

The Magic of Belgrade: A City Where Heritage Meets the Modern

Ljiljana Markovic, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Biljana Djoric Francuski, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Bosko Francuski, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The capital of Serbia, Belgrade, is a city with a lengthy history dating back to the seventh millennium BC. In the third century AD the Kelts named it Singidunum, whereas since the ninth century it has been known as Beligrad, meaning The White City. Strategically located on the crossroad between the Occident and the Orient, between the Pannonian Valley and the Balkans, at the confluence of the Danube and the Sava River, this city, in which heritage meets the modern, is also the meeting point of influences from West and East. The city has been depicted by many authors, both Serbian and foreign, but among these literary works stands out the oeuvre of Momo Kapor, who devoted his whole life to writing about and painting the scenes from life in Belgrade. Kapor was well known and successful both as a painter, having exhibited his work in renowned galleries in Serbia and abroad, and as a writer, since his forty-odd novels and short story collections are bestsellers in Serbia and have been translated into dozens of foreign languages. In *The Magic of Belgrade*, Momo Kapor does not only describe the monuments and people of this beautiful city, he even searches for what he calls "the spirit of Belgrade". The purpose of this paper is to pinpoint such elements of Kapor's work that capture the spirit of the place by reflecting, on the one hand, its heritage and, on the other, its urban growth which has resulted in its modernity.

Thursday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Heritage Tourism

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

44554

The Issue of Authenticity and Entertainingness in Experience Tourism of Hanbok in Korea

Nayeon Lee, Korea National University of Cultural Heritage, South Korea

Hanbok is a Korean traditional clothing, and as the process of modernization in Korea, western clothes have become more common and hanbok is rarely worn. However, with “Han Brand Strategy”, as a globalization policy for spreading the Korean traditional culture, this traditional clothing has recently elevated its status. Especially in tourism, Hanbok has become a tempting theme for the tourists who are willing to experience Korean traditional culture. Such a theme tour was triggered by the fact that the numerous rental stores provide with Hanbok to the tourists around the historic sites. Tourists wearing Hanbok try to experience Korean tradition by visiting palace cultural heritages or Hanok villages in big cities such as Seoul and Jeonju. Even though on the road next to their passage, modernized transportations pass by and they use GPS on their mobile phone to get to the sites, they believe they experience Korean tradition. In this paper, how tourists experience traditional culture in a city filled with modern culture will be discussed. Furthermore, how traditional culture keeps its authenticity in the city tour will also discuss.

44546

Family Dwellings as Public Spaces: The Ancestral Mansions of Iloilo City, Philippines

Alfredo Diaz, University of the Philippines Visayas, The Philippines

Iloilo City, Philippines has been hailed as the Queen City of the South because of its very rich cultural history and architectural heritage. But the city is not just famous for its cultural traditions; it is also famous for its prominence in the contemporary times. For the past years, it has occupied the top spot as the Most Livable City in the Philippines, and this year, it was hailed as the most improved city in the whole country. Iloilo City prides itself of its past and its present. It has preserved its past in the present; it has made the past relevant in the present. One of the significant cultural heritage of Iloilo city is its mansions. These are big ancestral homes occupied by prominent families during the Spanish, Japanese, and American periods in the Philippines. These structures are located in central parts of Iloilo City’s cultural map, often visited by local and foreign tourists. The homes have now become business establishments. But they have retained their historical structures and occupy a significant part in the cultural and economic topography of the city. This paper looks into the narratives of the famous mansions of Iloilo City. It probes into the personal family stories of their original residents and how these stories have become local literature disseminated in the communities. Furthermore, this paper studies the transformation of these private dwellings into public spaces, these private stories into public stories.

43361**Reinventing Panthalayani Kollam**

Linus Fathima A Arakkal, University of Calicut, India

Panthalayani Kollam is a forgotten medieval port town situated at present day Koyilandi of Kozhikode in Kerala. The place was found to be a trade center of Moorish people, Chinese people, and others with influence of the port. It is mentioned as Pandarani by Portuguese writers, the Flandarina by Friar Odoric, and Fandreeah by Rowlandson's Tahafat-ul-Mujahidin, the Fandaraina by Ibn Batuta says Logan in his Malabar Manual this port city was destructed in fire in 1800s. The study is to map and reinvent cultural and heritage wise potential of this coastal area. The study is done through historic and heritage mapping of the place. By exploring heritage potential of the area, tourism possibilities of area can be worked out. The intangible and tangible heritage of the area is mapped and guidelines for conserving each is proposed

Thursday Session II: 11:15-12:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Heritage and Film in Popular Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

