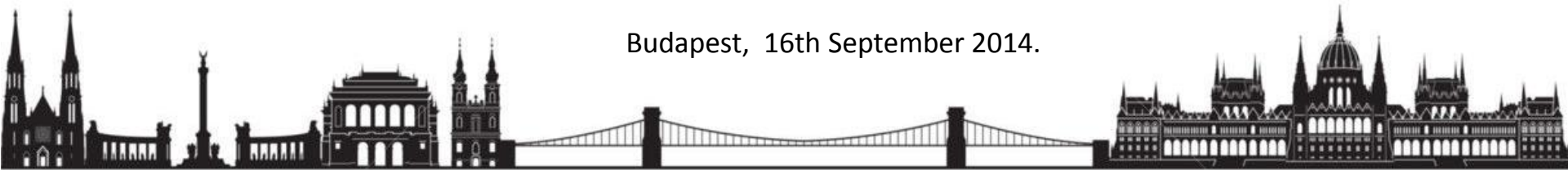


# Cultural heritage neighbourhoods in urban transformation – citizens' perspectives

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Budapest, 16th September 2014.



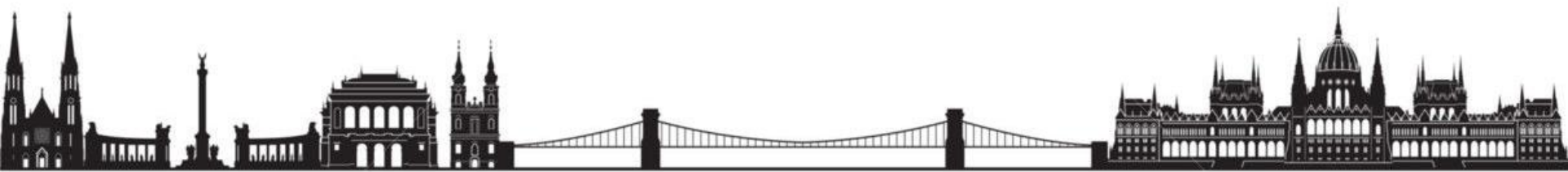
# Introduction

Global phenomena: cultural heritage is getting a growing amount of attention lately in various fields:

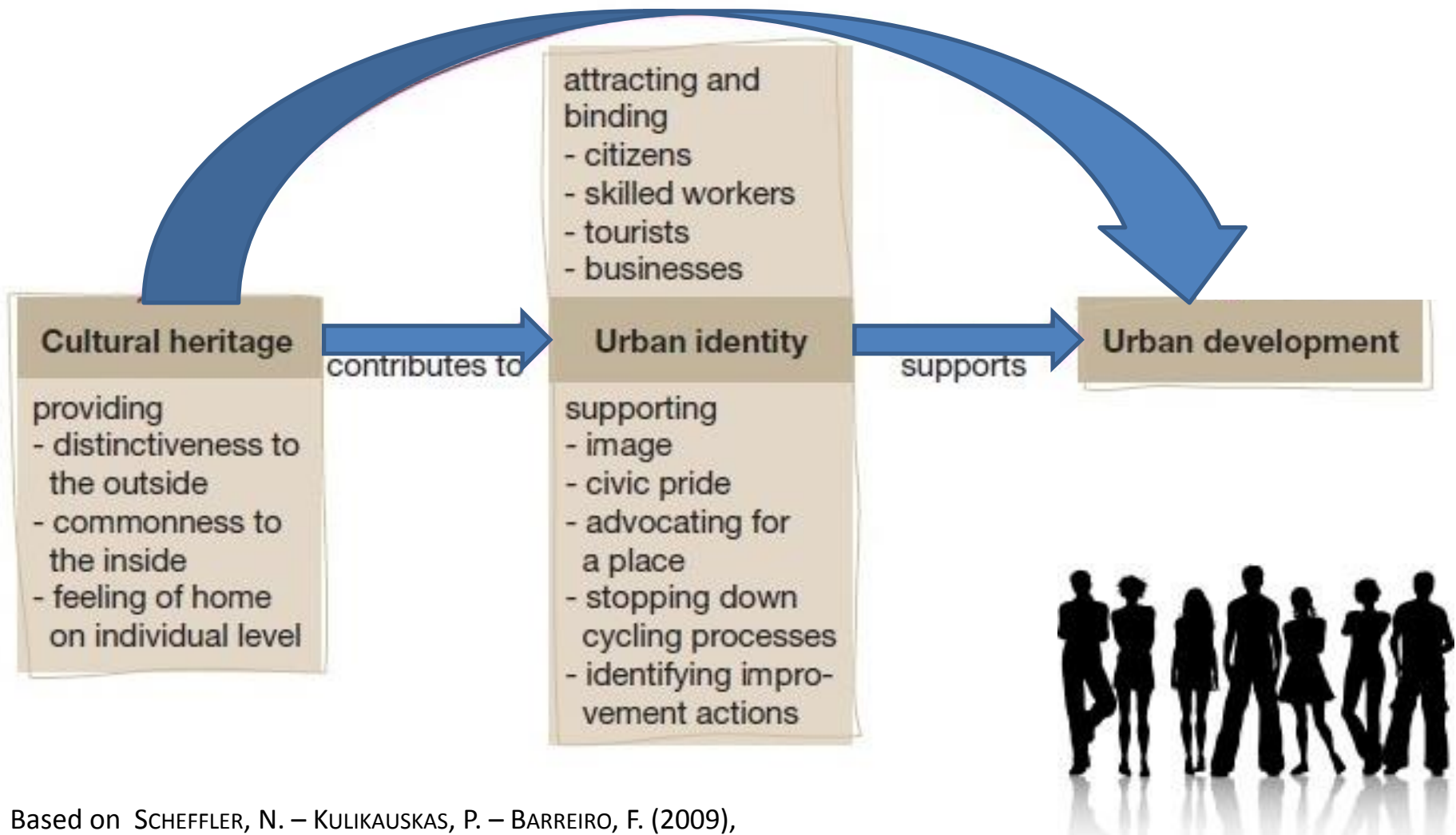
- in the field of tourism (CH, as an attraction)  
(PUCZKÓ L.–RÁTZ T. 2000; SWARBROOKE, J. 2002; HUGHES, H.–ALLEN, D. 2005; SMITH, K. M. 2007)
- in urban development (CH, as a developmental instrument)  
(TÓTH Z. 2001; CZENE Zs. 2002; JANKÓ F. 2002; ERŐ Z. 2005; ASHWORTH, G. J. 2009)
- in sociology (CH, as a strengthening device of the local identity and local patriotism)  
(GRAHAM, B. 2002; HAMPTON, P. M. 2004; CASTELLS, M. 2006; KELLY, C. 2009; BUGOVICS Z. 2007)



All these fields form a complex system



# The relationship between cultural heritage, urban identity and urban development



Based on SCHEFFLER, N. – KULIKAUSKAS, P. – BARREIRO, F. (2009),  
modified by the author

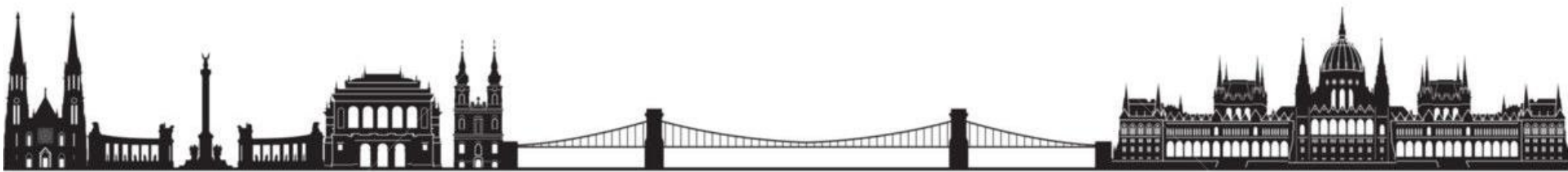
# Research questions

- How the residents of the various neighbourhoods consider the heritage character of their living areas, homes?
  - What are their attitude towards the regulations of monument protection?
- Whether the built cultural heritage of the neighbourhoods strengthen the local identity and the attachment of the residents?
- Are there any conflicts between the residents and the various actors participating in the urban development (developers, tourists, governments, investors, etc.)?



