



EiABC

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture,
Building Construction and City Development
የኢትዮጵያ የአርኪቲክቸር ፣ ህንፃ ግንባታ እና ከተማ ልማት ኢንስቲትዩት
Addis Ababa University
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

THE HERITAGE VALUE AND ASSESSMENT OF ITALIAN OCCUPATION PERIOD BUILDINGS THE CASE OF PIAZZA, GONDAR

**BY
TEWODEROS HAILE BERIHIE**

June, 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



EiABC

Ethiopian Institute of Architecture,
Building Construction and City Development
የኢትዮጵያ የእርኪቲክቸር ፣ ህንፃ ግንባታ እና ከተማ ልማት ኢንስቲትዩት
Addis Ababa University
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

THE HERITAGE VALUE AND ASSESSMENT OF ITALIAN OCCUPATION PERIOD BUILDINGS THE CASE OF PIAZZA, GONDAR

Master's Thesis

This Thesis Is Submitted To The Ethiopian Institute Of Architecture, Building Construction And City Development (Eiabc) And To School Of Graduate Student Of Addis Ababa University For The Partial Fulfilment Of All Requirement Of Master of Science In Conservation Of Urban And Architectural Heritage.

BY

TEWODEROS HAILE BERIHIE

ADVISOR:

FASIL GIORGHIS (Associate Professor)

June, 2018

ADDIS ABABA

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Tewoderos Haile Berihie, entitled: The Heritage Value and Assessment of Italian Occupation Period Buildings The Case Of Piazza, Gondar: and submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science (Conservation of Urban and Architectural Heritage) compiles with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

By:-Tewoderos Haile

Approval by Board of Examiners

Fasil Giorghis (Associate Professor)

Advisor

Signature

Date

Tadesse Girmaye

Internal Examiner

Signature

Date

Hailue Zelake

External Examiner

Signature

Date

Fisseha Wegayehu (PhD)

Chairman,

Signature

Date

Declaration

I declare that, this thesis prepared for the PARTIAL FULFILLMENT of the requirements for the degree of MASTERS OF URBAN CONSERVATION AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE entitled “THE HERITAGE VALUE AND ASSESSMENT OF ITALIAN OCCUPATION PERIOD BUILDINGS THE CASE OF PIAZZA, GONDAR” is my original research work prepared independently by my own effort with the close advice and guidance of my adviser. I also declare that this thesis has not been presented in any university and all sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Tewoderos Haile Berihie

June, 2018

Addis Ababa

Abstract

The town of Gondar is one of the oldest historical cities in Ethiopia with a rich cultural heritage resources. The historic town of Gondar features a wealth of historical buildings including a castle registered as a UNESCO world heritage property. There are numerous medieval Ethiopian historical buildings in Gondar. Nowadays, the Italian Occupation Period buildings are also included as an attraction for visitors. These buildings were built by Italians who stayed in Gondar (Ethiopia) from 1936-1941 during their five years occupation period. Sadly enough, the Italian period buildings are not well researched with respect to the heritage value, assessment and conservation aspects despite the brief documentation by Tomohiro Shitara and Architecture and construction of Italian and their role for the development of modern architecture of the city by David Rifkind.

This paper aims to assess the contribution of Italian Occupation Period buildings to Gondar with regard to urban heritage and tourism value. Therefore the paper attempts to clarify the historical background, current condition, and future contribution as well as issues related to better protection and conservation of these buildings. To rescue some of those Italian Occupation Period structures to keep, preserve and protect from further distortion to properly use them for sustainable cultural and architectural development.

Data for this research were collected from various sources of information. So as to make the research result valuable, both primary and secondary sources of data were used. This research used Data Acquisition Methods, Field survey, Literature survey, and Oral histories.

To this end, the research is prepared to it provide better understanding about Italian Occupation Period buildings. The findings of this paper lay a foundation base for further investigation of Italian buildings that are scattered in the width and breadth of the country in cities like Adigrat, Aksum, Adwa, Makelle, Dessie, Jimma, Harar, and Diredawa.

Key words: heritage value, assessment, conservation, Occupation, urban heritage, tourism value

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my gratitude to my advisor Fasil Giorghis (*Associate Professor*) for his diligent support and Ato Tadesse Girmaye, Ato Helawi Sewnat who was there for me right from the inception of the research up to its final out line stage. I also want to thank my friends and my class mate especially Hailemeleket Agizew, Micheal Bogale, and Amanuel Getahune for providing me the necessary friendly encouragement.

I would like to extend my thanks to all informants in the study area for their generous support in giving me the valuable data for this study, I am also grateful for the support of Henok Elfenahe who kindly gave me his camera from the inception until completion of the task as well as,

Last but not least, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my family and friends in giving their continuous moral. Especially I would like to extend my respect to my brother and sisters, who have support me along the way. I am thankful to have a great mother, Ababue Sendake and my beloved wife, wintana Estifanose, and to my beloved sun, Noah Tewoderos, who always refresh and strengthen me in every ongoing activities of the research.

Tewoderos Haile Berihie

June, 2018

Addis Ababa

Contents

Abstract	IV
Acknowledgments	V
Contents	VI
List of Tables	IX
List of Figures	IX
List of Map	XII
List of Acronyms & Terminologies	XIII
CHAPTER ONE	1
Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	2
1.2 Statement of the problem	4
1.3 Objective	5
1.3.1 General objective	5
1.3.2 Specific objective	5
1.4 Research Hypothesis	6
1.5 Research questions	7
1.5.1 Main research questions	7
1.5.2 Specific research questions	7
1.6 Scope and Limitations	7
1.7 Methodology and Organization	8
1.7.1 Data Acquisition Methods	8
1.7.2 Thesis structure	9
1.7.3 Method of Data Analysis	11
1.8 Significance	11
CHAPTER TWO	12
2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1.1 Theories, Concepts and Definition of Terms	12
2.1.2 Colonialism and colonial heritage	13
2.1.3 Heritage conservation in Ethiopia and Gondar	16
2.2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	16
2.2.1 Colonialism, Landscape, and Material Culture	16
2.2.2 The Italian occupation of Ethiopia	17

2.2.3 Fascist occupations Gondar/Ethiopia.....	17
2.2.4 Features of Colonial Urbanism.....	18
2.3 Origin of Fascist Racial Theory.....	22
2.4 Over view of the heritage value.....	25
2.4.1 what is meant by ‘value’ in a heritage context?.....	25
2.3.3 Characteristics of cultural heritage significance.....	28
2.3.4 Heritage value typologies - Burra Charter (1998).....	28
2.3.3 Findings from the literature review.....	29
CHAPTER THREE.....	31
3.1 THE STUDY AREA: ‘PIAZZA’/ commercial center / Findings.....	31
3.1.1 Site Location.....	31
3.1.2 Perspective of Bosio in the Urban Planning of Gondar.....	42
3.1.3 Topography and Slope Analysis.....	46
3.1.4 Existing Land Use.....	48
3.1.5 Morphological Analysis.....	52
3.1.6 Integration to the surrounding.....	56
3.1.7 History of the Area and Personal Accounts of Residents.....	57
3.2 Survey of architecturally significant buildings.....	60
3.2.1 Why do People Visit Buildings (historical or architectural site).....	60
3.2.2 Building as Site of History.....	60
3.2.3 Building as Emotional Source.....	60
3.2.4 Why do we need to Conserve or Preserve Italian buildings?.....	60
3.3. State of ownership.....	65
3.4 Building condition.....	68
3.5 Physical Setting Analysis.....	70
3.5.1 Analysis of Urban Design for Piazza.....	70
3.5.2 Spatial Relationships and Typologies.....	71
3.5.3 Layout and Form of spaces / buildings.....	72
3.5.4 Buildings with Architectural and Historical Significance.....	73
3.5.5 Buildings with Aesthetic Character.....	74
3.5.6 House statues and construction material.....	78
3.6 Presentation of Research Finding.....	81
3.6.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.....	81

