

Terminology

Relevant Terminology from the MoLG Spatial Planning Manual (August 2010)

Planning

Planning may deal with different economic, social, or physical issues on different scales. It is a scientific method that aims to study all the resources and capabilities available to a state, region, territory, city, village or organisation. It is a way of deciding how to best use these resources and capabilities to achieve specific objectives and improve living conditions, ensuring that their use pursues the public interests of welfare and development.

Development

A systematic type of planning designed to bring about radical changes in society by applying further requirements for human subsistence and recreation, aiming to empower people and enhance their potential to address problems and difficulties rather than perpetuate them. Thus, the development process aims to enhance the capacities of the individual, increasing economic production and improving living conditions in a systematic way that ensures human rights and provides opportunities for creativity and production in a sound natural environment.

Sustainable Development

Development that meets contemporary needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs, which focuses on the conservation of natural assets for growth and development in the future. It is a way of harnessing economic and social

development in a balanced and harmonious way to improve quality of life while protecting essential systems. It is a form of development based mainly on incentives for reducing pollution, decreasing volumes of waste, and reducing current energy consumption, applying taxes to reduce the wasteful consumption of water and biological resources.

Urban or Physical Planning

A tool and means of pursuing public interests, across all sectors and segments of society, through the development of perceptions and visions of desired and preferred future conditions, distributing community activities and uses in appropriate places in a timely manner. It is also a way of achieving a balance between development needs now and in the near future, on the one hand, and between the development needs of future generations, on the other (sustainable development), and a balance between strategic visions, aspirations and desires, on the one hand, and the determinants of resources and realistic possibilities, on the other. All this while ensuring coordination and integration to meet the needs and requirements of comprehensive development sectors (political, economic, social, environmental, etc.), through the provision of services and public facilities, and infrastructure networks of various kinds.

National Planning

This represents the highest level of planning by supreme or central authorities, and aims to achieve sustainable development society-wide, laying down a plan at state level which includes all physical, natural, economic and social systems, is based on

studies and research, and measures the real needs of society within the limits of its material and human resources.

Regional Planning

This represents the second highest level of planning. It is carried out within a specific regional context, to achieve optimal spatial similarity and coordination. It relies on the successful integration of different systems for a better quality of life for the inhabitants, whilst attaining the best urban, economic, and social use of natural and human potential without separating the region from other regions or overstepping its territorial unity with other regions.

Local Planning:

This represents the third highest level of planning. It is implemented in populated centres, including cities and villages, and aims at the comprehensive and appropriate development of all urban and rural settings, including the expansion and growth of cities according to appropriate trends in which this type of planning is dominated by the physical, which is a function of economic, social and environmental variables.

Structure Planning:

This reflects social, economic, physical, environmental and other systems, which are taken into account when preparing a planning programme, such as one on the distribution of a population and its activities, and regulating the relations among them. Structural planning represents a link between regional and local planning.

The Master Plan

This is a regulatory document, which is essential to guide development in communities (cities/towns/villages), including public and private land use. It also defines the locations and scope of public projects within a set period of time (15-20 years), and is based on comprehensive studies on land use, activities and development processes currently taking place. It also maps future trends in population growth, business, and other activities.

Strategic Development and Investment Planning

This is a form of planning that aims to achieve sustainable development in the target area (region, province, city, village) by setting developmental goals in the community through programmes and development projects, and according to a budget and timeframes.

Detailed Plan

A plan which is prepared for a part of the city or locality and includes detailed projects of areas making up the Master Plan, such as housing, centres and hubs of commerce and industry, green areas, land use, occupancy of buildings, and others.

Joint Planning Area:

The target area of the planning process, which includes a number of local bodies or neighbouring communities.

Spatial Development Framework Plan

The plan that defines spatial development strategies and guides all forms and levels of planning at local level within the "Joint Planning Area".