# The notion of heritage

- Everything that we regard to be important enough to preserve for the future generations.
- Its importance is not due to its *use value* but due to its *historic /aesthetic/ ethic values*.
- The scope of the heritage is changing in time
- 2 types of heritage
  - Intangible heritage (traditions, folk songs, habits, est. )
  - Tangible heritage (gastronomic products, street pattern, historical/monument buildings)




# Research Methods

## Secondary Research Methods

- Analysis of statistical data
  - average price of the flats, the number of flats sold

## Primary Research Methods

- Building Stock Survey
  - 2011 summertime
  - Assess the age, the state of the building, the state facade
  - describe the functions
- Questionnaire
  - 2012 springtime
  - ithe 893 residents
- Interviews
  - 2009-2014
  - semi-structured interviews with 21 persons

 Szegedi Tudományegyetem  
University of Szeged, Hungary  
Department of Economic and Social Geography  
A városunk és környékének név nívója!

Sorszám: \_\_\_\_\_

*„A lakosságok építési örökségének lakossági megismerése”*

Kérdőív: \_\_\_\_\_ Dátum: \_\_\_\_\_  
Utca és házszám: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Kiket a Művelődési Városban**

1. Ajánlatot-e Ön egy jó barátságát, hogy lakozzon a Városban?  
(1) igen (→2) (2) nem (→3) (3) nem tudja (→4) (4) nem válaszol (→5)

2. Miért?  
(77) nem vonatkozik (3) nem tudja (4) nem válaszol

3. Milyen régebbi lakók a Városban?  
(1) kevesebb, mint 2 éve (2) 5-6 éve (3) több mint 10 éve (4) nem tudja  
(5) 3-4 éve (6) 7-10 éve (7) mindig itt lakom (8) nem válaszol

4. Milyen régebbi lakók ebben az épületben?  
Évek: \_\_\_\_\_ óta (3) nem tudja (4) nem válaszol

5. Milyen belső felújítások a Városban hol lakom?  
(1) itt építettem, csak nem lakom máshol (2) vidéki városban (3) nem válaszol  
(4) Budapest más kerületében, itt \_\_\_\_\_ (5) vidéken, faluban

6. Mennyire elégedett a jelenlegi lakóhelyezkedéssel? Kérem, értékelje 1-től 5-ig.  
Az 1-es szám a legrosszabb, az 5-ös pedig a legjobb állapotot jelenti (mint az Művelődési Városban)  
Értékelje: \_\_\_\_\_ (3) nem tudja (4) nem válaszol

7. Szándékában-e elköltözni a környékére?  
(1) igen (→8) (2) nem (→11) (3) nem tudja (→11) (4) nem válaszol

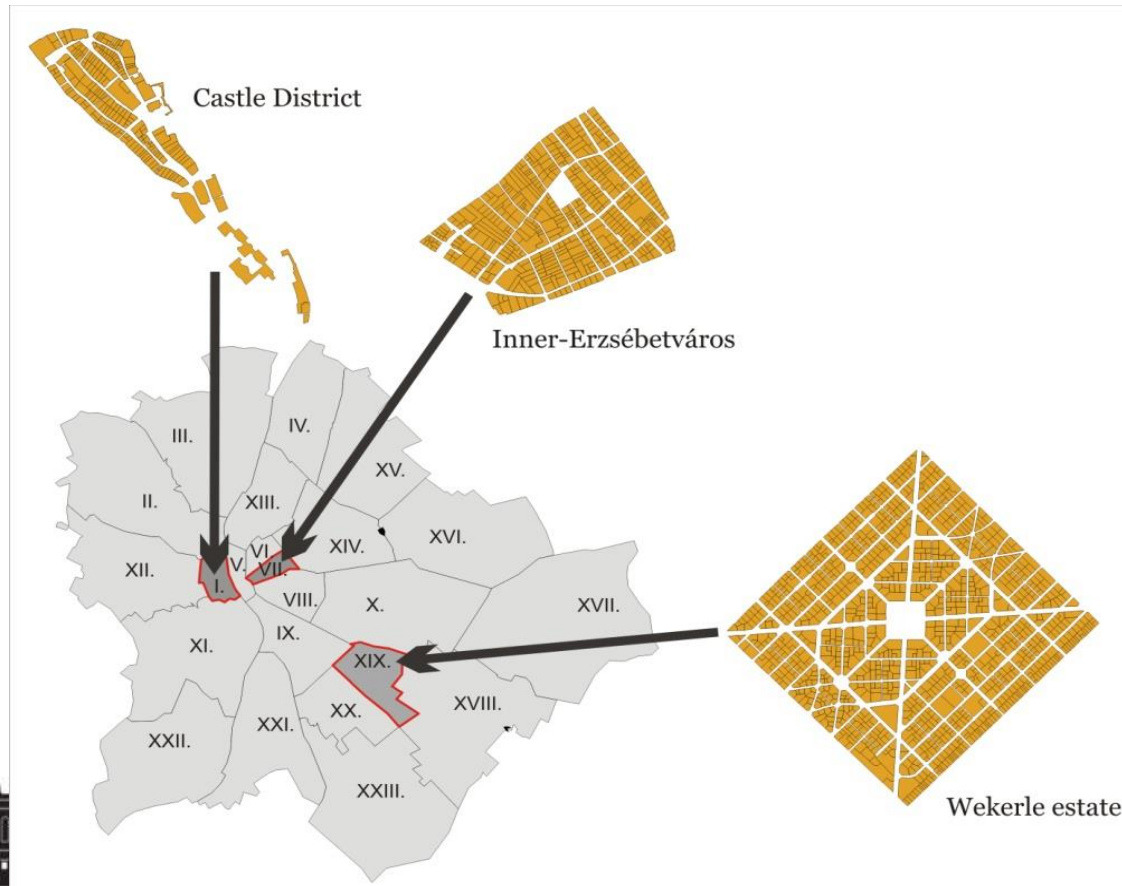
8. Amennyiben elköltözik, kérjük, mondja el mit az a néhány legfontosabb tényező, ami miatt elköltözik?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(77) nem vonatkozik rá

9. Mova költözik? Több helyet is megjelölhet!

# Introducing the study areas

## The main aspects in choosing the study areas:

- to be in different districts
- territories with different characters (age, building stock, owner structure of the properties)
- to be rich in built cultural heritage (territorial monumental protection)