3.6.2 Data Gathered from Questionnaire Respondents	81
3.6.3 Respondents Comments Buildings and built form	82
3.6.4 Respondents Comments on Conservation	82
3.6.5 Respondents Comments on Documentation	83
3.6.6 Respondents Comments on Building Management	83
3.6.7 Problem Related to Skill Gaps and Capacity	84
3.7 Observation Result.....	84
CHAPTER FOUR.....	86
4.1 SWOT ANALYSIS	86
4.1.1 Historic Quarter Administration.....	86
4.1.2 Conservation.....	86
4.1.3 Documentation	87
4.1.4 Sustainable Tourism	87
4.1.5 Community Empowerment and Benefits.....	87
4.2 Summary of Key Issues identified through the SWOT Analysis.....	88
4.2.1 Historic Quarter Administration.....	88
4.2.2 Conservation.....	88
4.2.3 Documentation	88
4.2.4 Tourism Management and Development.....	88
4.2.5 Community Empowerment and Benefit	88
4.2.6 Guiding Principles the conservation of Piazza	89
4.2.7 Planning Goal	89
CHAPTER FIVE	91
5.1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	91
5.1.1 Inventory of buildings and sites and measures for townscape preservation	92
5.1.2 Maintenance and repair of Old Italian buildings and Sites	92
5.1.3 Modernization and Reuse of Historical Italian Heritage Building.....	92
5.1.4 Restoration of some buildings like “Center Gondar zone Admin council office" for use as a future museum	93
5.1.5 Preserve Significant Historic Materials, Features and Form	93
5.1.6 The Need for Conservation	94
Bibliography	95
APPENDIX 1-A.....	98

List of Questioners for the Collection of Primary Data	98
Questionnaire to be filled by owners or responsible organization	98
APPENDIX 1-B	105
Questionnaire to be filled by Tour operators	105
APPENDIX 1-C	109
Key Informants Unstructured Interview	109
APPENDIX 2-A	113
Historic heritage in legislation	113
The Venice charter	114
APPENDIX 3-A	116
Italian Building conditions inventory format	116
Layout and Form of spaces / buildings	123
Current LDP	125

List of Tables

Table 1: organization of the research.....	9
Table 2: Planning Goal	90
Table 3: list of informants.....	111
Table 4: Italian building Construction Material, Story Height, Use, Ownership, Building Condition, Harmony, and Listing Status Inventory format:	121
Table 5: Italian Building Ownership, Building Function, and conditions inventory forma	122

List of Figures

Figure 1: the research design diagram	10
Figure 2: the usual huge weekend crowd in Istiklal Street, Beyoglu, and Istanbul.....	26
Figure 3: Nevizade Street in the Fish Market, Beyoglu, and Istanbul.....	26
Figure 4: Fascists March on Rome, Mussolini Speaking	31
Figure 5: Benito Mussolini (1883-1945), founder of Fascism and prime minister and dictator of Italy.....	31
Figure 6: Italian Expansion in Africa and the Mediterranean from 1869-1942	31
Figure 7: Africa Orientale Italian—Italian East Africa	31

Figure 8: Map of East Africa, enclosed in the Mondadori publication, 1936. It is very precise, in spite of the scale of 1:6,000,000, with a cross section from the Gulf of Aden to the Atlantic Ocean. 31

Figure 9: Gherardo Bosio urban master plan of Gondar (horizontal segregation) 31

Figure 10: Map of Italian residential areas and Italian colonial residences in Gondar, Ethiopia. 31

Figure 11: Aerial view of Gondar dominated 32

Figure 12: Fasil Ghebbi (castle complex), Gondar, aerial view, ca.1936..... 33

Figure 13: Piazza Del Littorio, Gondar, 1936. (Gliannali dell’ Africa Italian 2, no. 4 [1939]).... 33

Figure 14: The Portuguese castles of Gondar 34

Figure 15: Rallies in Gondar in honor of the Viceroy’s visit, 1938. 35

Figure 16: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, perspective view of the business square (APEGGB)..... 36

Figure 17: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, perspective study for the Fascist party headquarters (APEGGB). 37

Figure 18: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, details and profiles of the buildings in the new native centre (APEGGB). 38

Figure 19: Technical Office of the Military Engineers, location of the areas destined for future urban development in the site of Gondar, 1936 (ASUB-FA). 39

Figure 20: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, model of the road junction in the civic center showing the main service buildings (from Alberto Sartoris, 1936). Bosio, 40

Figure 21: Topography of the case study area. 46

Figure 22: Topography of the case study area. 46

Figure 23: Topography section 47

Figure 24: Area and percentage share of existing landuse. 48

Figure 25: Existing 3D view of the site from piazza square. 54

Figure 26: Existing 3D view of the site from Bellico square. 55

Figure 27 : View of Gondar and the Italian cantonments after the occupation, the future INCIS area before work had begun, 1 936 (ACS- INCIS)..... 57

Figure 28: INCIS building site at the beginning of works, Gondar, 1938 (ACS-INCIS)..... 57

Figure 29: Completed INCIS buildings, 1939 58

Figure 30: Italians started to use the castles and churches for office and other purposes. (Ras Ghebbi)	58
Figure 31: Significant Italian Occupational period Building.....	63
Figure 32 : Significant Italian Occupational period Building.....	63
Figure 33: Significant Italian Occupational period Building.....	64
Figure 34: Current Ownership of the Italian Buildings	66
Figure 35: Italian Building condition.....	69
Figure 36: Building condition.....	69
Figure 37 A) Commercial district to the north of the tele office, B) Tele office (center) and hotel (right), C) Cinema Gondar	71
Figure 38: Buildings with Architectural and Historical Significance.....	73
Figure 39: piazza (Quara hotel) and business center	74
Figure 40: View of Gondar and the site of the INCIS area, 1937 (ACS-INCIS).	75
Figure 41: Post and telegraph office, Gondar, 1936–37(Piazza).....	76
Figure 42: Post and telegraph office Front and Rear elevation	76
Figure 43 Post and telegraph office Side elevation	76
Figure 44: Public Works Office of Gondar and Gherardo Bosio, the post office of Gondar, c. 1939 (ACS-MAI).	77
Figure 45 : hybridized horizontality; the emphasis of the cinema (Front elevation).....	78
Figure 46: site plan and section of Gondar cinema.....	78
Figure 47: Gondar, the state of works for INCIS buildings in 1939 (ACS - MAI).	79
Figure 48 : Administered housing for state employees / Istituto Nazionale per le Case degli Impiegati dello Stato (INCIS).....	79
Figure 48 pictures Key Informants	112
Figure 49: Classification of layout types for Italian colonial residences (Plan of Italian colonial residences in four Italian residential areas.....	123

