

CONTINUITY AND RENEWAL

The Frontiers of Heritage

Protection and Contemporary

Architecture in Spain

ANNA NÓRA KÓRÓDY

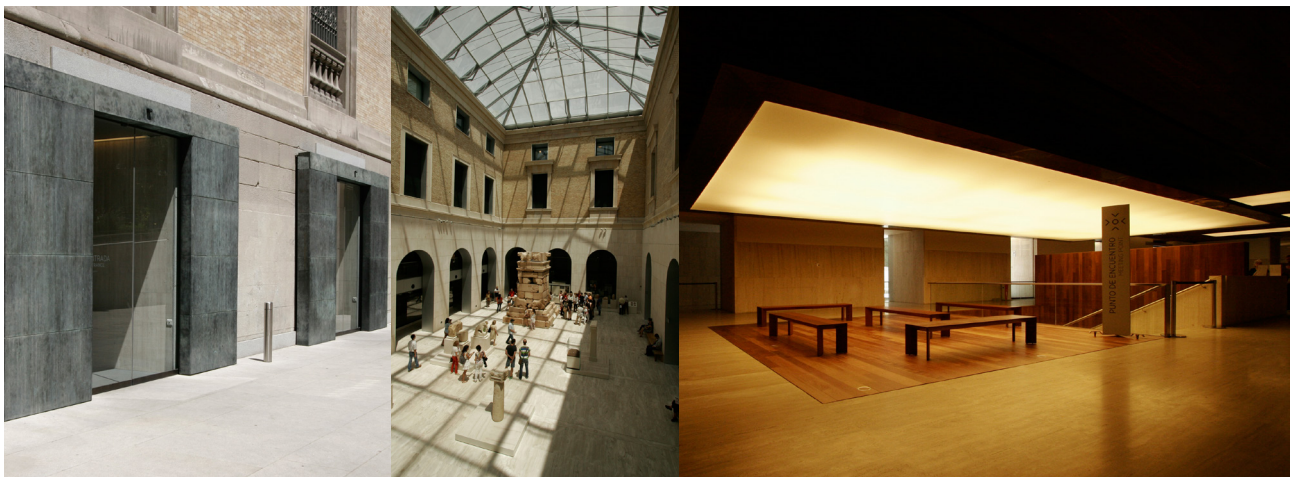
BUTE Faculty of Architecture, Department for History of Architecture and of Monuments, Budapest

Abstract

The connection points of built heritage and contemporary architecture are demonstrably coming to the foreground of the attention of international architecture during the recent decades. The expansion of the concept of built heritage (the revaluation of local values and the remains of recent history) has led to a subjective restratification of the relics and to an architectural-methodological differentiation of interventions. Consequently, the rehabilitation of heritage, the meeting of old and new architecture is a field that accomplished to be an independent category of contemporary architecture during the past decades. The doctoral research presented in the article outlines the basis of the metamorphosis of heritage protection by the help of examination of foreign processes, and it illustrates the tendencies of building rehabilitation focusing on a well definable territory (Spain) and period (from 1992 until today).

Key words

built heritage · contemporary · architecture · rehabilitation · Spanish architecture



01 An example for contemporary reinterpretation of a historic building - Frade Arquitectos, National Archaeological Museum, Madrid. (2014)

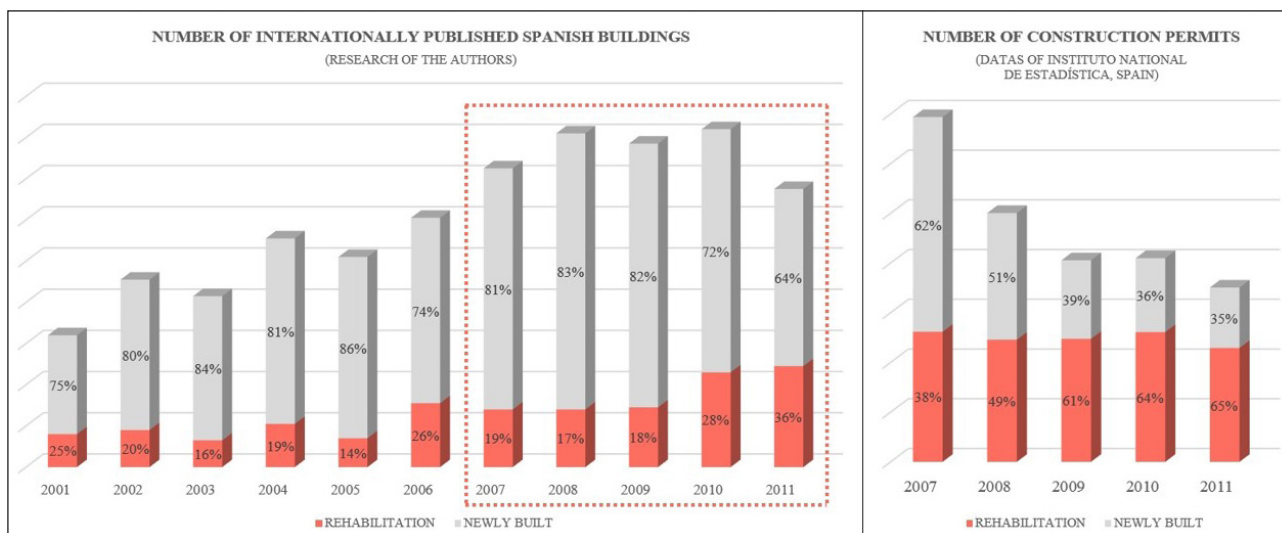
1. THE BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

1.1. Primary Purposes

In recent decades, the connection points of built heritage and contemporary architecture have demonstrably come to the foreground of the attention of international architecture. Simultaneously, the terms used concerning monument protection gradually transformed as well: built heritage became the keyword instead of monuments, covering a much wider spectrum both qualitatively and quantitatively. The distribution of buildings considered to be valuable differentiated by function and age as well. A logical consequence of the process is the separation of the methodology of architectural interventions from classical historic preservations – since in most cases they refer not to a listed monumental value but to a common historical building (representing various levels of architecture). The topic appeared in the European building practice first, followed by the international professional literature also analysing actual processes, arranged around different new keywords: rehabilitation, revitalization, recycling, re-use, transformation... (Figure 01.)