44058

Religion and the City: A Study of Benaras Through Film Narratives

Ankita Sharma, Jaipur National University, India

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions practiced in the world today. Dating back almost five thousand years, it boasts of a rich cultural heritage and mythology. Hindu mythology maps almost the entire Indian subcontinent. From Ayodhya in the north, to Lanka in the south, From Dwaraka in the west to Puri in the east, the whole India is littered with cities speaking of stories which have had a huge impact on the practice of religion in the country. Amongst all these cities, Banares has been given a special status by the Hindus. It is called as the religion capital of the country. Along with all the spiritual and religious practices, the city is also the centre for practicing ancient customs and deep seated fanaticism. All the pure and sanctifying customs have had an impact on the generations which have been left bereft of modernity and change. Inhumane laws for widows, superstitious beliefs regarding death, caste and religious divide have grown like parasitic weeds in the annals of the city. Directors, through movies like *Masaan*, *Raanjhana*, *Water*, and *Mukti Bhavan* have tried to bring in focus these issues which are creating a huge impact on the generation today. The paper explores the dark underbelly of the beautiful Banares through these film narratives. It engages in a discussion about how the heritage and culture of the city affects common lives.

44559

Whatever Happened to the New York Film? Urban Regeneration as Aesthetic Cleansing

Elan Gamaker, University of Roehampton, United Kingdom

The election of Rudy Giuliani to the mayoralty of New York City in 1994 brought about a profound shift in citizenry, with dramatic drops in anti-social behaviour and crime. Giuliani's policy was based on "Broken Windows" theory proposed by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in 1982, whose central idea was that permissiveness related to petty offences led to wider and greater criminality. Giuliani's tenure brought about a dramatic reshaping of the city culturally, socially and - crucially - visually. Gone were the edgy, graffiti-festooned subway trains, the gloomy paths of Central Park and the wastelands and crack houses in former "projects". But as the overzealous policing and disproportionate sentencing turned the city into a microcosmic police state and were tantamount to social cleansing, their effect wasn't merely socio-political, as this paper argues. They also had the effect of "cleansing" the cultural aesthetic, so much so that it led to a similar decline in films one might describe as "New York Films", films made primarily in the 1970s and 1980s, for whom urban decay was an inescapable and indeed crucial part of their aesthetic - along with their wider statements about social inequality. By discussing urban (re)generation through the prism of film, and how film and urban culture are deeply intertwined, the paper attempts to show the potentially deleterious effects of gentrification and social cleansing on the collective visual expression of the urban experience and, concomitantly, a city's cultural heritage.

Thursday Session III: 13:45-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: History, Anthropology and Archaeology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43386

The River People: The Development of Zagreb's Southern Suburb 1918-1941

Hrvoje Capo, Croatian Institute of History, Croatia

A mutual correlation of migrants and cities is a historical perpetuum, therefore the development of both is interchained. Their coherence seems to lead through a number of phases where politics, psychology, people relations and the environment are all interconnected. The story of the urban development of Croatia's capital Zagreb includes all of the above mentioned. Between two world wars, Zagreb witnessed a massive population growth (from cca. 100,000 to cca. 200,000 inhabitants) due to progressive industrialization. Being mostly socially challenged, these new inhabitants populated what were then unattractive southern parts of the city, those between the main railway station in the north (which marked the city's phantom border) and the unregulated river Sava in the south. Although often flooded, and being traffic isolated, the neighborhood of Trnje emerged and became the suburban part of the city labelled as a slum. The houses were built illegally almost by default, the construction was non-standardized, and infrastructure was poor or none. Although being considered as the foreign body in the city's tissue, the City government in the 1930s approached to the traffic and infrastructure development of the area as well to the more intensive hydro regulation of the river Sava. The goal of the paper is to offer a community study of Zagreb's neighborhood Trnje during its vibrant era of emerging between two world wars. The accent will be put on analyzing then correlations between new inhabitants (economical migrants) – environment – policymakers.

43378

How the Politics Influenced the Urban Development of Communist Yugoslavia: A Case Study of the City of Zagreb

Lidija Bencetić, Croatian Institute of History, Croatia

The modernization and urban development of every city are the key elements of its survival and prosperity, or its stagnation and extinction, but also a place for different positions to fight over the direction of development and urbanization of the city. Political and social organization of a particular country determines the way in which a particular city is managed and decisions about its development are made. Communist societies formed after the World War II based their urban development primarily on Marxist ideology, while Yugoslavia added self-management to the Marxist ideology after the break up with the countries of the Eastern Bloc in 1948. The extra complexity of the Yugoslav society is its multinational structure and traumas resulting from World War II, part of which relates to national disputes. All of this makes Yugoslavia a very complex system in which every decision, urban planning included, was treated through Marxist ideology, self-management and interethnic relations. The city of Zagreb, which was the capital of the former Yugoslav republic Croatia, was taken as a case study of the development of one communist city. Zagreb experienced a major demographic jump with the arrival of a large number of rural population after the World War II. Due to the rapid industrial development Zagreb needed a new workforce, but lacked housing space, the city infrastructure was not sufficiently developed to meet the needs of all residents, and cultural and social life of the city had yet to be developed in accordance with Marxist ideology.