List of Map

Map 1: Location Map Arebaghoche Sub-city.....	31
Map 2: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, layout of the new foundations around the existing Centre, the road network and administrative Centre, 1936 (APEGGB).	41
Map 3: Sections across the site	47
Map 4: Existing Land Use	49
Map 5: Location of Piazza urban design2 site. Existing building height Existing landuse...	50
Map 6: Morphological Map	53
Map 7: Parcel Analysis of the study area.....	56
Map 8 : Significant Italian Occupational period Building.....	62
Map 9: Existing ownership map of the study area.....	65
Map 10 : State of ownership	67
Map 11: Building condition.....	68
Map 12: the urban design project Sites. (Fasil Giorgis Consulting Architects)	70
Map 13L Figure – Ground Relationships and Typologies.....	71

List of Acronyms & Terminologies

Acronyms

ANRS: Amhara National Regional State (Regional Urban Planning Institute)	passim
AOI: Africa Orientale Italian	20, 23, 42
ARCCH: Authority For Research And Conservation of Cultural Heritage	8, 81, 109, 111
ECHP: Ethiopian Cultural Heritage Project	50
ICOMOS: The International Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	2, 29
IES: Institute of Ethiopian Study	8
LDP	50
RHAA: Residential Housing Administrative Authority	passim
SPCA: Site Planning and Conservation Activities	50
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	13, 51
UoG: Univerity of Gonder	86

Local terms

Ato: means Mr	75, 111, 112
Dejazmach: rank for dignitary in the imperial era	57
Ghebbi: a settlement consisting of a main house or palace and its outbuildings	passim
kebele: the smallest local administration for about 200 household	passim
<i>safars</i> : A series of quarters or neighbourhood	57

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Gondar previously served as the capital of both the Ethiopian Empire during the Gonderine period (1636-1769) and the subsequent Bägemdér province. It is one of the most important historical cities in the country. The city holds the remains of several royal castles including Fasile Ghebbi (the royal in enclosure) Central Gondar still houses the castles of the Fasiladas Palace, which was constructed during the Gonderine period, historical Ethiopian Orthodox churches, traditional houses, and buildings constructed by the Italians during the occupation. This mix of history and culture creates a unique urban space that is unlike any other cities in Ethiopia. Today, Residents of Gondar recognize the buildings as historically significant, and are looking for their prolonged existence. This view is shared by all Ethiopians and international community. It is this national and international recognition of the Gonderine period of architecture that made inclusion of Fasil Ghebbi in World Heritage List. Since then the Government of Ethiopia has implemented a number of conservation projects with UNESCO on top of with and other European countries. The role of Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahdo Church (EOTC) in the conservation of these historical architectures was praiseworthy. Above all the key role played by local crafts people in the restoration and conservation of Gonderine architecture was vast However, no historical preservation programs have yet targeted the Italian Occupation Period buildings of Gondar.

Thus, many of these buildings in central Gondar have been lost due to age and threat from development pressure. Land shortages has accelerated the destruction of these historic buildings. Rapid population expansion has increased the demand and density of housing in Gondar.

Architectural integrity and preservation policies in addition to the present status of conservation practice in Gondar are not properly implemented. There is no evidence that shows preservation program to this building in the past years. Fundamental researches in line with Italian buildings are still in its infancy. Until recently only few research have been conducted on the Italian buildings at Gondar.

1.1 Background of the Study

We all are living with a rich background formed by an interaction between human beings and their environment. Cultural landscapes such as historic buildings, palaces, temples, royal camps and other tangible and intangible cultural heritages are the result of the human interaction with environment and are more than just a matter of material remains (ICOMOS, 1990.). They can provide us valuable data about the past human activities and their cultural development. Building materials and their architectural styles are a corner stone in understanding and examining the cultural developments of a given region (Renfrew and Bahn 1996). That is why; cultural remains in different parts of the world become a source of community's identity and pride (ICOMOS 1990).

Ethiopia was occupied by the Italian army from 1936 to 1941. Italian Occupation Period buildings that were constructed by Italian engineers during this occupation still exist in major cities such as Addis Ababa, Jimma, Harar, Dire Dawa, and Gondar. In Gondar, there are about 352 Italian buildings still standing out of which 58% are in good condition (Shitara, 2006a) In an opinion poll on the preservation of the area's Italian Occupation Period buildings, 80 of the 100 people questioned said that they recognized these buildings as historical architecture that should be properly preserved (Shitara, 2006b: 16, 17).

However, since 2000, Gondar's economy has developed dramatically, and some of the buildings have already been lost to more lucrative investments. The Italian architecture and city plan in the case of Gondar was studied by David Rifkind (2002) in this work he provides detailed information on the Architecture and construction of Italian and their role for the development of modern architecture of the city. David rifkind argue that the built environment illustrate the racial and class segregation between Ethiopians and Italians to modify the cultural environment and the architectural syncretism of the period with the early period architecture.

Besides architecture and urban planning studies of the period, Fascism material culture and landscape were the core issues of the study. The study reveals that social and political interactions of the Italians and the segregation between Ethiopians and Italians.

During the occupation period, four Italian residential areas were constructed. These areas were distinguished clearly by dweller type in terms of profession: high officials, officials, soldiers, and civilians. Italian Occupation residences involved three types of construction methods, i.e., prefabrication, masonry, and reinforced concrete construction, which are subdivided in to 10 types of principal structures. The use of each type of principal structure was distinguished by the dwellers' profession. Italian Occupation residences involved three types of building, i.e., detached house, row house, and dormitory buildings, and contained various rooms (Shitara, 2006b).

Besides, the effective utilization of cultural and natural heritages may have its own contribution for economic development of any nations through sustainable tourism (Renfrew and Bah 1996). In this regard the current trend of many nations in relation with natural and cultural heritage is to sustainably utilizing them for better economic development. To this end, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritages should get priority of governments' attention (African Heritage Management Organization 2006). But the growth of population, the expansion of cities and towns, the rise of different developmental projects', unwanted human intervention which in turn made protection and conservation of natural and Historical heritages extremely challenging.

As a result of the above mentioned reasons different natural and historical heritages in different parts of the world, where there is no proper protection, are on the verge of destruction even without documentation (Renfrew and Bahn1996). Therefore, the importance that we attach to the historic and natural heritages should reflect through different activities which enable us to protect these heritages from further destruction. Thus, documentation, conservation, promotion as well as research are of the most important means of protecting historical and natural heritages from further deterioration.