Consequently, the rehabilitation of heritage, the meeting of old and new architecture is a field that accomplished to be an independent category of contemporary architecture during the past decades. In Hungary – beyond the translation of some works of larger international attention – the theoretical professional literature related to the theme of contemporary heritage protection is deficient, therefore the doctoral research outlines the basis of the metamorphosis of heritage protection by the help of examination of foreign processes, and it illustrates the tendencies of building rehabilitation focusing on a well definable territory (Spain) and period (from 1992 till today).

The selection of the territory is motivated by the complexity of historical past in Spain vivid till today, the long coexistence and interaction of different cultures, and the cultural variegation and tolerance following it that is still traceable. Similarly, the particular (political-social) circumstances of the appearance of modern architecture and its current revaluation have basic importance in it, emphasizing the progressive treatment of built heritage, the concentration on rationality and innovation. The dictatorship of Franco largely delayed the appearance of heritage interventions because of they are based on integrated economic and social grounds. However, political changes



02 Visualization of the ratio of rehabilitations and new constructions in the analyzed period.

from the 1980s opened up the way towards building rehabilitations and this, affected by the particular historical background, overlapped with the re-discovery of modern architecture. From the interference of these two cultural prints the obviously modern attitude has been developed, with a sincere attitude turning towards historical buildings, reacting to local capabilities but mediating contemporary principles at the same time. Based on the combined effect of these factors became Spanish contemporary architecture, including interventions into historical environment, world class, providing exemplary solutions nationally and internationally.

The basis of the research beyond this is the architecture of Spain at the millennium (the works of Spanish architects constructed in the country, from 1992 till today). The date 1992 that is internationally registered, is given by the starting point of the construction boom observable at the turn of the millennium, the time of the Barcelona Olympic Games and the World Expo organized in Seville during the same year, generating grandiose infrastructural developments. The alteration of international economic conditions has given further actuality to the research of rehabilitations of historical buildings during the last years: the economic world crisis of 2008

emphasized the sustainable development entailing the significant intensification of building rehabilitation tendencies that appeared across Europe since the 1980s. (According to certain sources, currently more than 50% of European building industry is given by investments related to existing buildings.)¹ In Spain the quantity of building rehabilitations appearing in professional publications is particularly high and this enables the systematization and the observation of tendencies even more. (Figure 02.)

The aim of the research is the examination of these interface, relationship and methodological parallels of contemporary architecture and heritage protection reflected in the special conditions of Spain. Beyond this, the aim is the cognition of the theoretical, architectural-methodological and social background that enabled the establishment of the interventions and building rehabilitations of heritage protection, and contributed to their architectural instruments and quality. As the closure of the research, as a kind of utilization those parallel processes of Central Europe and Hungary are outlined that result in a situation rather different from that in Spain.

¹ Segura, Montse: Editorial. *On Diseño*. Arquitectura y rehabilitación. Vol. 311. (2010) p. 51.



03 A map of Spain with the sites of the examined rehabilitation projects.

1.2. Survey of the Professional Literature

When examining contemporary Spanish heritage protection, the dissertation relies equally on the work of Spanish researchers watching the dynamics of the country's architecture from an inner point of view and on foreign authors observing international context from outside.

The books of *Spanish authors*² present the influences and relationships of longer periods as well. The comprehensional works containing practical examples approach the practice of contemporary Spanish architecture along specific themes through case studies,³ can be considered to be a separate category. The different *foreign authors*⁴ summarize the specialties

of Spanish architecture much more through international connections, comparing them with the contemporary architecture of other countries. The sources of the dissertation include summarizing works presenting the *international theoretical background of heritage protection*.⁵ In a separate group should be classified the professional literature examining the

2 The most important works: Cabrero, Gabriel Ruiz: *The Modern in Spain: Architecture after 1948*. The MIT Press, Cambridge 2001.; Peres Arroyo, Salvador: *Los Años Críticos. 10 Arquitectos Españoles*. Fundación Antonio Camunas, Madrid 2003.; Llimargas i Casas, Marc – Hernández León, Juan Miguel: *Arquitectura española contemporánea. La otra modernidad*. Lunverg editores, Madrid 2007. pp. 6-36., Zaera-Polo, Alejandro: "A Scientific Autobiography, 1982-2004." in: Saunders, W. S. (ed.): *The New Architectural Pragmatism*. A Harvard Design Magazine Reader. Vol. 5. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 2007. pp. 1-21.; Aparicio Guisado, Jesus Maria (ed.): *Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008.

3 For instance: Buchanan, P. – Capitel, Antón – Sola-Morales, Ignaci (et.al.): *Architectural Guide Spain 1920-1999*. Birkhäuser, Basel 1998.; Padura, Manel (ed.): *Spain Architects: Rehabilitación*. Vol. 1-2. Manel Padura, Barcelona 2005.

4 Cohn, David: *Young Spanish Architects*. Birkhäuser, Basel 2000.; Curtis, William J. R.: *Territories of Investigation. El Croquis*. No. 118. (2003) En proceso. pp. 4-23.; Riley, Terence:

"Contemporary Architecture in Spain: Shaking off the Dust." in: Riley, Terence (ed.): *On Site: New Architecture in Spain*. The Museum of Modern Art, New York 2006. pp. 10-34.; Jodidio, Philip: *Architecture in Spain*. Taschen, Köln 2007.; Ma W (ed.): *Spanish Architecture*. China EPP, Shanghai 2007.; Frampton, Kenneth: "Jóvenes Arquitectos de España". in: Aparicio Guisado, Jesus Maria (ed.): *Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008. pp. 15-17.; Pallasmaa, Juhani: "Entre tradición y la singularidad / Between Tradition and Uniqueness." in: Aparicio Guisado, Jesús María (ed.): *JAE, Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008. pp. 18-21.