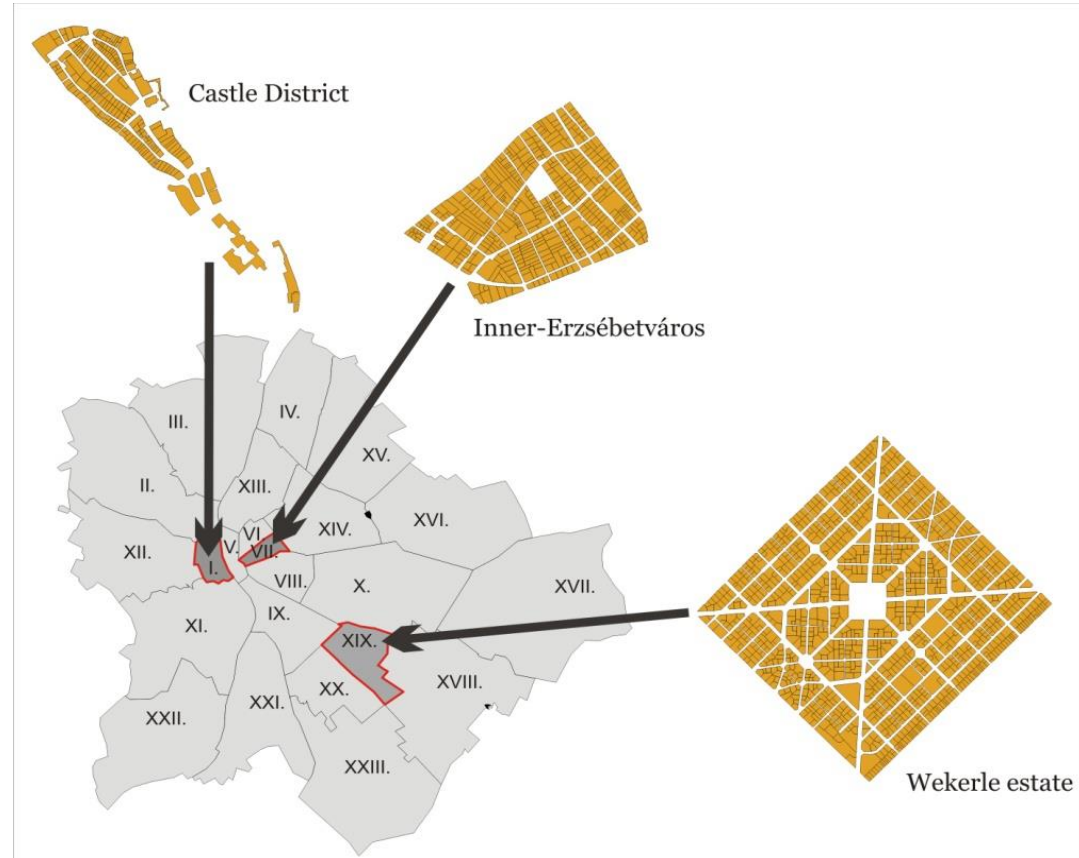




# Introducing the study areas

## 1. Castle District

- 16-19th c. buildings
- 1950s: complete renovation of the buildings
- 1-2 storey houses
- The flats are mainly in governmental property
- Number of residents cc. 2400
- Touristically frequented