Therefore, there are adequate and detailed studies done in the area, particularly in the area of Italian Occupation Period building, the importance of conducting this study, with the aim of giving collective documentation, assessing current condition, promotion and recommendation and the possible ways of protection. This research, therefore, tries to focus on issues which were overlooked by pervious research works and attempts to identify and describe the major Italian Occupation Period building structures so as to assess the major challenges of the city. Moreover, it shows the current status of the Italian Occupation Period buildings.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The awareness of the society about buildings which were built during occupational period are strongly attached to negative stereotype. Even though many heritage sites are getting special attentions, problems associated with protection and conservation are not yet totally eliminated. There are various and common problems which challenges the Italian Occupation Period old buildings in Gondar city. In fact the conservation of colonial time buildings are debatable throughout the world. For instance, the idea of protecting colonial architecture historic buildings in the form of conservation, preservation, adaptive reuse or restoration was not given the same importance as new development (Said, 2007).

Many Ethiopians who are proud of their three thousand years of independence are not yet in a position to welcome the legacy of the Italian occupation period, this view strengthened in a city that has the pride and fame of urban quarters of the medieval period, Gondar, having seen the political and military subjugation of colonial powers many people are still reluctant to integrate the Italian period buildings as their own cultural legacy.

The sad state of historic conservation in Gondar was long left untold and ignored until the Federal Government recently realized the importance of historic Italian buildings as living evidence of the growth and success of the country. Many colonial historic and cultural buildings are of significance that are worthy of preservation for sustainable development in Gondar. However, uncontrolled development has resulted in the construction of new buildings and facades sandwiched in between old buildings (Wan Ismail, 2012).

1.3 Objective

The main aim of this study is to explore settlement area of Italians in Gondar during the occupation period and to assess the social, cultural and political implication for modern history of Ethiopia.

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study is to identify and document historic buildings constructed during the Italian occupation period that are formed at Gondar piazza, and evaluate the heritage significance and conservation on statues of these buildings. And to recommended a conservation, restoration and heritage management solutions.

1.3.2 Specific objective

In order to achieve the general objective of this study the following specific objectives are set to conduct the research

- Research the history of the buildings.
- Research the architectural and conservation technique and design.
- Identify the values and significance of the buildings
 - Architectural
 - Historic
 - Astatic
 - place
 - economic
 - Research /education value
- Identify and documents meager conservation and protection issues.
- Recommended, conservation, protection, restoration, heritage management and adaptive reuse, tourism development solutions

1.4 Research Hypothesis

For a nation and people that is proud of its three thousand years of heritage and magnificent buildings of Axum, Lalibela and Gondar does conserving colonial buildings make sense?

Buildings can be a reminder of both good and bad days. However, modern society the 20th century rather than destroyed what had been conceived to be negative memories tends to keep them as a memorial that can be utilized for education and tourism.

Colonization negative and positive, the positive aspect the colonial force did not destroy the Castel of Gondar. Rather Fasiladas Palace was protected as a structure of historical heritage and maintained by Italian engineers. (Shitara, 2006a, p. 27), They tried to harmonize their buildings with the 17th century castles. The building height and volume in general is designed to create a harmony within itself and with the surrounding context. The building height better be followed and buildings adjacent to each other better be harmonized in terms of height, facade, form and building line so that it will not create rather chaos nor monotony.

We have to see that all the heritage humanity were not built under conducive or very pleasant situation, They built under the regime we need to know that we wished they were they are not the people who inherited what do they think.

The later generation they want to destroy, the symbol of their heritage (human phenomena). We should not forget what happened, we should record what happen, how it was built, they cannot forget the evils committed under fascism and continue to show deep revulsion for it. but outstanding example of human achievement should be preserved because when you create such a good urban space (city) on the sack of humanity or the sack of good planner you preserve but we should not forget the history because the people who have built it. (*Fasil Giorghis*)

The main purpose of the study is in line with sustainable development can we integrate the conservation of the Italian period buildings strengthen the cultural ties between Italian and the Ethiopian public to document and designate significant buildings and quarters of the Italian occupation period. Experiences of many cities in the world show that the process of losing historic heritages is irreversible and if once they are lost, there is no way of getting them back in the real sense of retrieving whatever the message that could be transfer to the next generation.

1.5 Research questions

Based on the above mentioned statement of the problem, this research aims at answering the following questions that are related to the topic:

1.5.1 Main research questions

1. Why preserve Italian Occupation Period buildings?
2. Are there any practical conservation activities or actions carried out in Gondar?

1.5.2 Specific research questions

1. What are the factors that might contribute to the achievement of the historical heritage in relation to the Italian Occupation Period buildings?
2. What is the benefit of having Italian Occupation Period buildings in Gondar?
3. Are there any possibilities to reuse the colonial architecture for purposes related to tourism?
4. What are the existing conditions of Italian Occupation Period building in Gondar city?
5. Are there any heritage conservation planning activities by Gondar city administration regarding Italian Occupation Period buildings?
6. What are the current conservation trends for colonial architectural heritage in Gondar?

1.6 Scope and Limitations

The study is mainly carried out on residential site, commercial, and cultural center, political and military center of Italian buildings in Gondar. The sites are chosen based on their function and the information they consist to address the objective of the study,

The research has been carried out on representative remains of Italian in Gondar. The study sites are Piazza, Bellico, Azzezo, Che-Che-La, Autoparco, Arada, It has focused on limited residential, commercial and religious sites.

The major limitation of this research falls under the following category

- ✚ Time :- the time allotted to conducted this research compared to the topic under discussion is demanding
- ✚ Location:- The property under study is located about 720 km from Addis Ababa where by conducting research based on quantitative research is difficult as well as providing a detailed architectural designs are impossible due to time and space
- ✚ Documentation :- Italian Occupation Period buildings in Ethiopia are not fully documented and the research conducted on these buildings are limited therefore it was

demanding to marshal an extensive research that would help the researcher to bring the full glimpse of what Italian Occupation Period buildings are all about in the Ethiopian context .

1.7 Methodology and Organization

This part presents the methods employed in this research and discusses the criteria used for the selection of the case study areas. Data collection techniques and methods for data analysis are also the other constituents of this part.

This research employed both primary and secondary sources. The primary data acquired from physical survey and interview. The survey has been carried out in the Italian quarter of Gondar city. An interview carried out with scholars of urban history, town planners, elderly's and city managers who are concerned with the subject matter under study.

In order to achieve the stated objective set in this research paper the following methods are employed a literature review was undertaken that includes an analysis of texts on the history, philosophy, theory, principles, concepts and regulations of integrated colonial heritage conservation and regeneration.

1.7.1 Data Acquisition Methods

Data for this research were collected from various sources of information. So as to make the research result valuable, both primary and secondary sources of data were used. In order, to get basic information about the study area, the research consulted previous research works as well as made an intensive reading of written records such as journals, articles, books, magazine, etc. which are available at Italian Cultural Institution library, Kennedy library, Authority For Research And Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) library National Archival and Library Agency, Institute of Ethiopian Study (IES) Library and Individual collection in addition internet sources which are relevant to the title of this research was carried out .

A. Field survey

The information obtained during the field survey in April 2018 was utilized. A more detailed investigation was however now conducted in order to obtain more accurate information on the sites.