5 Cantacuzino, Sherban: *New Uses for Old Buildings*. Architectural Press, London 1975.; Markus, Thomas A.: "Introduction." in: Thomas A. Markus (ed.): *Building Conversion and Rehabilitation. Designing for Change in Building Use*. Butterworth&Co, London 1979.; Robert, Philippe: *Adaptations. New Uses for Old Buildings*. Princeton Architectural Press, New York 1989.; Hardy, Matthew (ed.): *The Venice Charter Revised: Modernism, Conservation and Tradition in the 21st Century*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle 2008.; Shaoquiang, Wang: *Transformer: Reuse, Renewal and Renovation in Contemporary Architecture*. Gingko Press, Berkeley 2010.; Jäger, Frank Peter: "A Gift from the Past." in: Frank Peter Jäger (ed.): *Old&New – Design Manual for Revitalizing Existing Buildings*. Birkhäuser, Basel 2010. pp. 11-15.; Klanten, Robert - Feireiss, Lukas (eds.): *Build-On: Converted Architecture and Transformed Buildings*. Die Gestalten Verlag, Berlin 2009.; Bloszies, Charles: *Old Buildings, New Design*. Princeton Architectural Press, New York 2012.

development process of explicitly the *Spanish monument and heritage protection*: exploring the specialities of regulation, architectural theory and practice.⁶

Different *Spanish architectural journals* contributed to the research a well. Regarding general Spanish architecture; the periodicals *Arquitectura Viva*, *Arquitectura Iberica*, *ConArquitectura*, *2G*, *El Croquis*, *On Diseno* and *Tectónica* are considered to be the most important, with certain thematic issues exploring the topic of rehabilitations. From among journals encompassing the theme of protection of monuments the periodical *Restauración & Rehabilitación* should be mentioned. (Figure 03.)

1.3. The Methodology of the Research

The mapping of Spanish and international professional literature – seen above – formed the basis of the doctoral research, fostered by the researching period spent at the Madrid Technical University (UPM) and by the library of the university. Beyond surveying the theoretical background of the theme of the research, the purpose was to get acquainted with Spanish building practice and design methodologies. This could be realised partially by the help of monographic publications and thematic periodicals as well as of electronic journals focusing on architecture, and the site visits during the local researching period also deepened the cognition of the buildings.⁷

The collection of materials aimed to compile a comprehensive *digital data base*: containing those buildings of the examined area and period that appeared in professional publications (oeuvre of about 350 architect's offices, nearly 2000 buildings), among them the works belonging to the examined interventions (about 560 buildings). A tabular compilation (of searchable format) synthesizes the data base, based

on the comprehensive analysis of the collected and thematised documentations (technical drawings, architectural descriptions and photos).

The base of professional publications on the one hand gave help to select and delimit the data set, and on the other hand it narrowed down the selection to projects that reached a wider professional medium through these (printed or online) publications. By the help of the data base, it became possible to evince several tendencies certifiable through the sampling, concerning among others the distribution in time, in area and in function, or for example in the change of functions. Also the different investigational areas and statements of the dissertation could become more illustrative by displaying case studies. *Case studies* play an especially important role, since these principles become real architectural devices only through practice.

Further important sources of the research were the personal talks with architects dealing with built heritage since *thematic interviews* offer the authentic and direct presentation of creative-methodological background of the topic; by their help it is possible to study the change of attitude of the latter decades in a personal way, from a social point of view (with special regard to the generation differences or to the changing role of schools of architecture).⁸ (Figure 04.)

1.4. The Structure of the Dissertation

Accordingly, the dissertation examines the architectural interventions on the frontiers of heritage protection and contemporary architecture, and it does not analyse the meeting points of old and new architecture following the classical terminology of monument protection but analyses it as an artwork of contemporary architecture. The discourse can be divided into four parts: the presentation of the theoretical background, the analysis of architectural methodological instruments, the social role of building rehabilitations and finally the question of the utilization of the results.

The first part of the dissertation (*Theoretical Background*) explores how the theme of the research, contemporary Spanish architecture and building rehabilitations within that, came into the fore at an international level, confirming the actuality and reasonableness of the investigation of these tendencies. Spain means a particularly instructive research area not just because it became an exemplary trend of

6 Archiga, Ana-Otros (ed.): *Curso de Rehabilitación*. Vol. 1. La teoría. COAM, Madrid 1985.; López Jaén, Juan (ed.): *Curso de Rehabilitación*. Vol. 0. Normativa internacional. COAM, Madrid 1987.; Bermúdez, Alejandro: *Intervención en el Patrimonio Cultural. Creación y Gestión de Proyectos*. Editorial Síntesis, Madrid 2004.; Capitel, Antón: *Metamorphosis de monumentos y teorías de la restauración*. Alianza forma, Madrid 2009.; Muñoz Vinas, Salvador: *Teoría Contemporánea de la Restauración*. Editorial Síntesis, Madrid 2003.; Bosch Reig, Ignacio: *Intervención en el Patrimonio: Análisis Tipológico y Constructivo*. Editorial UPV, Valencia 2006.; Alonso-Munoyeno, S.M – Márquez de la Plata, A.R. – Cruz Franco, P.A. (eds): *ReUso. Criterio y método en época de crisis*. Vol 1-3. c20, Madrid 2013.
7 2010: Madrid (UEM), Andalusia, Barcelona, Basque Country, Galicia, Valencia, Zaragoza; 2011: Barcelona; 2013: Madrid (UPM); 2014: Madrid (UPM), Andalusia