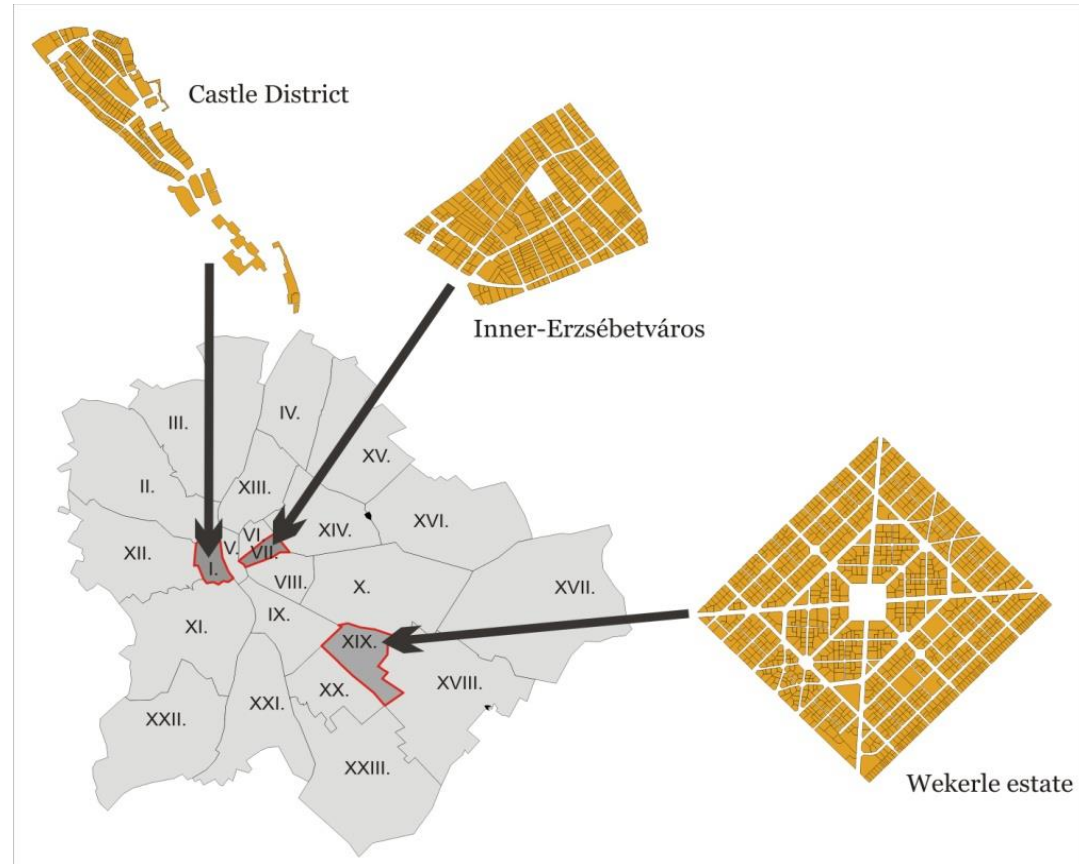




# Introducing the study areas

## 2. Inner-Erzsébetváros

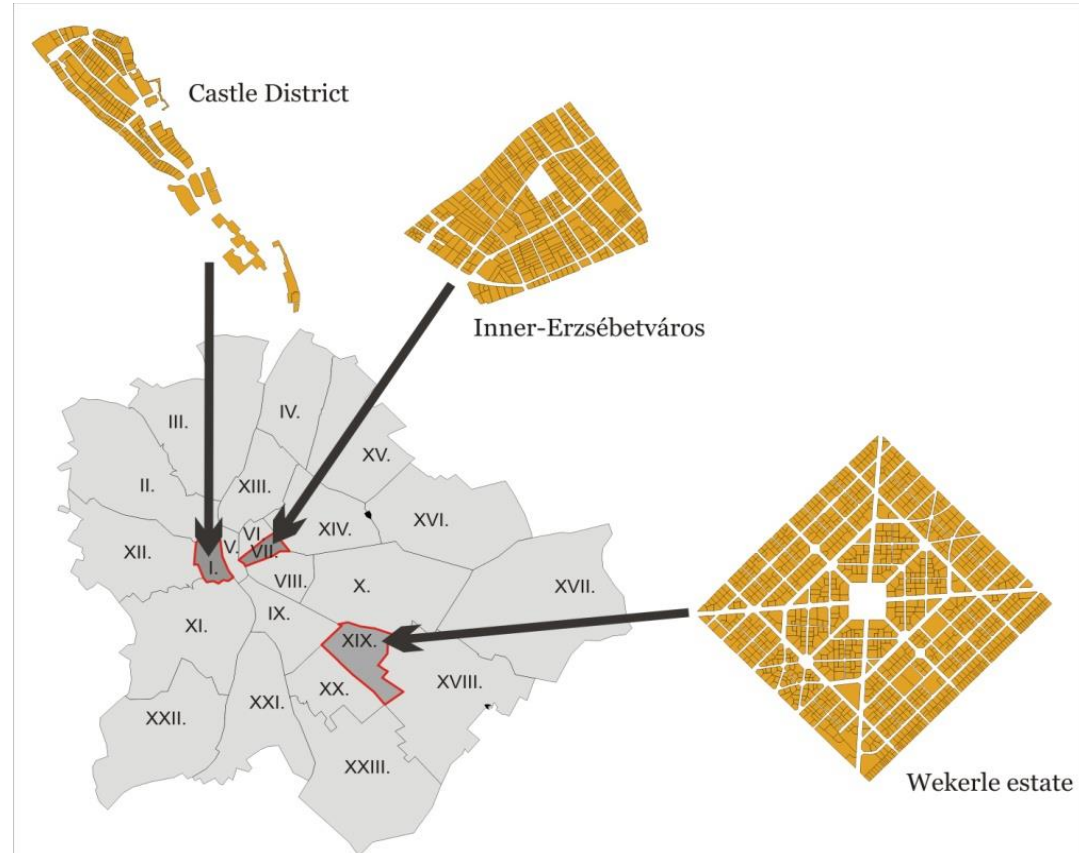
- Created in the turn of the 19-20th c.
- 3-4 storey buildings with numerous (20-30) flats within them
- Mixed (governmental, personal) property structure
- Number of inhabitants: cc. 17800
- Vivid night life
- Point-like rehabilitation



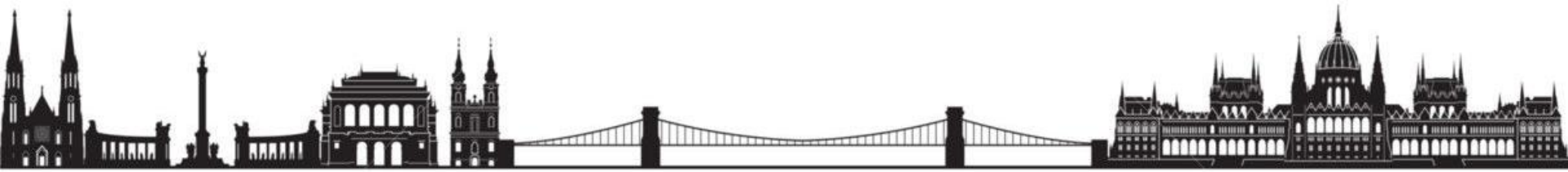
# Introducing the study areas

## 3. Wekerle estate

- Created in the first half of the 20th c.
- The most famous example of garden-city movement in Hungary
- houses with 4-12 flats
- Private property
- number of inhabitants: cc. 10900
- Mainly residential area
- Strong local patriotism



# Research results





# How important is the CH of the neighborhoods? - residential perspective

## The 10 most often mentioned 'advantage' of the researched areas (% of respondents)

	Castle District	%	Inner-Erzsébetváros	%	Wekerle Estate	%
1	Calm /clean/ silent/ small traffic/clean air	37.6	Everything is close	76.7	Calm, silent, peaceful, small traffic	68.4
2	<b>The castle, as a nice place (architectural and natural)</b>	34.5	Good transportation possibilities	43.3	Good transportation, near to Budapest	31.6
3	<b>Historical environment /specific atmosphere</b>	24.2	Central location	22.2	Kid-friendly, family-friendly, homey	19.8
4	Safe place, protected territory	19.1	Calm, silent, pleasant neighborhood	4.4	Everything is close / good infrastructure	19.3
5	Good community, residents know each other, friendly residents	18.0	Sparkling life	4.1	Good community/ good neighbours	17.2
6	Close to everything , well-supplied	17.5	Good community	4.1	Private court/garden Family house	16.1
7	Good transportation	13.9	Good infrastructure	3.7	<b>Nice surrounding</b>	14.1
8	Central location	10.3	Safe place	3.0	<b>Specific atmosphere</b>	5.2
9	Village in the city	10.3	<b>Nice/ aesthetic architecture</b>	3.0	Safe place	4.6
10	Lots of tourists, events, bustle	7.2	Good flats	2.2	Village in the city	4.0

# How important is the CH of the neighborhoods? - residential perspective

## The 10 most often mentioned 'disadvantage' of the researched areas (% of respondents)

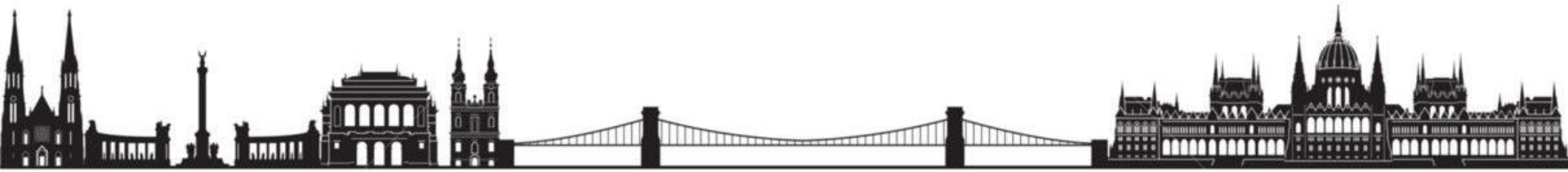
	Castle District		Inner-Erzsébetváros		Wekerle Estate	
1	Lots of tourists	36.4	Dirty, smelly area	51.4	<b>The renovations are bounds, regulations, monument protection</b>	26.9
2	Difficulties in parking	23.7	Noisy	35.3	Small houses/flats/ plots	15.0
3	Lack of numerous supplies	22.5	Lots of pubs /night clubs	25.5	Flats in bad (infrastructural) conditions	11.9
4	Pricey , expensive	19.1	Few green areas /parks	12.9	Heavy traffic	10.1
5	Numerous events – closures	13.3	Roma population, ethnic diversity	10.6	Bad community, conflicts with the neighbors	7.9
6	Flats in bad (infrastructural) conditions	12.1	Deteriorating public security	9.8	The estate is neglected and changed by the residents	7.1
7	Noisy	9.2	<b>Ugly, degraded buildings</b>	9.8	Common buildings /gardens	5.7
8	Insufficient traffic possibilities	8.1	Flats in bad (infrastructural) conditions	9.4	Lack of numerous supplies	4.9
9	<b>Bounds, regulations, monument protection</b>	6.4	Crowded	9.0	Outdated infrastructure and public utilities	4.9
10	The flats are not private properties	5.8	Heavy traffic	9.0	dirty environment	4.4

# How important is the CH of the neighborhoods? - residential perspective

## The reasons why the local residents would like to move from the neighborhood

	The number and the ratio of persons willing to move from the area		The reasons for moving out						Would like to have a new home within the same area
			Family and monetary reasons	Problems with the flats		Problems with the environment		Regulations and restrictions	
	persons	%		Size of the flat	Other characteristics of the flat	Physical environment	community		
Castle District	21	10.0	6	4	4	10	0	0	3
Inner-Erzsébetváros	98	32.9	21	19	22	51	14	0	2
Wekerle estate	46	12.0	16	13	7	5	4	4	12