Thursday Session III: 13:45-14:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Political Science: Administration, Governance and Finance

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

44547

Heritage City Governance Assessing the Influence of Governance Structures on the Protection of UNESCO World Heritage Cities

Eike Schmedt, University of Massachusetts Boston, United States

The proposed presentation focuses on almost 200 historic cities on the UNESCO World Heritage List and how different governance structures influence their protection. As these cities represent some of the most valued cultural spaces in the world, their protection is of utmost importance and adequate governance, as well as management structures, are critical for their preservation. Furthermore, heritage cities face unique challenges as they need to work with a multitude of stakeholders ranging from businesses to conservation organizations and the cities inhabitants. As such, governance and management entities play a vital role in addressing these different perspectives, problems, and ideas existing within the city. Unfortunately, while there has been extensive research on heritage cities, the aspect of governance has received very little attention at this point. To assess the vast differences between the cities, the author created a statistical analysis based on each site's individual reports that have been submitted to UNESCO. This creates the most comprehensive overview that is currently available and allows for the comparison of cities to one another. It also allows for the inclusion of additional information such as tourism impacts and community involvement. Following this overview, some of the most positive and negative examples are highlighted to show what exact structures and measures lead to a well-protected city and which ones have a negative impact. The results of this study create a valuable new resource for researchers and practitioners in UNESCO World Heritage Cities to assess structures and implement measures that have proven successful.

42670

***The Green Amendment*, Securing Our Rights to a Healthy Environment**

Maya van Rossum, Delaware Riverkeeper Network, United States

As the impacts of climate change manifest worldwide, and environmental degradation continues to rise and devastate the health and safety of communities, communities must acquire new tools for environmental protection – it is increasingly clear that we can no longer rely on federal and state legislation to fight for a cleaner environment. The sad truth is that our laws are designed to accommodate pollution rather than prevent it. As a result people feel powerless as they continue to suffer the harmful effects of pollution and environmental degradation with communities of color and low income communities continuing to be disproportionately targeted for placement and expansion of polluting operations. But there is a solution: bypass the laws and turn to the ultimate authority — our state and federal constitutions. The author of *The Green Amendment*, a 2017 Foreword INDIES Book of The Year Finalist, will seek to engage and inspire pursuit and use of a new tool for environmental protection – constitutional recognition of environmental rights as inalienable rights given the highest level of recognition and protection in our state and federal constitutions. With this highest level of constitutional protection only given in two states (Pennsylvania and Montana), we will empower people with new advocacy and legal tools, level the playing field, and provide real hope for communities everywhere fighting for clean and healthy environments, including providing powerful new arguments for environmental justice communities and protection of future generations.

Thursday Session IV: 15:00-16:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Media, Film, & Communication

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43965

Computer-Mediated Advertising as Correlate of Buying Behaviour Among Youths from South-East Nigeria

Chika Euphemia Asogwa, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria

This study examined the correlation between exposure to computer-mediated adverts and the buying behaviour of youth from Enugu State. The correlational survey was used for the study while a sample of 385 was selected through a multi-stage sampling technique. In the analysis of the result, simple percentages were used to achieve the research objectives while Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) was used to test the hypotheses raised. The result showed a strong positive correlation between the engagement in computer-mediated communication and exposure to computer-mediated adverts ($r = .815, n=362, p<005$). The findings also showed a strong negative correlation between the format of CMA (computer-mediated adverts) and duration of viewing.

43276

Pop Culture in Arabian Peninsula Cinema

Maya Said, Higher Colleges of Technology, United Arab Emirates

Culture is characterized as cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, traditions, and lifestyle shared by a group of people in the same society, which are transmitted from generation to generation. There is no doubt that the tribal societies formed over the centuries in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula have succeeded in creating their own culture that is distinctive from others, and today it has begun to reap the fruits of that unique personality in all its cultural and artistic products. The aim of this research is to focus on the Bedouin culture, through analyzing four of the most amazing gulf films in the past few years. these films are: "*Theep*" (2014), which shaved away its successes until it reached the representation of the entire Arab region in the Oscars for the year 2016, "*Shadow of the Sea*" - UAE - Nawaf Al – Janahi, "*New Day in Old Sanaa*" - Yemen - Badr Ben Hirsi – 2005 and finally "*Oujda*" - Saudi Arabia - Haifa Al Mansour – 2012. The research will concentrate on how these films as a product reflect on the role of the local popular culture and its impact on their values, and whether these films succeeded in monitoring the cultural changes of these communities.