Relevant Terminology: definitions from the draft "Palestine Charter on Heritage" (2012)

Conservation

An action that aims to preserve the cultural significance of a property without sacrificing any one aspect in favour of another; conservation should also consider sustainable approaches to the conservation of cultural properties and their fabric and settings. Conservation involves practices that aim to prolong the life of the existing fabric, ensuring its adaptive or appropriate use, and communicating its social and cultural associations and meanings to users and/or other audiences. Conservation measures must apply both technical and scientific principles without altering the characteristics of the property; any physical intervention or change to the fabric must be minimal. Conservation should also consider the cultural significance of a cultural property and its settings and fabric, and focus on its future use.

Cultural significance

This encompasses the historical¹, aesthetic, spiritual² and cultural³ value of a *cultural property* to present and future generations.

Fabric (or historic fabric)

This refers to the physical material of a cultural property including its components, fixtures, contents and objects.

1 Archaeological cultural properties are identified as places of historical value.

2 Spiritual value is value related to religious, ideological and symbolic or associative significance.

3 Cultural value may refer to scientific, historic, artistic, social, educational, and economic, or use values.

Cultural property

It includes Urban Fabric and Archaeological Cultural Properties⁴, Monuments⁵, Cultural, Urban and Natural Landscapes. Reference is made of the definition of Cultural Property in UNESCO conventions, whereby the term shall cover:

(a) movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of Palestine, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites; groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest; as well as scientific collections and important collections of the property defined above;

(b) buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or exhibit the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a) such as museums, large libraries and depositories of archives, and refuges intended to shelter the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a);

(c) centers containing a large amount of cultural property as defined in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), to be known as "centers containing monuments or group of buildings of cultural significance".

Setting

Means the area around a *cultural property* and may include visual catchments.

4 Examples of Urban Fabric and Archaeological Cultural properties are archaeological remains, historic towns, ruins of human settlements (*Khirab*), etc...

5 Monuments include individual cultural properties such as caves, tombs, individual buildings etc...

Maintenance

Maintenance encompasses activities carried out regularly according to a pre-determined schedule; maintenance aims to protect the physical *fabric* and *setting* of a *cultural property*.

Maintenance is carried out where indicators show that the *cultural property* is generally in good condition and only minor or minimal interventions are required.

Maintenance is carried out using traditional materials, techniques and tools similar to and/or compatible with the original. Maintenance should be carried out by qualified and trained technicians.

Preservation

Preservation is defined as measures carried out to maintain a *cultural property* in its existing situation and stop its deterioration, without any direct impact on its *setting* or *fabric*. *Preservation* may also include measures carried out on a *cultural property* to ensure its safety until a proper conservation and management plan is prepared. *Preservation* is carried out where indicators show that the general conditions of a *cultural property* are in danger and immediate intervention is required to control the threat. *Preservation* is only permitted following a comprehensive evaluation of the physical and structural condition of the *settings* and *fabric* of the *cultural property*. *Preservation* implies introducing temporary elements to stabilise and protect the *settings* and *fabric* of the *cultural property*. Temporary interventions should be reversible, and should not affect the *cultural significance* of the *cultural property* or its original *setting* and *fabric*.

Restoration

Restoration, as a process, aims to maintain the original *setting* and *fabric* of a *cultural property* and stop its deterioration. *Restoration* can be divided into two categories: partial restoration and comprehensive restoration.

Partial restoration covers measures that aim to restore the *setting* and *fabric* of a *cultural property* to a previously state using materials, techniques and tools similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design. *Partial restoration* is carried out where indicators show that a *cultural property* is in relatively good condition, but some parts are deteriorating and require minor interventions. *Partial restoration* implies minimal interventions that aim to restore a *cultural property* to an earlier state using traditional and/or original materials, techniques and tools that are similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design.