Source: the author's edition, 2012, based on the results of the questionnaire





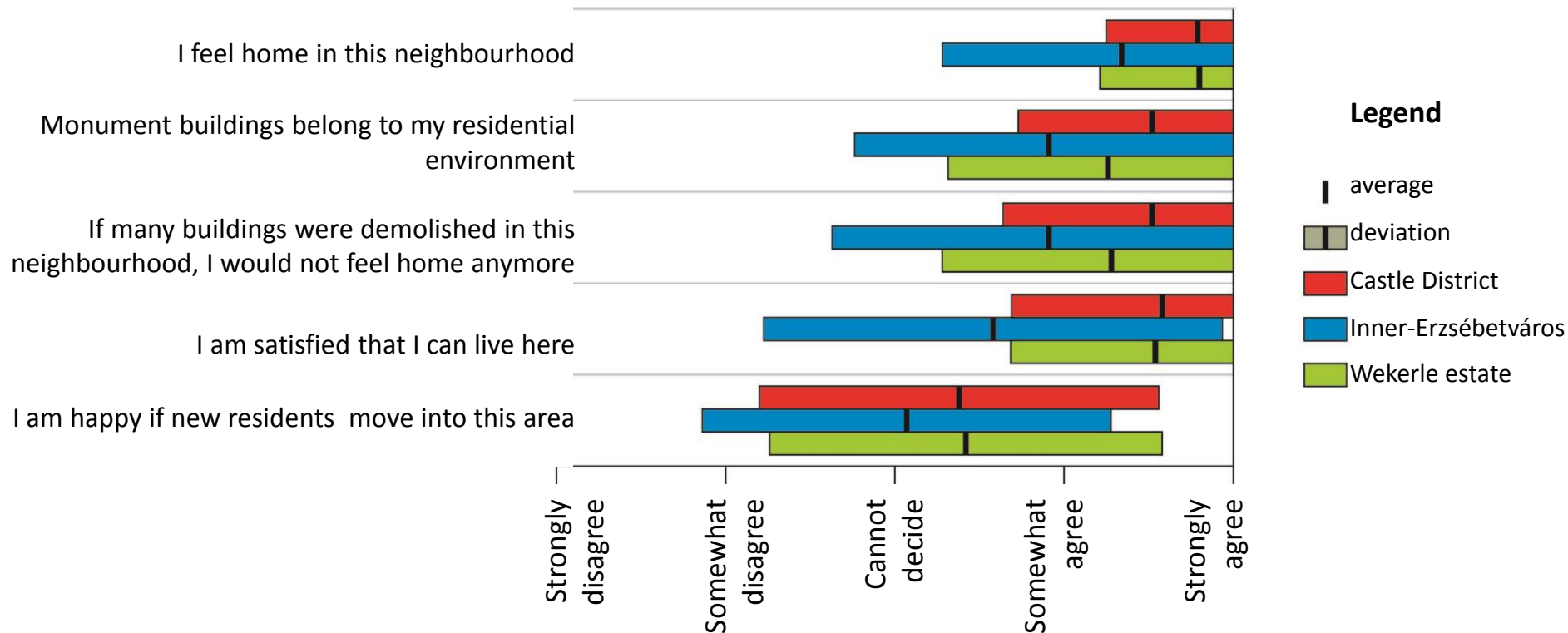
- Building appropriate to the regulations
- Irregular elements on a building appropriate to the regulations
- Building slightly differing from the regulations
- Building fairly differing from the regulations