Thursday Session IV: 15:00-16:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Health & Wellbeing

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42213

Public Health Crisis in Mumbai: A Historical Comparative Analysis

Mrunmayee Satam, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Mumbai is the financial capital of the country. Despite the robust financial position of the city, the public health system is under tremendous pressure. On the other hand, the private health system is thriving in the city. The failure of the government agencies in dealing with the crisis has created a massive gap in affordable healthcare services. In addition, the top-down approach of the Municipality has not proved to be beneficial as health issues vary in the different pockets of the city. This paper adopts a historical perspective and argues that in Mumbai's current public health crisis, there is an element of the "presence of the past". In many ways the situation resembles the health scenarios that characterized the city at the turn of the twentieth century. The paper covers a long period of time. However, the time depth is used to illustrate how policies of public health evolved in through a combination of local historical forces and political expediencies. By offering a comparative analysis, the paper seeks to highlight two important conclusions. First, that Mumbai's health infrastructure lays bare the class and caste inequalities that exist in the society. Secondly, the city's health needs a more balanced understanding of the problems and a public-private partnership in the right direction to address the crisis.

44699

A Review on the Psychological Effects of Immigration and Cultural Transformation

Yavuz Selvi, Selcuk University, Turkey

Each mass immigration case brings together cultural transformation. Approximately four million Syrians immigrated to Turkey after the civil war in Syria. Immigrants, who are endeavouring to establish a permanent settlement, created an unconventional coexistence in the metropolitan cities of the country in particular. This migration wave was felt more dramatically in Istanbul, which is one of the important metropolis cities of the world. Both socio-economic distribution difference among immigrants and differences in lifestyle designed a new coexistence understanding for the permanent residents of the region. The rules of this new lifestyle are shaped by economic order primarily. Immigrants, who stand for potential economic consumers from the perspective of capital owners, determined new consumer goods and points of sale in consideration of socio-economic classes. Immigration and city life that commenced with economic design reveal cultural shifts under the leadership of the same. Permanent residents and immigrants, who began to live together, are establishing a new city culture heritage together. Immigration, which means a coping struggle for both permanent residents and immigrants, brings together several individuals and social psychological problems. In this study, we aimed to define potential psychiatric disorders that may occur in immigrants and those, who are subjected to immigration, and to bring forward strategies necessary for coping with the same. In this study, we shall assess, by review of the body of literature, an expansive summary of the studies and researches made on cases of immigration to Turkey.

Thursday Session V: 15:00-16:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Descriptive/Documentary Approaches to Intellectual Heritage

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

44565

The Establishment of an Enduring City: From the Perspective of "Sakuteiki"

Naokata Okajima, Minamikyushu University, Japan

From the Asuka to Heian Period, the location of the city changed several times in Japan. The planning of cities was made with reference to old Chinese cities and their concepts. In this study, we look at these transitions as an overview. Heian-Kyo, meaning "tranquility and peace capital," was a city that was built on these concepts. This study considers the establishment of this city using the Earthly branches and "Sakuteiki," which is the oldest Japanese theory on the creation of a garden. It proposes a rough framework or hypothesis of the Heian-Kyo construction. The location was carefully selected and several legends were introduced.

44483

Jostling on the Platform: A Linguistic Landscape Study in the Tokyo Train System

Ted O'Neill, Gakushuin University, Japan

Studies of the linguistic landscape have been defined as investigations of the "visibility and salience of languages on public and commercial signs in a given territory or region" (Landry and Bourhis 1997). In this presentation the researcher will guide the audience through preliminary analysis of six months of continuous data collection in Tokyo during 2018, establishing a baseline for evaluation of developing internationalization. Most immediately, the 2020 Olympics is approaching, but the city and its institutions must adapt beyond such short-term milestones. All East Japan Railway Company (JR-East, a segment of the former Japan National Railways) advertising in a single station on the Yamanote Line was photographed monthly and organized by position, language, images, and contents. In this study of the top-down aspects of one narrowly drawn area of one linguistic landscape, the presenter is interested in perceived or intended audiences, the privileging of contents and languages, and how these are changing in the texts created and presented by a large, institutional agent. Data was collected in a conservative, primarily residential neighborhood adjacent to historic landmarks of the Japanese Imperial household and the Tokugawa Shogunate, but also sandwiched between two centers of Asian immigration into this notably monolingual society. How is JR responding to – and creating – a more plurilingual environment as the old city rubs up against the new?