B. Literature survey

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

C. Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the heritage resources. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

1.7.2 Thesis structure

The research is organized in to 6 chapters as per the following table:

Chapter No.	Chapter title	Contents
1	Introduction	A brief introduction to the research: which includes: background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions and methods of data collection, significance and limitation of the study.
2	Literature Review	review of relevant literatures on Historical heritage, with more emphasis given to significance of historic buildings, Experience from different countries, with regard to the challenges of historical heritage, heritage and urban planning and other related issues are discussed in this part.
3	Theoretical Background	Theories, Concepts and Definition of Terms
4	THE STUDY AREA: 'PIAZZA' / commercial center /	Description about the study area comes under chapter four. Chapter four consist the findings and analyses which are very important part of the research,
5	SWOT Analysis	A tool used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats involved in a venture.
6	Conclusion And Recommendations	The last one, that is, chapter five consist the conclusion and the recommendations of the research.

Table 1organization of the research

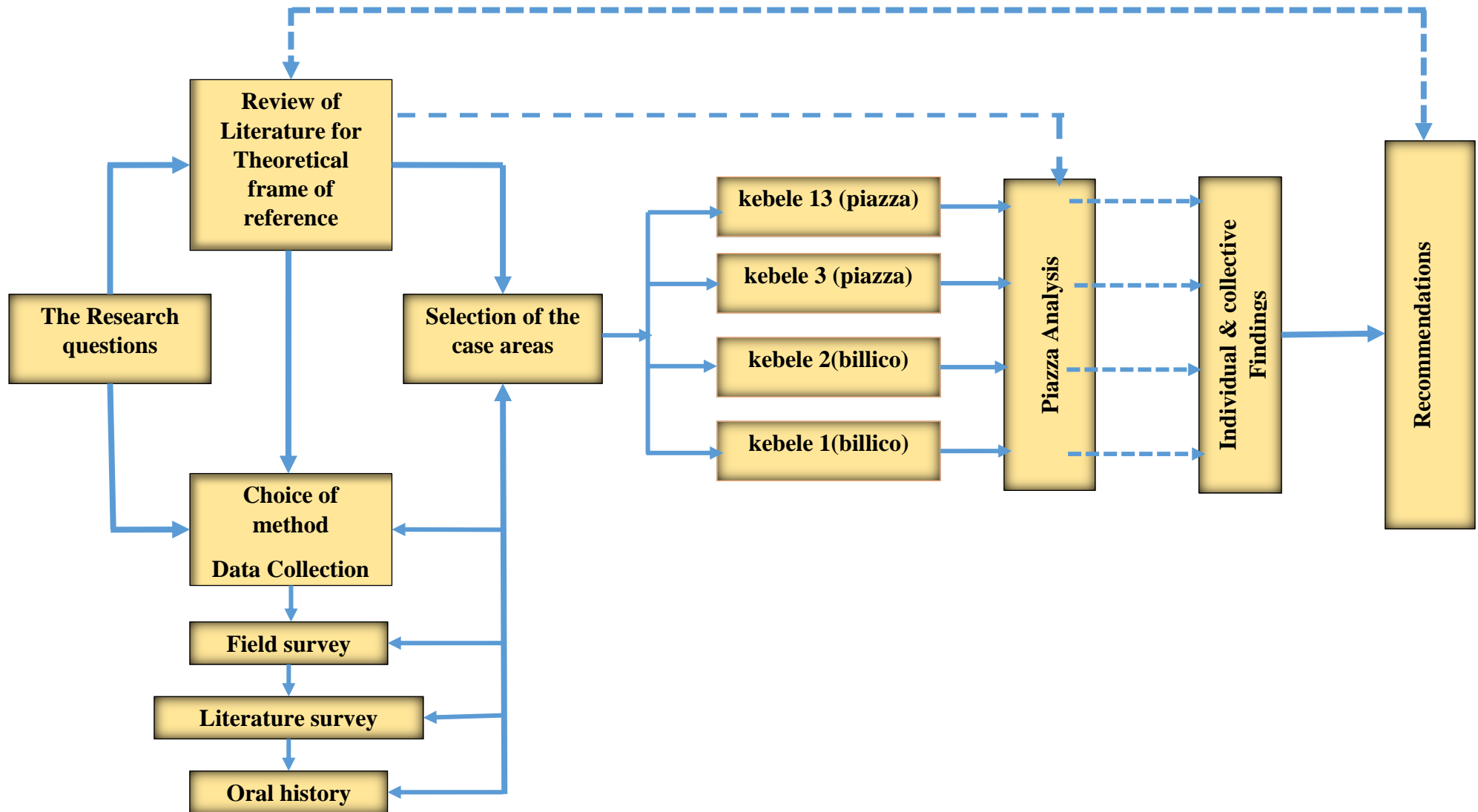


Figure 1: the research design diagram

1.7.3 Method of Data Analysis

After data classification and organization the technical analysis was performed in order to accomplish the purpose of the study. The result of survey are presented in descriptive and qualitative method Furthermore it will reveal the findings from the previous interpretation that the urban modernity resulted from carefully programed colonization and the architecture was an alien to Ethiopian roots but a continuation of western traditions, and shed light on the contributions of offered by contextual interpretation, The method includes reviewing various literatures and direct observation

1.8 Significance

The impressive architectural achievements of the Italian Occupation Period buildings have continued to attract both foreign and Ethiopian visitors. Furthermore, it also inspires a sense of pride, Sense of belongingness raise of the adaptability and identity for the surrounding communities in particular and to all Ethiopians in general.

- It provides general information for further study
- It would reveal the importance of these cultural resource to understand the Fascism interest and how they use the built environment to assert their power
- It would indicate the potential of the material for tourism
- It provides additional information that can support the documentary sources to have complete view about the period

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Theories, Concepts and Definition of Terms

Key definitions Occupation: Military invasion: the invasion and control of a country or area by enemy forces

And Colonialism: practice of ruling nations as colonies: a policy in which a country rules other nations and develops trade for its own benefit³

Fascist Ideology is a comparative study of the expansionist foreign policies of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany from 1922 to 1945. One of the most extensively debated features of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany was their propensity for aggressive, large-scale territorial expansion. From the initial goal of revising the post-1918 territorial settlement to its culmination in the Second World War, territorial expansion became a defining characteristic of the two regimes' ideologies and policies, and played a crucial role in their eventual collapse in 1943–5 (Aristotle A. Kallis, 2001).

The Ideology of Fascist colonizer is architecture and urban design was a key tool of Italian colonial policy during the occupation of Ethiopia (David, 2002)



Figure 2: Fascists March on Rome, Mussolini Speaking
Source: Microsoft Encarta 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation

A period of economic and political turmoil engulfed Italy after World War I. When none of the largest parties in Italy could establish a stable government, Benito Mussolini, the leader of a

³ Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

militantly nationalistic group called the Fascistic, threatened to use force to gain power. On October 28, 1922, as the Fascists staged a March on Rome, Italian king Victor Emmanuel III invited Mussolini to form a coalition government. Leaders of the Fascist movement, pictured here (Figure 4) wearing the party's symbolic black shirts, joined other marchers as they entered Rome.⁴ Benito Mussolini, the founder of Italian fascism and premier of Italy from 1922 to 1943, was well known for his powerful and dramatic speeches. Shown here, Mussolini speaks at the foot of a monument in the city of Corrido Nia in 1936.