8 The thematic interviews have already been partially published.



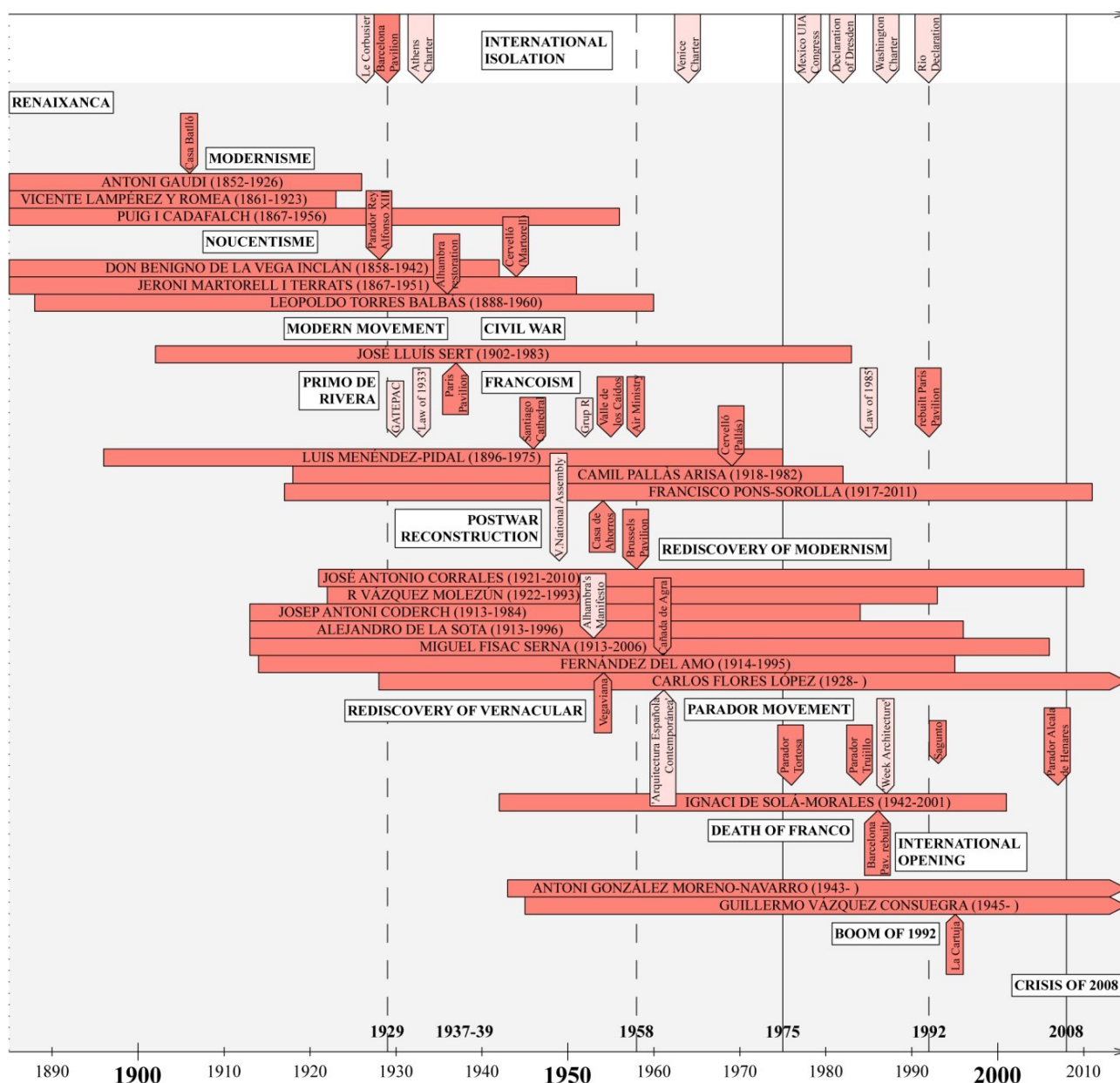
04 Profiles of some of the interviewed Spanish architects: Alberto Campo Baeza, José Ignacio Linazasoro and Alejandro Vírveda Aizpún (ICA Arquitectura)

international architecture by the 2000s, owing to its particular phylogeny during the 20th century, but also because its political and economic isolation for decades the modern architecture of the country developed in an entirely different way as in Central Europe, and this background does determine the treatment of built heritage, the features and the social judgment of architectural interventions even now. The first part of the dissertation displays this particular phylogeny, the international embeddedness of Spanish architecture, the features of the recent architect generation, and the parallel and interweaving transformation processes of modernism and monument protection, deducing them from the historical-social background. (Figure 05.)

The second part of the dissertation (*Architectural Methodology*) displays three emphasized themes related to the investigation of the methodology of design connected to heritage protection. The first two chapters investigate the methods of contemporary architecture, the elements defining the united character of the historical buildings and the contemporary architecture connected to it – by the help of the methodology of analogy and abstraction, and it points out that the mutual presence of these is the main condition of authenticity of the answers given to the temporal and spatial context. The following chapter investigates the architectural creation of space as a particular device of the genre of architecture and explores the diverse possibilities of creating spaces and volumes in case of interventions on built heritage.

The main line of the third part of the dissertation (*Social Role*) examines the building rehabilitations in a broader – disciplinary and interdisciplinary – context. The first chapter, the analysis of the frontiers of heritage protection aims to prove that the environmental, economic and social reading of the interventions on built heritage overlap to a large extent with the developments aiming sustainability, playing a part in the contemporary international tendency as the concept of rehabilitation as architectural decision became particularly reasonable. Further chapters feature the aspects of social role of building rehabilitations, emphasising the significance and the possibilities of utilization and transformation of built heritage today. The conservation and reuse of historic buildings has several positive environmental, economic and social effects that are difficult to be ensured in cases of newly built projects. Therefore, the prevalence of rehabilitations is not attributed only to economic considerations – although the crisis of 2008 gave a great impulse to the process – but to social-political reasons as well.

Regarding built heritage, one of the main appearances of the social role of interventions is the local identity formed by the cultural additional meaning of historic buildings. The interventions on built heritage – through the connection points with social sciences and though historic continuity – present the character of the site, while defining the self-image of the local community as awareness-raising elements. The analysis of urban continuity and fitting pointed out that the preserved built heritage enriches the city though



05 The parallel history of Spanish modernism and heritage protection represented on timeline

its mere physical presence beyond its connotational contents, providing spatial and temporal points of orientation to the local community. The issue of functional continuity (the constancy and dynamic changes of each functional types) directly reflects the transformations of the society.

The final part of the dissertation (*Utilization*) aims at the possible international and national utilization of research results. The understanding of the heritage

protection processes of a defined region is important primarily because it can take us closer to the recognition of tendencies standing out in treatment of our own built heritage. Thus, the fourth part of the dissertation analyses other international analogies on the one hand, and contemporary processes observable in our home country on the other hand, applying the lessons of the investigation of Spanish area, the role of historical-social embeddedness.

2. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

1. Thesis: Identity of Contemporary Spanish Architecture

The transformed political-economic and social background of the country, as well as the reinforced role of intergenerational ideological connections related to the decentralization both have a decisive role in shaping the identity of contemporary Spanish architecture.

Following through the transformation of the economic, social and cultural background, the impacts that contributed to the international prominence of contemporary Spanish architecture can be traced back – the impacts that enabled the 3rd generation of modern Spanish architects who were born in the 1960s to stand out from the professional sphere.⁹ The success of this age group is attributable partially to the change of the political-economic circumstances (the developing democracy, the economic boom of the 1990s), and partially to the development of information exchange fostering the intensification of international professional-social communication.

Compared to the previous two main generations of modern architecture; the retrospective, intergenerational ideological connections¹⁰ appear to be stronger in case of this new generation due to the growing autonomy of the regions following the decentralization of Spain, and due to the diversification of architectural education. The appreciation of the connection points of design methodology also plays a part in the process due to the intensive construction boom. Therefore at the millennium the generations are not to be interpreted only in a horizontal sense, but also as vertical connections, as a diverse unit of parallel tendencies.

In the case of the (still evolving) 4th generation of modern architecture, the new approaches of communication are determinant, along the architectural culture reinforced by digital technology reflecting the current social processes, related to the intensified group work and international mobility enabled by the digital technologies. (Figure 06.)

9 Kóródy, Anna – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Presentation and Representation. Outline for Critical Interpretation of the “New Generation” of Spanish Architecture. *Periodica Polytechnica – Architecture*. Vol. 42. (2011) No. 2. pp. 27-37.

10 Kóródy, Anna: Építész a romok között – José Ignacio Linazasoro építésszel Kóródy Anna beszélgetett. *Octogon*. Vol. 94. (2012) No. 2. pp. 29-32.

2. Thesis: Connection of Modernism and Heritage Protection

The characteristic language of contemporary Spanish interventions can be attributed to the interlacement of heritage protection coming to prominence and of the rediscovery of Modernism due to the special phylogeny of Spanish architecture, and it was also amplified by the general prosperity of building industry in the same period.

The era when the architecture of Spain came to the focus of the international media following the international opening of the 1980s and the construction boom of the 1990s, coincided with the revaluation of the Modernist approach in the country (that was neglected before for cultural-political reasons). While Europe was mainly dominated by Postmodern and other critical movements, the reforming Spanish architecture was much less influenced by the historical stigma of Modernism, being able to freely absorb the critical approach of Modernism as well.

The culmination of reinterpreted Modernism also influenced the attitude of the interventions of heritage protection.¹¹ The lack of routine solutions had benefits as well: the multiplication of conservation projects (related to the general construction boom) reinforced the creativity of the interventions and strengthened the interdisciplinary approaches. The crisis of 2008 interrupting the construction boom of the millennium highlighted the concept of rehabilitations as the means of sustainable development even more, and the interventions on built heritage became even more emphasized – based not only on quantitative but also on qualitative aspects.

3. Thesis: The Architectural Terminology of Heritage Protection

Through the analysis of the numerous examples presented in the appendix of the dissertation it became verifiable, that the interventions on built heritage (based on the approach of their design methodology) partially lie beyond or can not be classified to the classical categories of monument protection – they form a unique, sovereign area of contemporary architecture.

11 Kóródy, Anna: Modernitás és örökségvédelem a 20. században - a spanyol forgatókönyv. in: Harsányi Szabolcs Gergő, Szabó Beáta (eds.): *Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek XII. Konferenciája*. Eszterházy Károly Főiskola, Eger 2014. pp. 170-175.



06 An example of the work of the 4th generation – Sol89: Catering School, Medina Sidonia, Cádiz (2007-2011)

The expansion of the concept of built heritage (the revaluation of local values and the remains of recent history) has led to the subjective restratification of the relics and to the architectural-methodological differentiation of the interventions. The phenomenon also implied the need for the further specification of the theory and terminology of the discipline; however, the evolving typology follows the conceptual framework of contemporary architecture instead of the classical categories of monument protection.

A high degree of interfusion is detectable among the contemporary technical terms at an international and national level as well. However, the diverse terminology can be well thematised along the Vitruvian Triad, related to the ideas of stability-structure, utility and appearance-additional meanings.¹²

There is no conventional Hungarian term for summarizing this particular area of contemporary architecture. The idea of 'intervention' can be applied following the Spanish-Italian pattern emphasizing the interruption of the spontaneous process of development/degradation; or the idea of 'rehabilitation' in so far as it is accepted that the concept became comprehensive extending beyond its original meaning of the revival of use.

4. Thesis: The Instruments of Analogy and Abstraction

Based on the design-methodological analysis of interventions on built heritage the parallel presence of the architectural instruments of analogy¹³ and abstraction¹⁴ is evincible. However, the weighting of these instruments is closely linked to the historic embeddedness and social perception of the Modernist approach. The intervention of heritage protection of a specific era or region can be characterized by the combined effect, the proportions of the architectural instruments of analogy and abstraction.^{15,16} (Figure 07-08.)

However, it is important note that the analytical approach through the architectural instruments of analogy and abstraction is to help to understand the methodology of the interventions, but not to provide necessarily adaptable design solutions.

Based on the main monument values defined by Alois Riegl (the values of past and present) it can be stated that while monument protection in the classical

12 Kóródy, Anna – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Solidity and Utility – Contemporary Architectural Interventions on Spanish Historic Buildings. *Transsylvania Nostra Journal*. No. 3. (2012) pp. 54-59.

13 Kóródy, Anna: Az imitáció kortárs eszközei – Analogikus megoldások a spanyol műemlékvédelemben. in: Szöllősi László (ed.): *Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek Társaságának XI. Konferenciája*. Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek Társasága, Budapest 2013. pp. 77-80.

14 Kóródy, Anna: Absztrakció és műemlékvédelem - Kortárs spanyol építészet történeti alapokon. in: Fülöp Péter (ed.): *Tavaszi Szél 2012: Spring Wind 2012 Konferenciakötet*. Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, Budapest 2012. pp. 403-409.