Friday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43308

Marmaray Project Sirkeci Rescue Excavations in the Case of Stratification as an Urban Archeology and Its Effects on City Planning

H. Kübra Gür Düzgün, Mimar Sinan Fine Art University, Turkey

Bedel Emre, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

The Marmaray Project was prepared to connect the Asian and European parts of the Bosphorus as the biggest transportation project in Istanbul whereby it emerged a great opportunity to connect the archeological dots of the city's history and even surprised with a lot of new discoveries. In Marmaray, rescue excavations of the three major sites held under the authority of Istanbul Archaeological Museums between 2004 and 2012 became the most important example of the urban archaeology in the history of Turkey. This paper is focused on Sirkeci Station of Marmaray within the Historic Peninsula. Its archaeological stratification has demonstrated the architectural inventory from Early Turkish Republican, Ottoman, Byzantine to Roman Period (also some published archaeological pieces dated to Hellenistic Period). The rescue excavation implements with some problem not only about time but also documentation process. For instance, classical documentation process could hold all information about archaeological inventory with report and CAD folder and consequently, this crucial inventory cannot be a part of not only the scientific investigation but also modern planning process. This thesis offers a solution with a GIS project as a contemporary digitalization and documentation method. With the contribution of the GIS, archaeological potential can present its periodical changes by examining the ancient topography, architectural remnants, their building techniques, materials, and urban relationships. That's why this project helps to re-read all the architectural materials to emphasize their potential by creating the ancient topography to understand the stratification of the whole area to open a new way for urban planning.

44542

Temporal and Regular Placemaking: A Stimulating Tool for Reinforcing Local Identity and Pride

Poeti Nazura Gulfira Akbar, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Placemaking has been one of the attempts by grassroots communities to improve the aesthetic appeal of kampung urban informal settlement in Indonesia, in hopes of creating new opportunities for the residents to develop creative output relevant to their historical value of the place and cultural speciality. Hence, they will be able to strengthen and use their local identity as a form of resistance against the government's demolition plan of their kampung. However, it is still unclear whether these initiatives have contributed to the kampung and its inhabitants. Therefore, the main purpose of this concurrent mixed-method study was to examine the effects of organic-led placemaking in Indonesia's kampung. Two main research questions are addressed: How is the relationship between types of placemaking and perceived social outcome measures, which in this case is specifically focus on the local identity and pride? What distinguishes each of these relationships? A survey of 227 was conducted to gain the general perception of local residents in two kampungs in Indonesia. The survey was followed by 33 in-depth interviews with purposefully selected individuals from residents to elaborate upon those survey results. The quantitative analysis comprised two steps: Principal Component Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression. The results suggested: 1. Two main factors, which were apparently shown as two distinctive types of placemaking, Regular Placemaking and Temporal Placemaking, 2. Differences on each factor's significance to the local identity. To understand how

and why certain they contributed differently, those statistical results will be integrated with themes from qualitative analysis.

44371

The New York of Africa? Urban Fortification, Gated Communities and the Return of Renaissance Europe in Johannesburg's Suburbs

Matthias Fritz José Schulze, University of Tübingen, Germany

Strewn with skyscrapers, some call it the "New York of Africa". Others call it fondly "Jozy" or "Joburg" while Zulu speakers named it "eGoli": place of gold. It was the precious raw material that created Johannesburg in 1886 and intensified South Africa's mining revolution. Within a few decades Johannesburg grew from a sparsely populated landscape of scattered settlements into a buzzing African metropolis. After more than a century of racial segregation and systematic oppression under Apartheid, South Africa transitioned to a free multi-racial democracy in 1994. The new Johannesburg is cosmopolitan, loud, fast, creative, hip and still the heartbeat of South Africa's economy. But fear still flourishes in one of the most dangerous cities of the world and transformed Johannesburg into a hub of urban fortification: electronic fences, barbwire, CCTV cameras, high walls, armed response and gated communities. The latter became synonymous with a safe home in a world of ubiquitous crime and danger. Conceptually spoken, gated communities like Steyn City return to a model of community that is rooted in the small-scale enclosure of European cities during the Middle Ages and follow design patterns of the Italian Renaissance. Drawing from 7 months of fieldwork in Johannesburg, I argue that the provincial capital of Gauteng turned into an assemblage of gentrified mini cities, where private safety management promotes a vision of panoptical control and European heritage becomes inspirational in the idyllic design and construction of autonomous city communities. Subsequently, I seek to explore Johannesburg's gated communities as "heritage-ized" utopias.