2.1.2 Colonialism and colonial heritage

2.1.2.1 The Meaning of Colonialism

The term **imperialism** and **colonialism** are often used interchangeably, in what follows; imperialism refers to the imposition of the power of one state over the territories of another, by military force. Therefore, as it was accentuated by various theorists imperialism originates in the metropolis of Western European countries. The consequence of Imperialism expressed through Colonialism. The military backed dominance rested on the shoulder of the conquered people. This consequence expressed through dominance and exploitation. *In general colonialism expressed through economic, political, and cultural control. Despite the fact that, the dominance in colonialism expressed in various formats its impact is sensed most often in major a city that's controlled by the leading power the case in point here, the cultural legacy of colonial architecture.* In the 30 years following World War II, over 70 states, previously European colonies, gained their political if not economic independence. Since the mid-1950s, a number of mainly North American and European social scientists (geographers, sociologists, and anthropologists), studying aspects of urbanization in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East ((King, 1976). Began to identify distinctive social, spatial, and cultural characteristics of towns and cities in recently decolonized countries where European traders, settlers, and colonial officials had lived (are still living) and whose urban development they had largely controlled. With the departure of the former colonial power, these colonial towns and cities had now been inherited by the newly liberated subjects of the independent nation.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO 2013) describes cultural heritage as our legacy from the past, what we live with today and what we pass on to future generations'. Historic sites, architecture and monuments are one of the most visible,

⁴ Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

accessible and tangible manifestations of heritage and are also some of the essential building blocks of heritage' (Garden, 2006), p.394).

2.1.2.2 Cultural heritage and a sense of place

The common factor from these studies is that they attached great importance to messages about cultural heritage and a sense of place driven from people's experiences and *memories* about the heritage (Condappa 2006), McDowell, 2008; Viejo-Rose, 2011). That is to say, historic places associated with atrocity have been viewed as being representative of past conflict due to both the message and the sense of place people perceived (Tunbridge & Ashworth, 1996; Dolff-Bonekämper, 2010).

Especially, cultural heritage, which relates to wars and conflicts and battlefields (e.g. a front line in West Berlin, massacre sites during wars), remains a hot emotional subject generating strong emotional responses from individuals, groups and communities (Uzzell & Ballantyne, 1998). This category of heritage serves a touristic function that provides people with meaning and significance of the heritage and, by extension; it plays a crucial part in community development, such as promotion of the process of community reconciliation or nation building, or defusing religious or ethnic conflicts (Uzzell & Ballantyne, 1998; Langley, 2011).

Based on the above literature review this paper try to identify and reach to conclusion how to conserve historic buildings in Gondar which were once used as memory of the grim reality of colonialism in Ethiopia. Leaving the atrocious behavior of colonial powers it is time now to look how we benefit from these structures both educating about the harsh reality of the past and the good opportunity of these building in building the mutual relationship of Italian and Ethiopian people. Politics will come and go country and people remain the same. Mussolini is not there to subjugate and demonize the Ethiopian people. The Ethiopia of occupation period was full of bitter struggle to gain independence. Thanks to our gallant forbears Ethiopia is an independent nation that claim 3000 years of independence without any alteration. For a nation that proud the 3000 years of independence there are no place to lament on the brief occupation of Italy. The following chapters' discus based on the above literature review the status and future conservation of Italian buildings in Gondar.

2.1.2.3 Auschwitz as heritage

The most important literature that supports the topic of this thesis found in Ashworth's work. Ashworth's depiction of Auschwitz as heritage that should be preserved for the next generation cited as follows Ashworth's (2002, p.364) proposition that atrocity can be a lesson for the present and hope for the future, as much as a description of the past. For instance, although a *society shares a common idea of colonial heritage*, members in the society may have somewhat different ideas on the heritage. In terms of its function, which makes unfamiliar familiar, the process of anchoring and objectification seems like a similar mechanism. However, these two processes differ from one another. While the idea in the anchoring process is a universal or common feature of an idea that is shared in a whole society and in the same historical period, that of objectification is particular types of idea that depend on the characteristics of social groups, such as historical, cultural, intergenerational or educational differences.

2.1.2.4 The idea of attachment to Place

Billing's (2006), study addressing people with a strong sense of attachment to place tending to highlight positive aspects of the place under the condition of threats. Chadha (2006) uses the term, *ambivalent heritage*, which takes into account *contradictory and incomparable meanings embedded in colonial heritage*. According to his study, ambivalence of heritage would be generated by tension between its ideological and emotional significance. For example, ambivalence of a colonial-era cemetery (e.g. the funerary monument) is derived from a dual symbolic position that the cemetery occupies. On the one hand, it is a clear reminder of an oppressive occupation (i.e. a cultural product of a colonial ideology). On the other hand, it simultaneously becomes a site of mourning (i.e. *a memorial artifact of personal mourning*).

2.1.2.5 Negative-natured heritage

The most important contribution for understanding people's interpretation of negative-natured heritage is the work by Uzzell (1989, 1998) on *hot interpretation*, which emphasizes a strong affective and emotional dimension of heritage experience. The premise of the concept of hot interpretation is that cultural heritage would not simply be experienced in a cognitive way. Rather, it can provoke a passionate and emotional response from people because their memories and experiences color their response towards the heritage (Uzzell, 1989, 1998; Uzzell & Ballantyne, 1998).

2.1.3 Heritage conservation in Ethiopia and Gondar

Presently, these precious elements of the city are experiencing a seriously critical condition due to so many factors among which lack of proper conservation and preservation practice is the main one.

No one would deny that the brief Italian colonization has improved roads, created new buildings, and attempted to implement a master plan, which would have split the living areas of the indigenous population of the city from the Italians. The substantial transformation planned according to the master plan was not put in to practice. This allows a reading of the city's astonishing history and exceptional architecture through its old buildings and the paths linking them.

The city's oldest buildings still survive, largely unknown, scattered far and wide in different quarters, often hidden by inclosing walls, by other houses or large trees. These buildings often lack maintenance or are even ruined, having been used for practical purposes that have disrupted their original features day after day (Chiari, 2004).

Gondar has tremendous built up historic heritages of which very little is known even by the residents themselves. Even though the intent of the research paper is focused on the policy and implementation strategies related to the study and preservation and conservation of historic built up heritages of the city which have direct or indirect significance with the establishment of the city,

2.2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1 Colonialism, Landscape, and Material Culture

Postcolonial theory, based on literary and cultural studies, seems to overemphasize the discursive operations of colonialism⁵ (e.g. Bhabha, 1994, pp. 94-131). Even when material culture is taken into account, it is often approached from a literary point of view. Fascist colonialism, in particular, is now the focus of a growing research on cultural productions—literature, cinema, art and architecture (Ben-Ghiat, 2000; 2001; Palumbo, 2003). However, it is obvious that colonialism was much more than narratives and images: material culture played an outstanding role in creating and disciplining colonial subjects and shaping the rulers' identity. Based on this basic perspective this

⁵ Bhabha, H. he explains why the culture of western modernity must be relocated form the post-colonial perspective.

research analyses the case study areas Piazza and azzezo to better propose the colonial Architectural legacy of Italian fascism.