15 Kóródy, Anna: Régi és új a kortárs holland építészetben – Kortárs beavatkozások történeti épületekben. in: Szabó Levente (ed.): *Közösség és építészet. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola 2013/14. évkönyv*. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola, Budapest 2014. pp. 146-151.

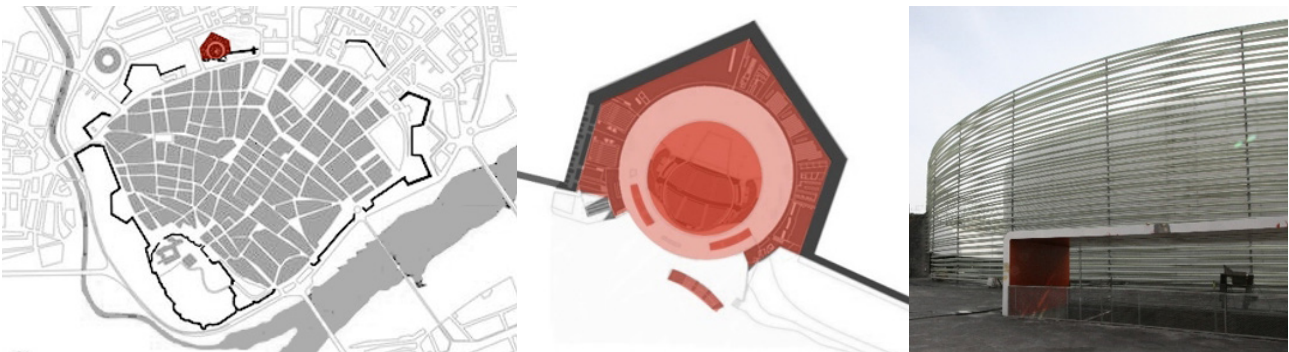
16 Kóródy, Anna: Addíció és kontraszt – történeti formák átírata a kortárs svájci építészetben. in: Szabó Levente (ed.): *A kicsi szép. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola 2012/13. Évkönyv*. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola, Budapest 2013. pp. 172-177.



07 Application of the method of analogy – Rafael Moneo: Banco de España, Madrid (2003)



08 An example of the method of abstraction – José Ignacio Linazasoro: Cultural Centre of the Piarists, Lavapiés, Madrid (2004)



09 An example of urban continuity – José Selgas & Lucía Cano: Congress Centre, Badajoz (1999-2006)

sense concentrates of the conservation of the values of the past (the value of antiquity, history and memory) subordinating the values of the present, the transforming approach of contemporary heritage protection prioritizes the values of the present (the utility value and the artistic value) that is to be completed by the values of the past. It can be regarded as an indicator of the interventions of heritage protection if the examined work can be evaluated based on both basic approach of values.¹⁷

While the classical approach of monument protection (conservation, restoration, reconstruction) describes the degree of the intervention; the approach based on the ideas of analogy and abstraction refers to the nature of the intervention.

5. Thesis: The Interdisciplinary Relations of the Interventions on Built Heritage

The analysis of the frontiers of heritage protection proved that the environmental, economic and social reading of the interventions on built heritage overlap to a large extent with the developments aiming sustainability, playing a part in the contemporary international tendency as the concept of rehabilitation as architectural decision became particularly reasonable.¹⁸

The conservation and reuse of historic buildings and historic urban fabric has several positive environmental, economic and social effects that are difficult to be ensured in cases of newly built projects. Therefore, the prevalence of rehabilitations is not attributed only to economic considerations – although the crisis of 2008 gave a great impulse to the process – but to social-political reasons as well.

There are several areas that can be regarded as frontiers of heritage protection based on its environmental, economic and social relations: the reuse and recycling of materials of the site as building element; the revival and regeneration of the character of a historic quarter; the integration of natural elements on an architectural or urban level (related to a historic building or city structure); the recultivation of a previously built-in territory of natural importance; the

contemporary reinterpretation of local construction traditions; renovation based on energetics, the reuse of abandoned buildings or quarters;¹⁹ the reinterpretation of the use of public spaces, and in some sense, providing disabled access to maintain the utility can also be considered as a frontier.

6. Thesis: The Social Role of Building-rehabilitations - Disciplinary Aspects

The social role of building-rehabilitations examined from the architectural point of view can be described through the concepts of historic continuity (a role evolving from the cultural additional meaning of the building), the urban continuity (a role evolving from the physical presence of the building) and the functional continuity (a role evolving from the character of the use).

Beside the globalization processes of the millennium, the rehabilitation of the built heritage provides the basis for the redefinition of local identity. However, the methods of the interventions can not be separated from the relationship of society towards Modernism: the solutions reflect the architectural approach of the examined era. Since built heritage and the added – contemporary – element both are implicated in the meaning of architecture, the local (derived from local heritage) and global values (reflecting comprehensive architectural approach) complete each other from the viewpoint of local identity as well.

6.a. One of the main appearances of the social role regarding built heritage is the local identity formed by the cultural additional meaning of historic buildings. The interventions on built heritage – through the connection points with social sciences and though historic continuity – present the character of the site, while defining the self-image of the local community as awareness-raising elements.²⁰

6.b. The analysis of urban continuity and fitting pointed out that the preserved built heritage enriches the city though its mere physical presence beyond its connotational contents, providing spatial and temporal points of orientation to the local community. (Figure 09.)

17 Kóródy, Anna: Kortárs építészeti eszközök alkalmazása történeti épületek revitalizációjánál. *Architectura Hungariae*. Vol. 12. (2013) No. 1. pp. 5-17.

18 Kóródy, Anna – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Aspects of Social Sustainability in Cases of Building Rehabilitations in Central Europe / A társadalmi fenntarthatóság szempontjai közép-európai épület-rehabilitációk esetében. *Építés-Építészettudomány*. Vol. 42. (2014) No. 3-4. pp. 287-313.

19 Kóródy, Anna: Új kulturális közösségi terek – Városi ipari területek rehabilitációja Spanyolországban. in: Fazekas István – Szabó Valéria (eds.): *A környezettudatos települések felé*. Meridián Alapítvány, Debrecen 2013. pp. 166-172.