Friday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Heritage Perception and Management

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43531

Preservation and Conservation of Grooves and Sacred Trees: A Form of Cultural Heritage in Selected Towns in Lagos State, Nigeria

Oluwakemi Taiwo Olabode, Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Nigeria

Traditionally, the south Western (Yoruba) people appreciate and hold their traditional heritage in high esteem. In an attempt to keep it, efforts are made to protect it through taboos, signs and symbols to scare people either from entering it incessantly to break the rules that guides it or destroy some of the artefacts or materials sacred to their use. However the development to upgrade villages to town and towns to cities threatened their existence especially the grooves, sacred trees and place of meeting or worship. In this regard I intend to evaluate how these cultural heritage are being preserved or retain in the selected towns, how does modernization or social development affect their preservation?, Is there any benefit or disadvantage to their preservation or total eradication?. It's social implications in day to day activities will also be examined. In order to achieve this, I will interview those who are benefiting from its preservation i.e. the worshipers, custodians and the members of the community where this can be found. The latter will be divided into two groups; adults and the youths. I also intend to visit some of the existing ones to access their sustenance in the nearest future.

43374

BSC and Quality Management of the Heritage Sites

Violeta Sugar, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

The paper explores the quality management systems (QMS) of the heritage sites in Croatia, EU and worldwide. This work is the result of a theoretical investigation carried out as a follow up of previous research on integrated quality management of tourist destinations, quality standards and quality measurement. There is a lack of sources on this subject, as well as on implementation of a culture of quality, which is generally attributed to the scarcity of economic resources. There is no unanimity in the perception of the need of quality management of the cultural heritage, which is even sometimes perceived as excessive additional burden. But since the cultural heritage sites are undoubtedly a tourist attraction and a valuable income source there should be awareness of the need for quality management and quality measurement. The research started with the following hypothesis: by implementing the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) the heritage sites could improve their QMS and empower the systematic monitoring of realization of their strategic and operational goals. The practical implications could help preventing the situation of endangering, altering, even destroying some valuable sites, such as Pula, Dubrovnik or Plitvice in Croatia or Murujuga in Western Australia, and others.

44503**The Politics of Heritage: Whose Culture is It?**

Boutheina Khaldi, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Tunisia has one of the richest cultural heritages in the world. As the crossroads between Africa and Europe, the East and West, it has been a high place of the greatest civilizations (Berber, Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic). It has been perceived as “plural,” la patrie of Berbers and Arabs, Muslims, Christians, and Jews, and Africans and Europeans. In the 1980s, when the UNESCO raised the alarm about the necessity to safeguard the cultural and natural heritage threatened with destruction with the changing social and economic conditions as world heritage, the Italian government spared no effort to push the Tunisian government to nominate the island of Tabarka in Tunisia as a cultural heritage site. Attracted by the coral and tuna fishing in 1540, a Genoese family called Lomellini colonized the island and then abandoned it in 1742 due to the exhaustion of corals and tensions with the neighboring Arab population. The question that should be raised: what is special about the heritage of the Lomellini family to be inscribed as part of the Tunisian cultural heritage? By drawing on critical discourse analysis theory, the paper argues that Italy deploys a “master narrative,” to borrow Jean-François Lyotard’s phrase, that goes back to the Roman Empire, to revive its foothold in Tunisia.

Friday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

43399

Does the New "Fix" Fit?

Ioannis Vardopoulos, Harokopio University, Greece

Eleni Theodoropoulou, Harokopio University, Greece

Adaptive building reuse constitutes a major factor for the city resource exploitation, to wit the local sustainable urban development. Economic potential and sustainability in the wake of an adaptive reuse project, given the several variables involved, is an important subject of study. In particular, the adaptive reuse of industrial buildings of cultural heritage is considered to be of intangible value, impossible to monetize. However, it is a given for the wider scientific community that such projects add value to a city. This study attempts to explore all the value-adding parameters of such projects, focusing on the transformation of the old FIX factory into the National Museum of Contemporary Art – EMST in Athens, Greece, namely, the resulting city development, the social and economic effects, as well as the environmental footprint. The objective, based upon a qualitative analysis, is to develop an assessment model, which will eventually serve as a tool for future decision-making in sustainable city development.

43404

Heritage's Meaning in New Towns of Modern Era

Emanuela Margione, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

With the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes - known all over the world as the main unresolved Italian heritage - and the construction of the New Towns during the 1930's, the Fascist Party achieves its most significant territorial project. This project becomes the first Regime's propagandistic instrument concluding, in less than ten years, the reclamation and the construction of New Agro Pontino cities. As a Fascist's propagandistic tool, the New Towns change drastically their meaning – and consequently their form – through time. Starting from this consideration three main questions arise: How the changing of culture can modify the urban space; how, this specific urban space, becomes Urban Heritage; what is the role of memory in defining the Urban Heritage in Modernist New Towns? Starting from the case study of Italian's New Towns I try to highlight the meaning of Urban Heritage understood as a set of architectural artefacts, which constitute the city, and which over time reinvent themselves and adapt themselves to the society's new behaviours and models of life. This paper intend also to define the term "Urban Heritage" starting from the concept of resilience of modern buildings which, despite their symbolic meaning, are able even today to build – or to destroy – human relationship inside the city. Finally, the Urban Heritage will be used as a tool to read again these cities with a new perspective able to give a new meaning to the "historical memory" of the buildings and the cities of modern era.