Comprehensive restoration aims to return an existing *setting* and *fabric* to an earlier-known state by removing additions and/or re-assembling existing components without adding any new materials. *Comprehensive restoration* is carried out where indicators show that the *settings* and *fabric* of a *cultural property* are physically deteriorating⁶ and require development; comprehensive restoration is carried out when the resources and opportunities are available. *Comprehensive restoration* implies interventions using traditional and/or original materials, techniques and tools that are similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design; minor additions and/or changes are acceptable as long as they do not affect the *cultural significance* of a *cultural property* or its *setting* and *fabric*.

6 Deterioration is referred to various factors; namely, human and environmental factors and causes.

Adaptation

Adaptation aims to adjust a *cultural property* to suit the current use or a proposed use. *Adaptation* implies using traditional and/or original materials, techniques and tools that are similar to and/or compatible with the existing situation and overall design; minor additions and/or changes are acceptable as long as they do not affect the values of *cultural significance* of a *cultural property* and *settings* and *fabric*.

Author's definitions

(Urban) Conservation Plan

A detailed plan that specifically addresses the conservation of the *cultural significance* and heritage values of the historic urban fabric, while promoting its liveability and socio-economic vitality. In accordance to international best practice, it is a regulatory document that supplements and completes the urban Master Plan. The essential and basic regulatory elements of a Conservation Plan include:

- The identification of urban Conservation Areas and their buffer zones, based on a detailed analysis of urban transformations;
- The definition of zones within the Conservation Area subject to different degrees of protection, according to their historic value and the land use of the urban fabric;
- The classification of buildings according to their heritage value (i.e. architectural quality);
- The definition of categories of intervention for the conservation and transformation of each plot and building;
- The identification of public open spaces and utilities;

- The identification of “sensitive areas” for unitary projects and specific regeneration or rehabilitation interventions;

- The specific regulations that define the modes of application of all the above provisions and prescriptions of the Conservation Plan.

A Conservation Plan may also include:

- Architectural guidelines for building interventions;

- Urban landscape and streetscape guidelines;

- Guidelines for other types of interventions.

Street pattern

Indicates the characteristics of the street network. There are different types of street pattern:

- Organic: the street network is characterised by irregular curvilinear streets developed to adapt to the topography or as a result of incremental development. Characteristic of rural towns and medieval fabric.

- Linear: the street network is characterised by a main straight road.

- Grid: the street network is characterised by a regular or irregular orthogonal continuous network.

Urban layout

Indicates the shape of the urban fabric and the system of relations between its different components (quarters, neighbourhoods, poles of attraction), as defined by the topography and street pattern.

List of Abbreviations

BTC	Belgian Development Agency	LGUs	Local Government Units	ToC	Table of Contents
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MANUAL	Urban Planning Manual published by MoLG in 2013	TOR	Terms of Reference
CMP	Cultural Landscape Conservation and Management Plan	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	TT	Thematic Trainer
CH	Cultural Heritage	MDLF	Municipal Development and Lending Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CHP	Cultural Heritage Preservation	MoLG	Ministry of Local Governments	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DUPs	Detailed Urban Plans	MoTA	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquity	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
EC	European Commission	MTO	Municipal Technical Officers	UPM	Urban Planning Manual
GALSUP	Ministry of Urban Planning of Yemen	NSP	National Protection Plan for Natural Resources and Archeological Sites	WB	World Bank
GIS	Geographic Information System	OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory	WHC	World Heritage Centre
GOPHCY	General Organisation for the Preservation of Historic Cities of Yemen	PNA	Palestinian National Authority		
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency	RHC	Regeneration of Historic Centre		
HB	Historic Building	SDF	Spatial Development Framework		
HC	Historic Centre	SDIP	Strategic Development Investment Plan		
HRM	Human Resources Management	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency		
KMA	Knowledge Mapping Analysis	SS	Summer School		
LED	Local Economic Development	SWOT	Analysis Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats		
LG	Local Government	TA	Technical Assistance		
LGRDP	Local Government Reform and Development Programme	TNA	Training Needs Assessment		