20 Kóródy, Anna – Szendrei, Zsolt: Múzeumi negyed spanyol módra. *Utóirat-Post Scriptum*. No. 2. (2011) pp. 36-40.



10 Illustrating the functional tradition – ICA Arquitectura: Nave 16 reconstruction, Madrid (2011)

6.c. The issue of functional continuity (the constancy and dynamic changes of each functional types) directly reflects the transformations of the society.²¹ The changed function is only able to adapt to the inner regularities of the building without controversy if the adaptive reuse fits to the ‘functional tradition’, and therefore the new function can be associated to the organic development of the original use. (Figure 10.)

7. Thesis: The Professional and Social Embeddedness of the Design Methodologies of Heritage Protection in Central Europe

The results of the dissertation can be extended to the research of the relations of heritage protection in the Central European region. The comparison of the historic backgrounds of the examined regions and the outline of the main differences and parallelisms facilitates the understanding of the emergence of the methodological heterogeneity characterizing the Central European region – concerning the interventions of heritage protection of the territory, beside the solutions reaching back to the local traditions of monument conservation and the ones counterpointing them, the methods transferred from the West also play a great role in the current processes.

The difference with the Spanish processes is primarily based on the historic-political context of Central Europe: while in Spain the purist approach dominated

during the Franco-era, delaying the evolvement of the modern architectural attitude, in Central Europe (regarding the socialist countries) modern architecture appeared as official, ideological constraints. While in Western Europe the revision of Modernism already started in the 19960s, in Hungary the social-professional critiques of modern architecture emerged only in the 1970s to be intensified in the period of the transition – as in Spain the build-up of the democracy implied the reinterpretation of Modernism in the 1980s. The change of approach in heritage protection is directly related to the socially based aspirations formulating the criticism of the previously ideologically constrained architectural style.

Due to the ‘larger inertia’ of the methodology of interventions on built heritage, the general architectural trends are observable in the field of heritage protection with delay. This is also connected to the outstanding social attention concerning monument conservations, functioning as a retarding factor in the appearance of innovative solutions on built heritage. The process in Central Europe was also delayed by the relatively small number of rehabilitative interventions– compared to the construction boom observable in Spain, resulting in the clear appearance of the critiques of classical (modern) conservation methods in practice only at the millennium.²²

The article is based on the PhD thesis of the author.

21 Kóródy, Anna: Tendencies of Contemporary Building Rehabilitations in Spain: The Evaluation of the Practice in the New Millennium Based on Functional Transformations. *Boletín Académico: Revista de Investigación y Arquitectura Contemporánea*. No. 5. (2015) pp. 1-10.

22 Kóródy, Anna: Pros and Cons. Professional and Social Reception of Reconstructions in Hungary / Pro és kontra. Az épület-rekonstrukció beavatkozások szakmai és társadalmi kritikája hazánkban. *Építés-Építészettudomány*. Vol. 44. (2016) No. 3-4. pp. 339-408.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alonso-Munoyeno, S.M – Márquez de la Plata, A.R. – Cruz Franco, P.A. (eds): *ReUso. Criterio y método en época de crisis*. Vol 1-3. c20, Madrid 2013.
- Aparicio Guisado, Jesus Maria (ed.): *Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008
- Archiga, Ana-Otros (ed.): *Curso de Rehabilitación*. Vol. 1. La teoría. COAM, Madrid 1985.
- Bermúdez, Alejandro: *Intervención en el Patrimonio Cultural. Creación y Gestión de Proyectos*. Editorial Síntesis, Madrid 2004.
- Bloszies, Charles: *Old Buildings, New Design*. Princeton Architectural Press, New York 2012.
- Bosch Reig, Ignacio: *Intervención en el Patrimonio: Análisis Tipológico y Constructivo*. Editorial UPV, Valencia 2006.
- Buchanan P. – Capitel A. – Sola-Morales I. (et.al.): *Architectural Guide Spain 1920-1999*. Birkhäuser, Basel 1998.
- Cabrero, Gabriel Ruiz: *The Modern in Spain: Architecture after 1948*. The MIT Press, Cambridge 2001.
- Cantacuzino, Sherban: *New Uses for Old Buildings*. Architectural Press, London 1975. (Spanish edition: *Nuevos usos para edificios antiguos*. Editorial Gustavo Gili, Barcelona 1979.)
- Capitel, Antón: *Metamorphosis de monumentos y teorías de la restauración*. Alianza forma, Madrid 2009. (1st ed: 1988.)
- Cohn, David: *Young Spanish Architects*. Birkhäuser, Basel 2000.
- Cramer, Johannes – Breitling, Stefan: *Architecture in Existing Fabric*. Birkhäuser, Basel 2007.
- Curtis, William J. R.: Territories of Investigation. *El Croquis*. No. 118. (2003) En proceso. pp. 4-23.
- Frampton, Kenneth: “Jóvenes Arquitectos de España”. in: Aparicio Guisado, Jesus Maria (ed.): *Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008. pp. 15-17.
- Hardy, Matthew (ed.): *The Venice Charter Revised: Modernism, Conservation and Tradition in the 21th Century*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle 2008.
- Jäger, Frank Peter: “A Gift from the Past.” in: Frank Peter Jäger (ed.): *Old&New – Design Manual for Revitalizing Existing Buildings*. Birkhäuser, Basel 2010. pp. 11-15.
- Jodidio, Philip: *Architecture in Spain*. Taschen, Köln 2007.
- Klanten, Robert – Feireiss, Lukas (eds.): *Build-On: Converted Architecture and Transformed Buildings*. Die Gestalten Verlag, Berlin 2009.
- Kóródy, Anna – Szendrei, Zsolt: Múzeumi negyed spanyol módra. *Utóirat-Post Scriptum*. No. 2. (2011) pp. 36-40.
- Kóródy, Anna: Addíció és kontraszt – történeti formák átírata a kortárs svájci építészetben. in: Szabó Levente (ed.): *A kicsi szép. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola 2012/13. évkönyv*. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola, Budapest 2013. pp. 172-177.
- Kóródy, Anna – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Aspects of Social Sustainability in Cases of Building Rehabilitations in Central Europe. / A társadalmi fenntarthatóság szempontjai közép-európai épület-rehabilitációk esetében. *Építés-Építészettudomány*. Vol. 42. (2014) No. 3-4. pp. 287-313.
- Kóródy, Anna – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Solidity and Utility: Contemporary Architectural Interventions on Spanish Historic Buildings. *Transsylvania Nostra Journal*. No. 3. (2012) pp. 54-59.
- Kóródy, Anna: Absztrakció és műemlékvédelem - Kortárs spanyol építészet történeti alapokon. in: Fülöp Péter (ed.): *Tavaszi Szél 2012: Spring Wind 2012 Konferenciakötet*. Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, Budapest 2012. pp. 403-409.
- Kóródy, Anna: Az imitáció kortárs eszközei – Analogikus megoldások a spanyol műemlékvédelemben. in: Szöllősi László (ed.): *Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek Társaságának XI. Konferenciája*. Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek Társasága, Budapest 2013. pp. 77-80.
- Kóródy, Anna: Building Rehabilitation – Tendencies of Functional Transformations in Spain. *Periodica Polytechnica – Architecture*. Vol. 45. (2014) No. 1. pp. 29-38.
- Kóródy, Anna: Építész a romok között – José Ignacio Linazasoro építésszel Kóródy Anna beszélgetett. *Octogon*. Vol. 94. (2012) No. 2. pp. 29-32.
- Kóródy, Anna: Kortárs építészeti eszközök alkalmazása történeti épületek revitalizációjánál. *Architectura Hungariae*. Vol 12. (2013) No. 1. pp. 5-17.