44307

Exploring the Bearing of Urban Geography on Physical Well-Being of Communities in Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria

Mokolade Johnson, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Shittu Adewale, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Due to increasing human activities in cities, occurrences widely known as pollution, residential inadequacy, congestion and related challenges like slums, deplorable neighborhoods impinges directly or indirectly on people's quality of life and well-being. Nonetheless, the range of the influences of urban geography on citizen's health and well-being remains largely unexplored. This paper is aimed at reconnoitering the bearings of urban geography on city dweller's health and well-being. With the backdrop of UN forecast that 75% of the world's population will reside in cities by year 2050. Ibadan, a provincial capital and commercial hub was selected as a culturally rich conurbation in Southwest Nigeria with historical antecedents in its evolution as a metropolis with over three million aggregate inhabitants. The highlights of a qualitative and exploratory technique of evaluation on the old city centers of Bere, Oje and Mapo are elucidated. This morphological investigation showed that except for demographic and territorial expansion in the last sixty years, Ibadan remains a predominantly "rural city" characterized by the kaleidoscopic rusty-brown tin roof unique to this urban landscape affected by British colonial heritage. Contrary to predictions, the historical-cultural inclination and antecedents of this municipal seem not give credence to the UN conception of cities as the major or viable settlements for urbanite's well-being in future. The study advocates that planning professionals and stakeholders should pay attention to people-oriented urban geographical concerns supported by architectural planning inventiveness with cultural inclinations in promoting the health and well-being of urban communities.

Friday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Heritage and the Digital World

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42009

Glocal Fabric Grafting: Synchronizing Digital Modernity into Traditional Space

Oluyemi Akindeju, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Sesan Adeyemi, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Africa, the most urbanizing part of the globe contends with the complex dynamics of urbanization and digital revolution. African cities, in their traditional elements function efficiently and harmoniously. However, the replacement of linkages with the automobile have caused dysfunctional and inefficient cities. The morphogenesis of these cities, with the struggle to partake in globalization, reveals distortion in city form. These cities are at a risk of oblivion by losing at both ends. Their urban fabrics lie in synchronization of their cosmology, physiognomy of place and the environment. Today morphology is influenced by digital revolution, therefore for the city to be relevant within a global context while reflecting the local realities there is need for transformative adaptations to seamlessly connect these two regimes. While the traditional city form is determined by the distribution of building footprints, linkages and sense of place, the digital city is measured by the interaction and integration of information and internet of things (IoT) for people at public places. This study therefore attempts a juxtaposition of the early century pedestrian city (local) with the modern-day digital space (global) to establish a definite "Glocal" signature, retaining its local fabrics and simultaneously operating within the global network. The "Glocal Fabric Grafting design methodology" to be adopted entails the creative adaptation of the tenets of digital city to the extracted traditional city outline of the selected cities. This all-inclusive approach will engender diverse opportunities towards attaining economic prosperity, cultural preservation, ecological stability and more importantly visibility in the global space.

44382

Digital World Heritage of Popular Television Serials

Duygu Aydın, University of Selcuk, Turkey

Burçe Akcan, University of Selcuk, Turkey

Every technological or content innovation taking place in the digital platforms brings along its own culture. Digital users gathering around new formations and contents contribute these with their own experiences, transform altogether, and cause transformation of the same. Online groups gathering around a particular content, idea, network, leave a new world heritage where the distinction between the real and virtual disappears to the digital platforms. The digital heritage created with the social tv is one of the best examples of this. The social tv based on watching a program broadcasted on tv using social media through another means during broadcast both creates a new culture and leaves virtual/real heritages to the world with the new generation tv watching habit. This study examines the virtual reality created by the popular tv serials as a digital culture heritage with special regard to lifestyle practices and brand communication. All the audiences who generate content concerning any television program on social media, thus, who become part of a community, become a digital storyteller. Users who do are not familiar with each other at individual level but whose only common ground is the posts about a serial create sub-communities in some instances. In this study, digital culture profile is identified with special regard to the social tv by examining the popular contents generated by these communities on twitter through netnographic method.