2.2.2 The Italian occupation of Ethiopia

The Italians under Benito Mussolini were determined to have Ethiopia as their colony and make it pay for the humiliating⁶ defeat it had inflicted upon them at the Battle of Adwa in 1896, when a modern Italian army under four generals was crushed in one morning. Some years before, on 25 January 1887 at Dogali, 12 kilometers from the port of Massawa on the way to Asmara, an Ethiopian force under the command of Ras⁷ Alula Ingida, the governor of the region then known as Mereb-Mellash, had destroyed another invading Italian army. As the historian Alberto Sbacchi (Sbacchi, 1985) remarked, that was ‘the first major setback received by any European power at the hands of an African army’ (Sbacchi, 1985). The 1896 Italian defeat at Adwa, however, sent a shock wave to Rome that stay behind right up until the invasion of 1935. Italy had, during this time, been contemplating a comeback to maintain its colonial interests amid⁸ competition from France and Britain in the scramble for East Africa.

2.2.3 Fascist occupations Gondar/Ethiopia

“Empire is our goal—to found cities, to found colonies.”

Benito Mussolini

The Italian army occupied Ethiopia from 1936 to 1941. During this time, Italian strategists decided to develop Gondar as a principal city, equal to Addis Ababa, Jimma, Dessie, and Harar. Gondar, located midway between the capital Asmara and Addis Ababa, expanded rapidly as the Italian army planned construction of a main road from Asmara to Addis Ababa. Because a wealth of historical architecture already created a unique and beautiful urban landscape in Gondar, the Italian army envisioned the city as a potential "second Rome" in Ethiopia". The Italian divide and rule policy made Gondar the capital of the then Italian East Africa Amhara State. This is the result of the ambitious fascist plan to create colonies in Africa.

Mussolini's ambition was to create a "New Roman Empire", redressing the shame Italy suffered under the hands of the Ethiopian Emperor Menelik II at the historic battle of Adwa in 1896.

⁶ Humiliating - Degrade: to damage somebody's dignity or pride, especially publicly, Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

⁷ Traditional Ethiopian titles denote military as well as civilian administration rankings. A ras is a chief of a region, under the emperor, and the head of a regional army.

2.2.4 Features of Colonial Urbanism

Basically, the colonial period buildings in Piazza and Bellico reflects the conquest and legacy of fascism in Ethiopia. Despite the fact that colonialism is a legacy of domination and subjugation, the colonial culture particularly the late 19th century Italian architectural styles are absorbed in a way they gave meanings for the native people.

The material culture of colonialism intermingled with the already existed native culture of building construction which at the same time contributed for the workmanship and skill development of the native people. In theory the contribution of colonial architecture as a standard of modernity gave impetus for the development of unique identity as well as style for the city of Gondar. Practically, such a development boost the transformation and adaptation of building construction that take into account the altitude, climate on top of its medieval architectural character which is exhibited by the castles of Fasil Ghebbi and other medieval period constructions in the city. The late unification of Italy in the late 19th century left the country in a disadvantaged situation to undertake a colonial adventure. Italian colonialism was late and fraught with difficulties and failures (Goglia and Grassi, 1981):

Italian colonialism and fascism from its initial stage were ambitious to settle the unemployed segment of Italian people in selected parts of colonized countries such as in Libya, Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia. Italians in most cases rather than creating new cities prefer to change the landscape of the already existed native towns. The case in point here Addis Ababa, Gondar, Asmara, Jimma and Tripoli. These cities were basically created (established) by the native people. However, with the conquest and occupation of these cities Italians preferred to upgrade sometimes to demolish the shabby (slums) of the native areas in order to get new quarters that more accommodate their newly settled communities.

In this regard, the case study areas Piazza up to Bellico characterized by the fascist intended policy of urban planning. Italians issued various guidelines and urban planning rules that was designed to implement their colonial strategy in more coercive way that separate the natives from the new settlers. The colonial urban plan as it is earlier mentioned intended to accommodate the interest of colonial administrators. Besides these buildings were also the first in their type that introduce reinforced concrete buildings in Gondar. The colonial buildings have also features that exhibit building heights of different types. Building Storey height of G+0 to G+2 are the common proof

of identity around Piazza area. The storey height G+0 to G+2 are also the common proof of identity around Belleco area. Most of these buildings function as government and commercial activities.

In his Architecture of Historic Buildings book the renowned Ethiopian Architect conservator Fasil Ghiorgis better explained the intended function of Italian colonial buildings

Due to the variety of environmental and climatic condition of the Horn of Africa verandas or open galleries sometimes covered with wooden screens or simply open, were adopted as they served as shelter and barrier against the hot sun glare and dust.

Eritrea and part of Somalia were annexed in 1890, but Libya was not conquered until 1911 and the occupation faced an enormous resistance that could be put down only with extreme violence. The most significant failure was the conquest of Ethiopia: Italy was routed in 1896 by King Menelik's army in Adwa. After the battle and the Italian retreat, this country emerged as the only territory in Africa not to be colonized by a foreign power. Although the defeat buttressed the anti-colonial feelings of many Italians, for some it was considered a motive of national shame. The affront was revived for political purposes after the fascist coup of 1922.

Mussolini used Ethiopia as a means of reinforcing his power and bringing the Italians together against a common (imagined) enemy. The dictator saw a war against Ethiopia as an occasion to reconstruct the Roman Empire, alleviate economic problems derived from overpopulation and unemployment in Italy by establishing settler colonies in the Horn of Africa, and reshape Italian identity by buttressing new fascist values: manhood, aggressiveness, self-assurance and warrior qualities (Ben-Ghiat R. , 2001).



Figure 3: Italian Expansion in Africa and the Mediterranean from 1869-1942

Source *Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS*(X)⁹

The war was unleashed on October 3 1935 with a casus belli fabricated by the Italians (Del Boca, 1969)¹⁰. Mediation by the Society of Nations proved to be pointless and Italy invaded the African with an army of over 200,000 soldiers. The novel use of an immense firepower—provided by tanks, mass artillery support and bombers—made Adwa impossible to repeat for the Ethiopians. They were ruthlessly shattered by a technologically superior enemy, which did not hesitate to use all means at their hands, including poison gas (Del Boca and Rochat, 1996). In May 1936, King Haile Selassie left for exile in Britain. Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia came to be part of what was baptized Africa Orientale Italiana (AOI)—Italian East Africa (Figure 5).

⁹ The map shows Italian expansion in Africa and the Mediterranean in chronological order. The dates in brackets refer to the first contact with each local area. (MASSARETTI, 2008)

¹⁰ "This is the first attempt to write a full-scale history of the Ethiopian war since the Italian dream of empire ended abruptly in 1941."