- Kóródy, Anna: Modernitás és örökségvédelem a 20. században – a spanyol forгатókönyv. in: Harsányi Szabolcs Gergő, Szabó Beáta (eds.): *Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek XII. Konferenciája*. Eszterházy Károly Főiskola, Eger 2014. pp. 170-175.
- Kóródy, Anna: Pros and Cons. Professional and Social Reception of Reconstructions in Hungary / Pro és kontra. Az épület-rekonstrukció beavatkozások szakmai és társadalmi kritikája hazánkban. *Építés-Építészettudomány*. Vol. 44. (2016) No. 3-4. pp. 339-408.
- Kóródy, Anna: Régi és új a kortárs holland építészetben. Kortárs beavatkozások történeti épületekben. in: Szabó Levente (ed.): *Közösség és építészet. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola 2013/14. évkönyv*. BME Építőművészeti Doktori Iskola, Budapest 2014. pp. 146-151.
- Kóródy, Anna: Tendencies of Contemporary Building Rehabilitations in Spain: The Evaluation of the Practice in the New Millennium Based on Functional Transformations. *Boletín Academico: Revista de Investigacion y Arquitectura Contemporanea*. No. 5. (2015) pp. 1-10.
- Kóródy, Anna: Új kulturális közösségi terek – Városi ipari területek rehabilitációja Spanyolországban. In: Fazekas István – Szabó Valéria (eds.): *A környezettudatos települések felé*. Meridián Alapítvány, Debrecen 2013. pp. 166-172.
- López Jaén, Juan (ed.): *Curso de Rehabilitación*. Vol. 0. Normativa internacional. COAM, Madrid 1987.
- Llimargas i Casas, Marc – Hernández León, Juan Miguel: *Arquitectura española contemporánea. La otra modernidad*. Lunwerg editores, Madrid 2007. pp. 6-36.
- Ma W (ed.): *Spanish Architecture*. China EPP, Shanghai 2007.
- Markus, Thomas A.: "Introduction." in: Thomas A. Markus (ed.): *Building Conversion and Rehabilitation. Designing for Change in Building Use*. Butterworth&Co, London 1979.
- Muñoz Vinas, Salvador: *Teoría Contemporánea de la Restauración*. Editorial Sintesis, Madrid 2003.
- Padura, Manel (ed.): *Spain Architects: Rehabilitación*. Vol. 1-2. Manel Padura, Barcelona 2005.
- Pallasmaa, Juhani: "Entre tradición y la singularidad / Between Tradition and Uniqueness." in: Aparicio Guisado, Jesús María (ed.): *IAE, Jóvenes Arquitectos de España / Young Spanish Architects*. Ministerio de Vivienda, Madrid 2008. pp. 18-21.
- Peres Arroyo, Salvador: *Los Años Críticos. 10 Arquitectos Españoles*. Fundación Antonio Camunas, Madrid 2003.
- Riley, Terence: "Contemporary Architecture in Spain: Shaking off the Dust." in: Riley, Terence (ed.): *On Site: New Architecture in Spain*. The Museum of Modern Art, New York 2006. pp. 10-34.
- Robert, Philippe: *Adaptations. New Uses for Old Buildings*. Princeton Architectural Press, New York 1989.
- Segura, Montse: Editorial. *On Diseño*. Arquitectura y rehabilitación. Vol. 311. (2010) p. 51.
- Shaoquiang, Wang: *Transformer: Reuse, Renewal and Renovation in Contemporary Architecture*. Gingko Press, Berkeley 2010.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán – Kóródy, Anna: Presentation and Representation. Outline for Critical Interpretation of the "New Generation" of Spanish Architecture. *Periodica Polytechnica – Architecture*. Vol. 42. (2011) No. 2. pp. 27-37.
- Zaera-Polo, Alejandro: "A Scientific Autobiography, 1982-2004." in: Saunders, W. S. (ed.): *The New Architectural Pragmatism*. A Harvard Design Magazine Reader. Vol. 5. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 2007. pp. 1-21.

SOURCES OF FIGURES

- 01-03, 05-10** Anna Nóra Kóródy
04 Anna Nóra Kóródy, Zorán Vukoszávlyev

ANNA NÓRA KÓRÓDY

MSc architect, conservation specialist. She graduated from the BME Faculty of Architecture with Diploma Prize in 2011, and successfully defended her PhD thesis at the Csonka Pál Doctoral School in 2016. Currently, she is working as an architect at the Budavári Property Development and Management Ltd.
E-mail: korody@eik.bme.hu