- Non-Wekerle style buildings
- Unbuilt area

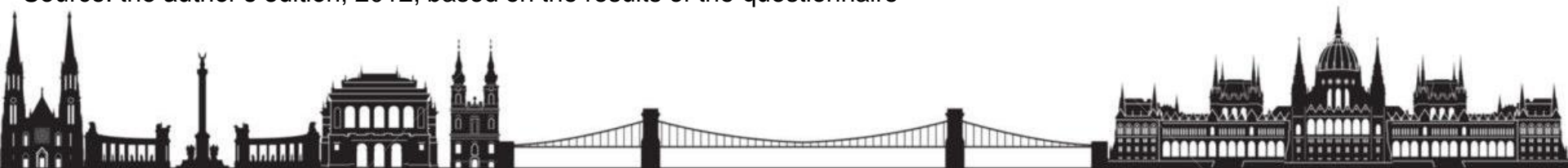


# The feeling of home at the research areas

## Valuing the statements regarding the feeling of home at the 3 research areas

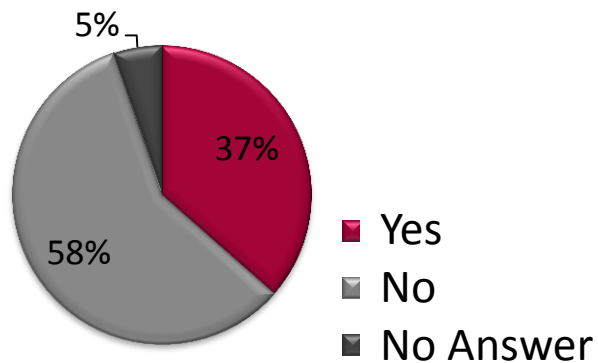


Source: the author's edition, 2012, based on the results of the questionnaire

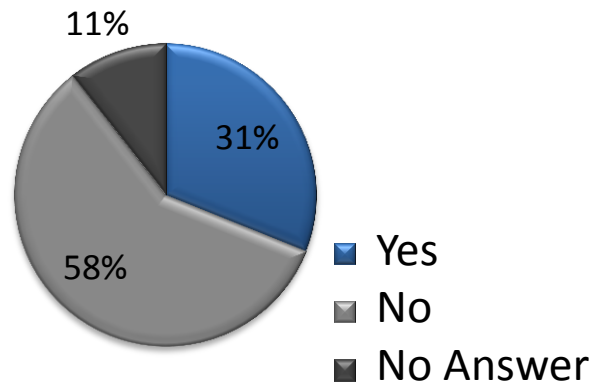


# Local identity and the feeling of home at the research areas

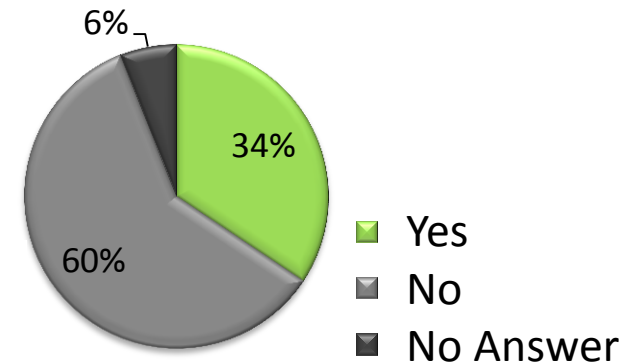
Castle District



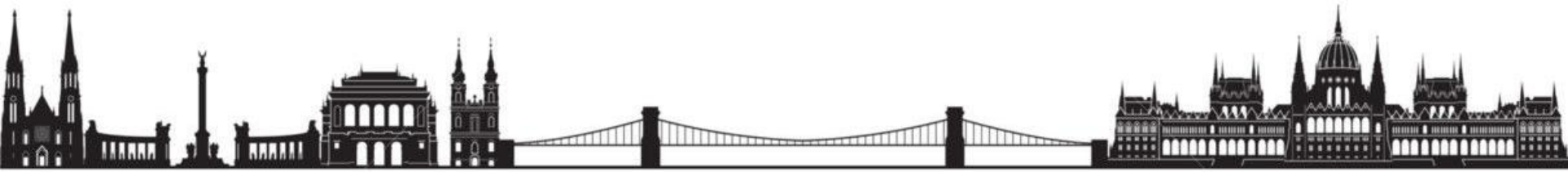
Inner-Erzsébetváros



Wekerle estate

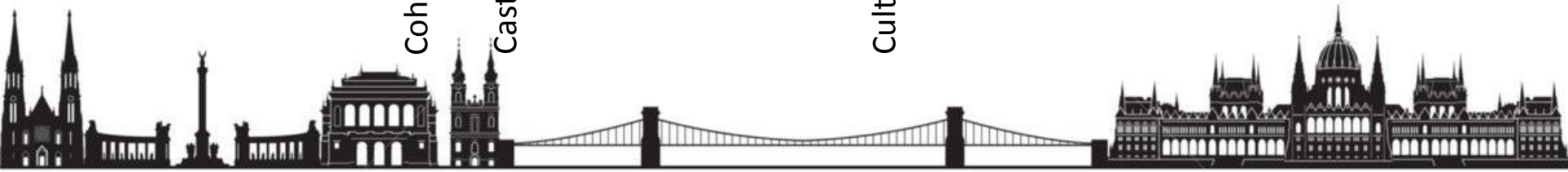
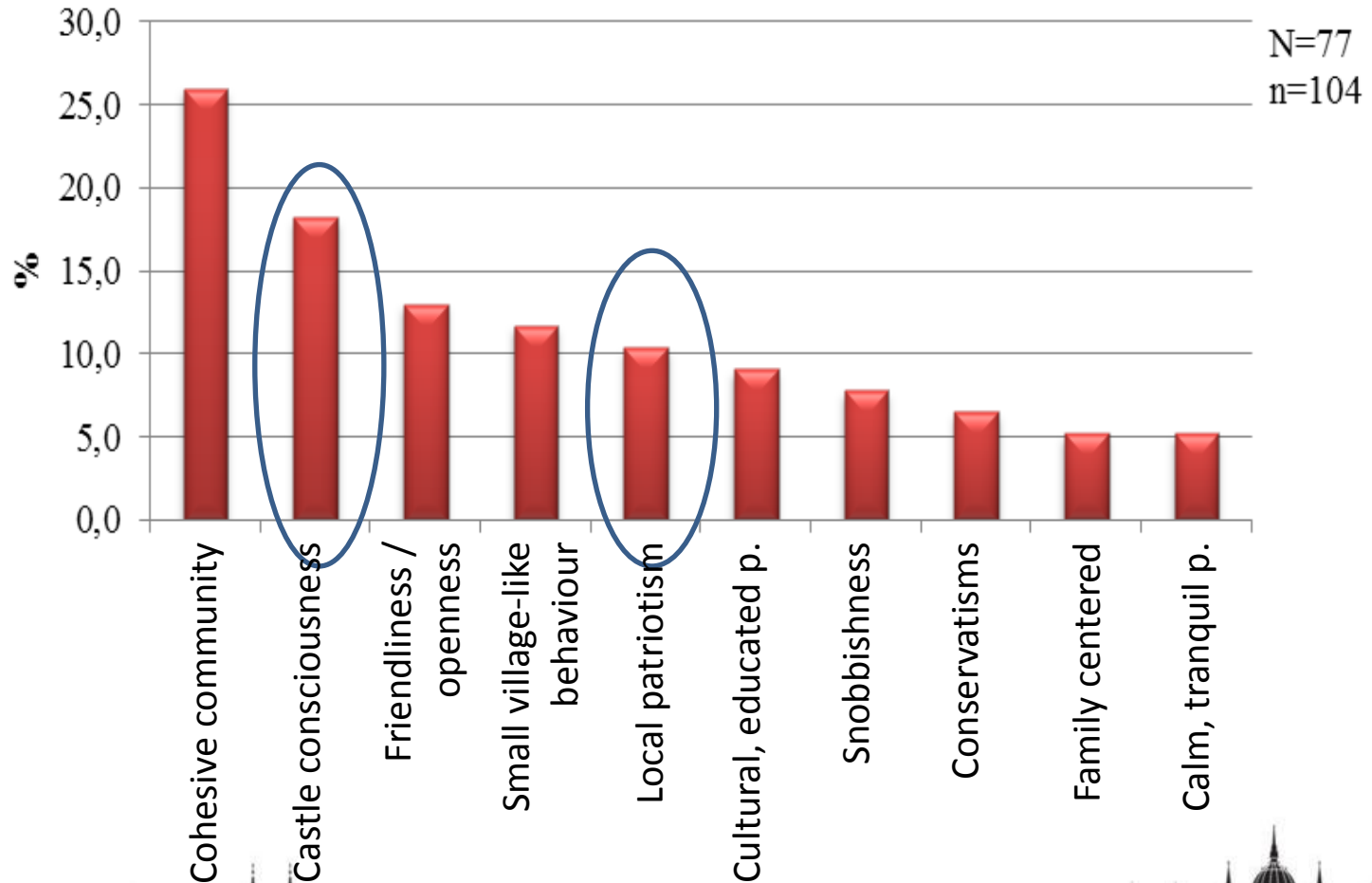