44556**Bucharest: Towards a Rethinking of the Urban Heritage**

Ioana Elena Zacharias Vultur, "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania

Bucharest is an "exotic" city at the juxtaposition of the Oriental world and the Central-Eastern influences. Its fascinating urban tissue is composed out of palimpsest-like layers that reveal an almost organic evolution of the city. From Byzantine sediments to Modernist compositions, from Postmodern interventions to contemporary "small gestures" on urban heritage, Bucharest can be read in many keys. Its views continuously reveal hidden "heritage treasures" and mysterious points of view in the urban composition. This five-senses journey has been described in the writings of many foreign visitors of the city along its history. One of the most fascinating though, is through the words and croquis of Le Corbusier (then Charles Jeanneret) in his "*Voyage vers l'Orient*" of 1911. Bucharest's diversity inspired him in his future Modernist compositions. The urban heritage of Bucharest has always been challenged by politics. It has been the bourgeois identity that needed to be hidden by the Communist ideology through urban operations. It is at the same time the case of the forgotten historic monument, caught in a "collection of litigious situations". It is the value exposed to debates between those who try to save and reactivate it and those who see it as an obstacle for the Modern City development. Therefore, Bucharest has a vital need to envision a long-term scenario to harmonise the Urban Heritage and the Modern City. This article's hypothesis proposes the integration of Bucharest heritage as an asset in a dynamic future network by rethinking Urban Policies.

Virtual Presentations

43318

The Value of Yunnan-Vietnam Railway As an Urban Industrial Heritage: Historical Analysis of Its Landscape Changes

Kun Sang, University of Padua, Italy

Yunnan-Vietnam Railway, also named Indochina-Yunnan railway, as a historical corridor between China and Southeast Asia, constructed in 1900s according to the development plan of French Indochina, is one of the earliest built railways, the first international railway, as well as the longest narrow gauge and single-track railway in China. This study focuses on the area along this railway in the Chinese section, which links a series of industrial heritages and landscape resources in Yunnan, witnessed many important historical events such as the Sino-Japanese War, telling a history of collaboration and friendship, tumult and hostility.

This article, based on the historical records and maps, will figure out the value of this railway as an urban industrial heritage, from the aspect of the relationship between dynamic changing of the main urban areas in Yunnan and this railway in the history. The methodology of historical cartography analysis with the support of a Geographic Information System (GIS) will be employed, to evaluate the consequences of the transformations of environment and landscape along the railroad, to analyze its changing pattern in three periods: under the influence of French Indochina, the WWII and the Chinese modernization, the factors of population, labors, investment and urbanization will be taken into consideration. Through the three-dimensional tool and visual analysis, it will discuss the role of Yunnan-Vietnam railway in the modern history of Yunnan, for a better understanding and protection of this heritage in the future.

44574

Sacred Springs and Military Bases: Tangible Cultural Asset Protection in an Okinawan Context

Samantha May, Alexander College, Canada

Surrounded by sparkling coral seas with a distinctive local culture and history, Okinawa prefecture is a popular tourist destination for mainland Japanese and foreigners alike; however, Okinawa is also a colonial possession and the location of 70% of the American military bases in Japan. Unlike cultural heritage protection emergencies in times of war or natural disaster, the conflicts in contemporary Okinawan cities are part of the everyday sociocultural subtext and span centuries of urban development. Against a Ryukyuan historical backdrop that includes both devastating armed conflict and political cooperation between Okinawans, Japanese and Americans, how does the indigenous population of this small island prefecture preserve the material structures of its cultural heritage in the midst of this highly contested physical and political landscape? This question is explored through the Kiyuna Ruins, which are wedged between the outer fence of the Camp Foster American Military base and route 81, a busy highway through the growing city of Ginowan. Viewing the preservation of the Kiyuna ruins as a form of Castells' (1983) "urban social movement" (as cited in Sham, 2015) this paper investigates the conditions of tangible cultural asset protection in Okinawa as a theoretical, cultural, and physical negotiation of space and place within a postmodern city.

44550**Lifestyle Program 'Over Flowers' Series and Medium of Non-Place**

Ji-Hee Kim, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Young-Chan Kim, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

The 'Over flowers' series is moving for travel, revealing a lot of non-places. This study examined various aspects of the lifestyle program like the 'Over flowers' series in Korea, which are mediated through non-places on the subject of travel abroad. The modern non-space can be represented as a space of spatial movement, communication, and consumption as well as a space that characterizes the modern world. In this study, the reason why we pay attention to the non-place of 'Over flowers' is because we are discussing how to structure our life with good life. The research method of this study tried to analyze the text of the whole series (8 episodes / 64 times) of the 'Over flowers' broadcasted from 2013 to present. As a result, producers of the 'Over flowers' series mediate the non-place and the spectacle place in providing the new landmark to the audience. The non-places of the 'Over flowers' series are spaces that can satisfy the commercialized production practices, and they appear as spaces that can stimulate the desires of the audience as much as possible. The non-place of 'Over flowers' series can be seen as space of meeting and breaking up like modern coffee shop, restaurant, waiting space, relaxation space with spatial mobility and as a space for lifting a specific lifestyle culture. The non-place of the 'Over flowers' series is a place for indirect advertising, a place for discussing life, and a space where the identity of the community and its identity face each other.