Source: the author's edition, 2012, based on the results of the questionnaire



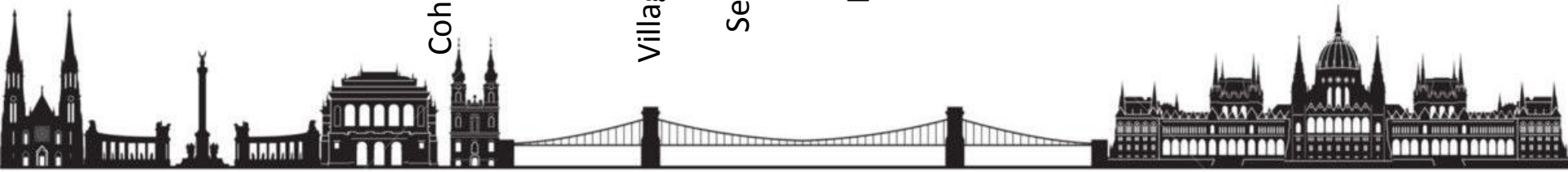
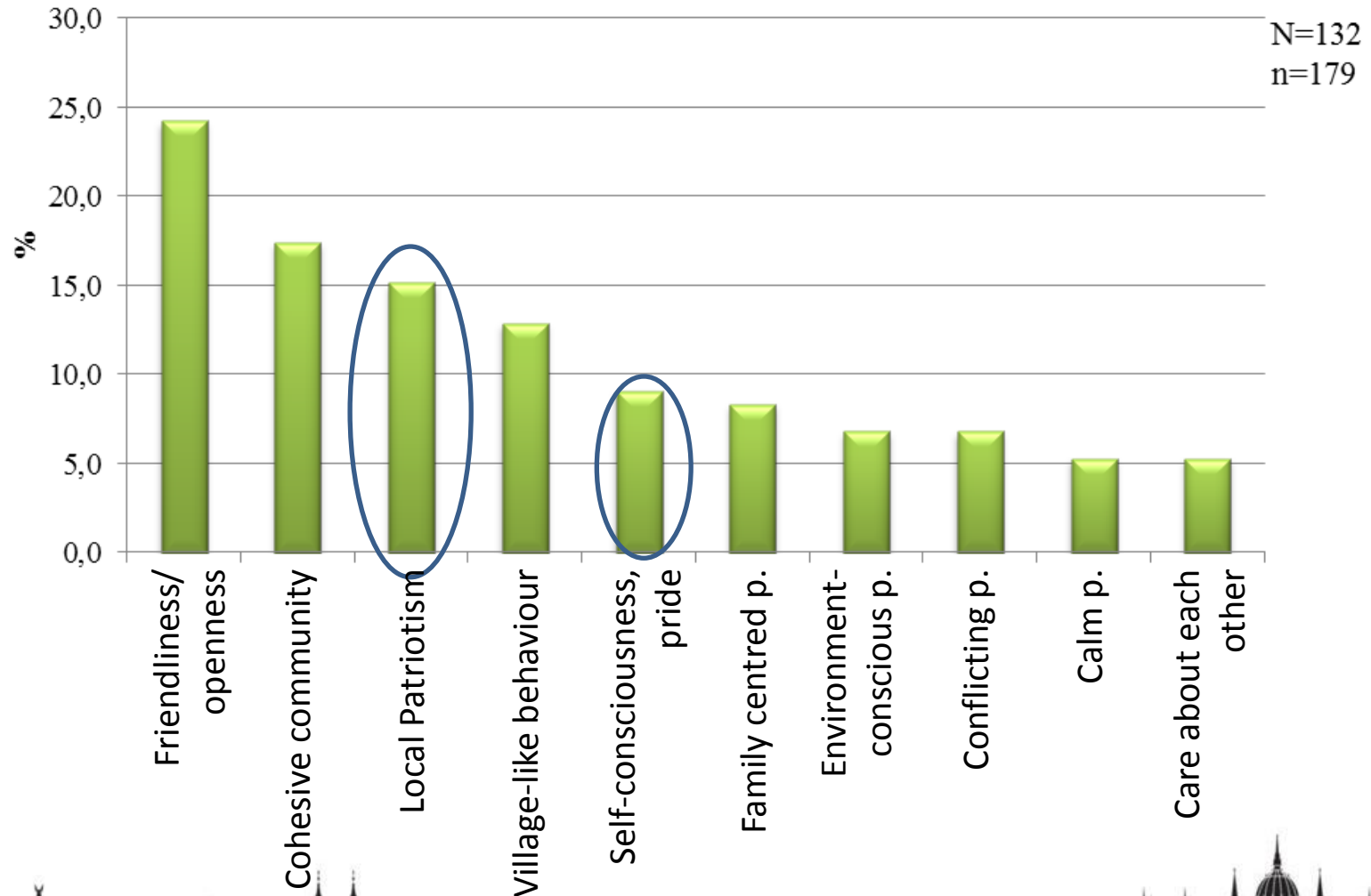
# Local identity and the feeling of home at the research areas

Castle District



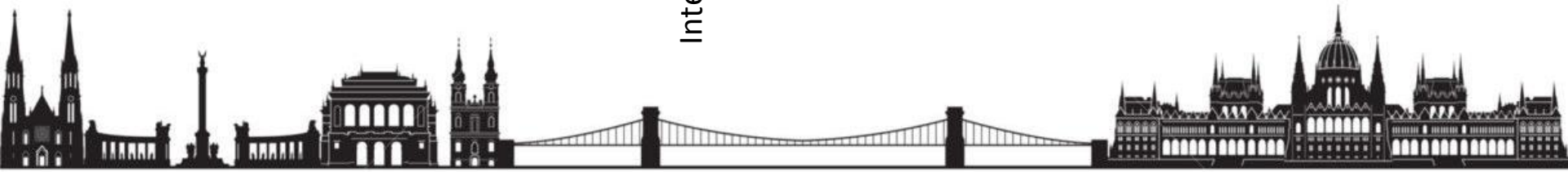
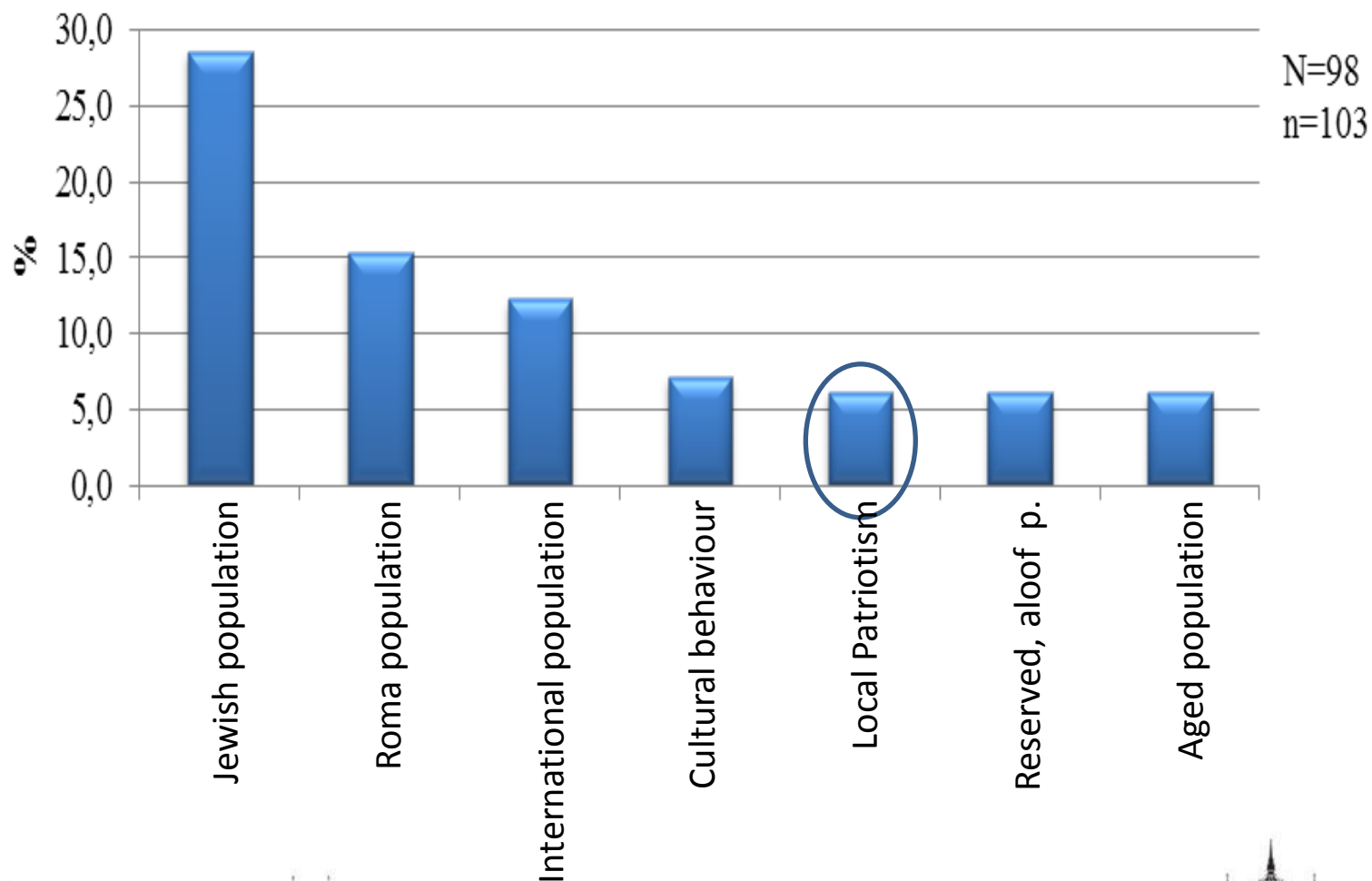
# Local identity and the feeling of home at the research areas

Wekerle estate



# Local identity and the feeling of home at the research areas

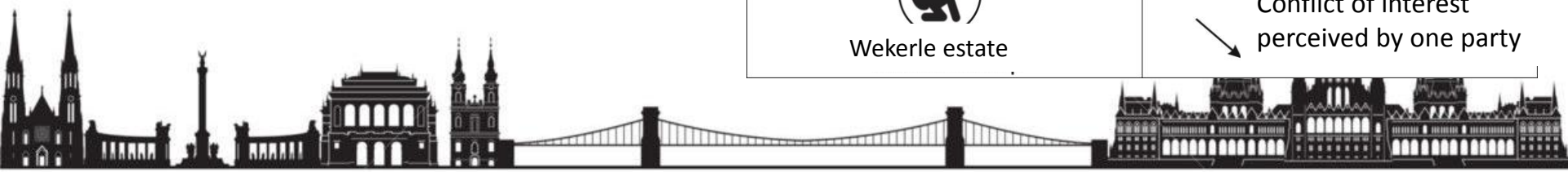
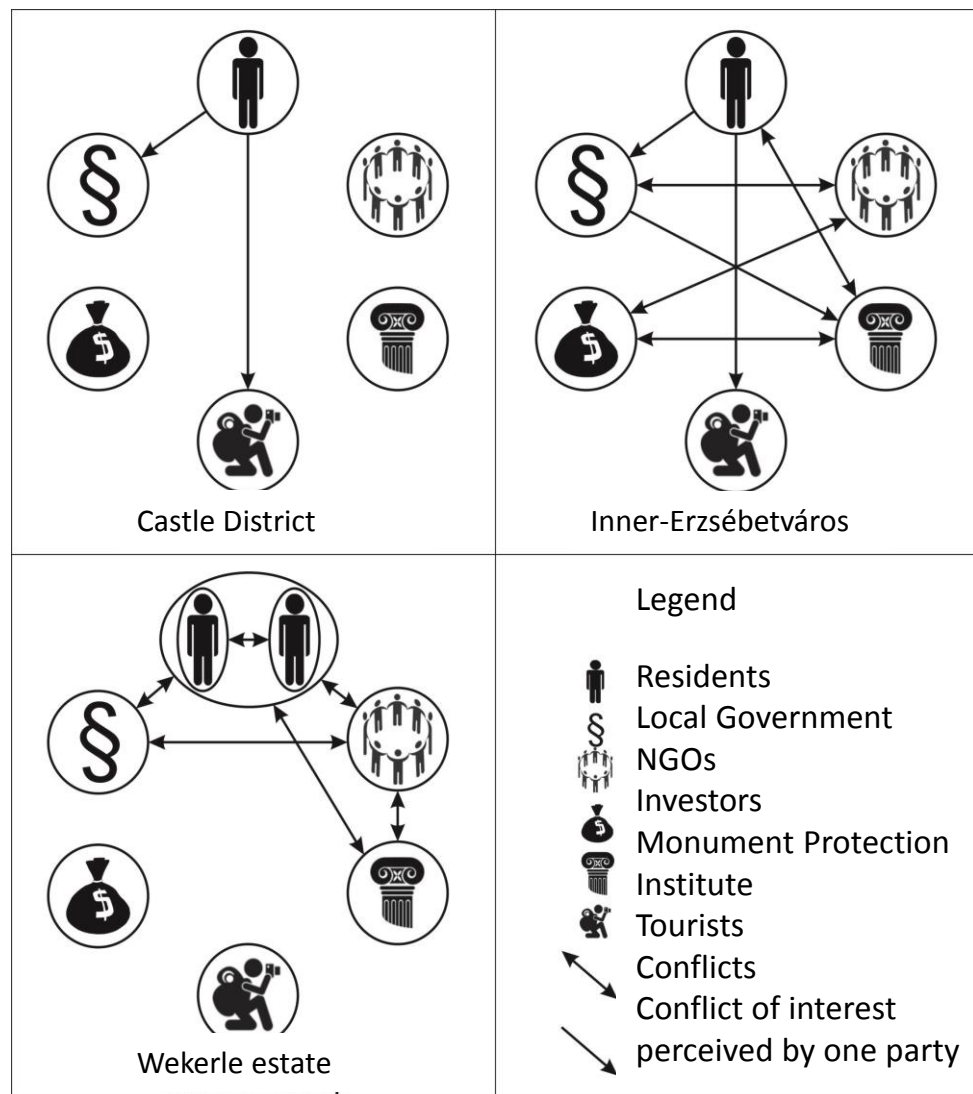
Inner-Erzsébetváros





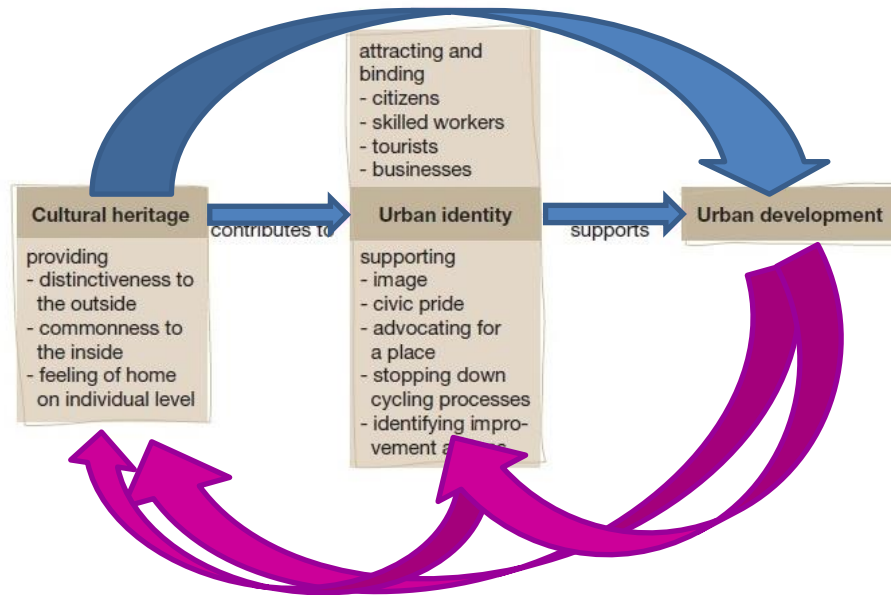
# 10 types of conflicting situations

1. Local residents – local government
2. Local residents – tourists
3. Local government – NGOs
4. Local residents – NGOs
5. Between the local residents
6. Investors – NGOs
7. Local government – monument protection institute
8. Local residents – monument protection institute
9. NGOs – monument protection institute
10. Investors – monument protection institute



# Conclusions

- If the built cultural heritage is in bad conditions, it is considered to be a hindering factor in the development of the area
- The more intensively an area is developing, the more conflicts occur
- If the built cultural heritage is in bad conditions, it does not strengthen the local identity and the feeling of home



# Thank you for your attention!

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