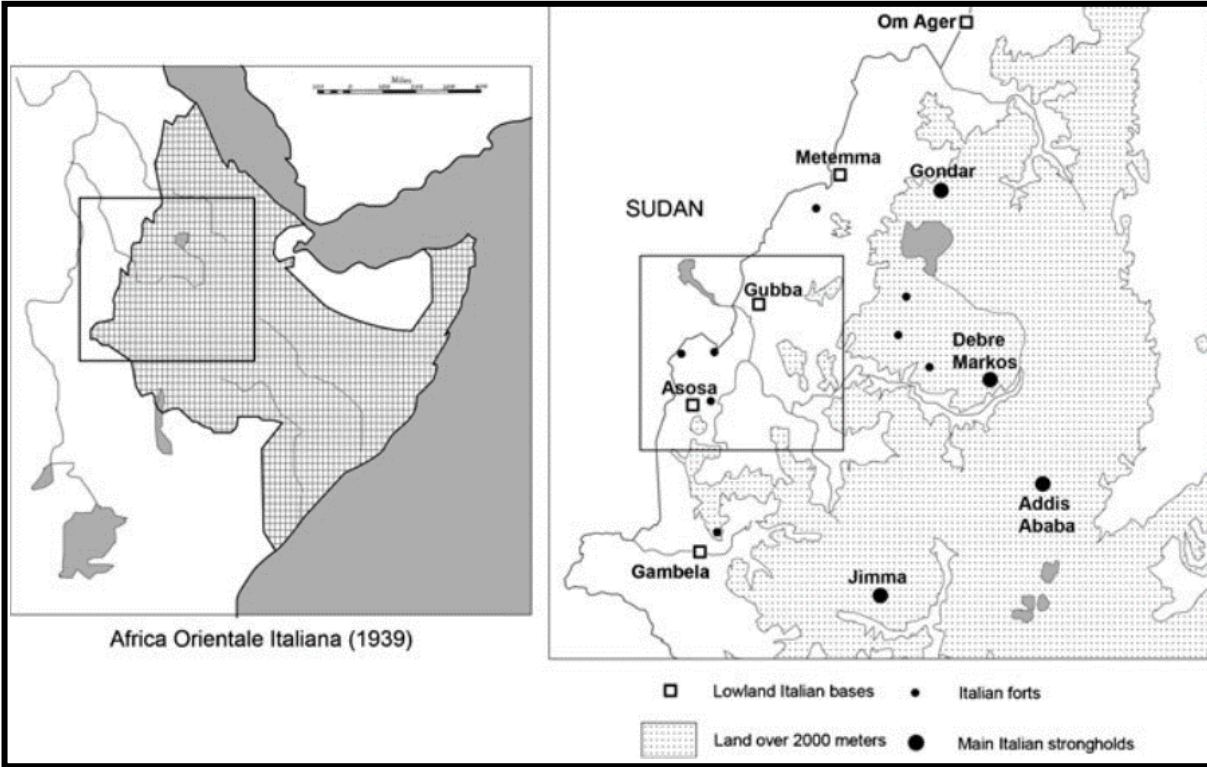
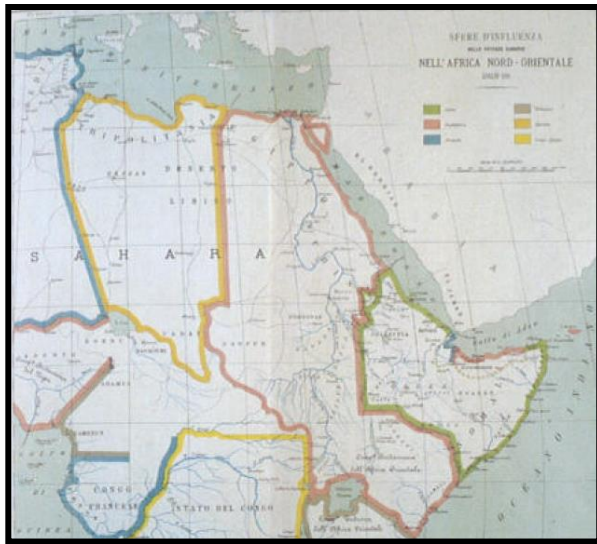


Figure 4: Africa Orientale Italiana—Italian East Africa
 Source Fascist colonialism: the archaeology of Italian outposts in western Ethiopia (1936-1941)



Spheres of influence of the European powers in North- East Africa , designed by Giuseppe Varaldo , Turin, 1891 (ASGI).

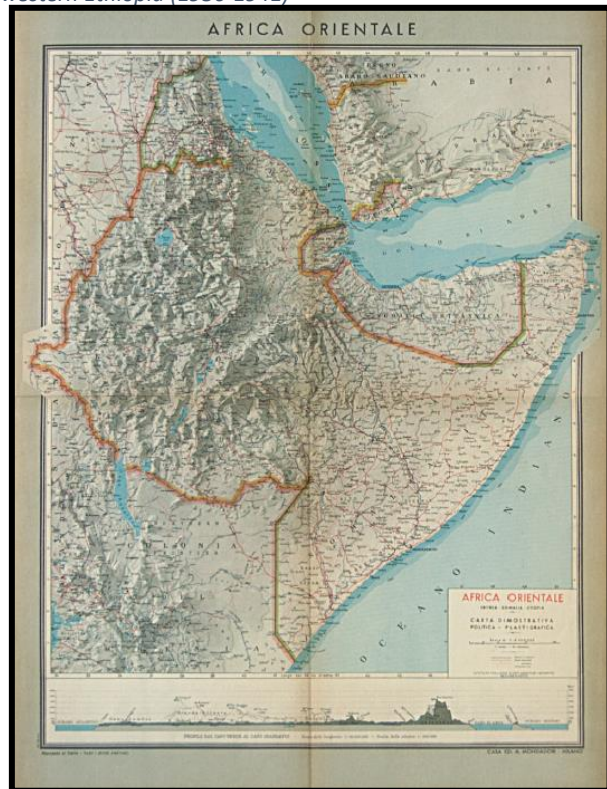


Figure 5: Map of East Africa, enclosed in the Mondadori publication, 1936. It is very precise, in spite of the scale of 1:6,000,000, with a cross section from the Gulf of Aden to the Atlantic Ocean.
 Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

2.3 Origin of Fascist Racial Theory

Most often Italian colonialism and its urban character defined as ‘horizontal segregation’ for it carried of color based settlement in most parts of the colonized countries. This is due the demographic fact that the Italian population resident in the colonies was rather small, and made up mostly of single males who often set up home. The Italians in colonial Eritrea most often intermingled with the indigenous society particularly in marriage.

Italy having conquered Eritrea Ethiopia Libya and Somalia massively carried out a settlement program in a newly conquered states main towns. After the conquest of Ethiopia the situation had changed: the Italian population amounted to 120,000 people in Libya and about 200,000 in Italian East Africa.

The segregation theory and policy of racism entertained by the fascist force did not entertain any close relationship with African society. The idea of fascism was that a new “Italy” overseas was being reproduced. The fascist leader Il Duce (Mussolini) want to keep the ‘blood purity’ of the superior Italian race not to intermingle with the indigenous African women. It was this belief of fascism that pave a way for Mussolini’s demand that settlers should take their families with them. This policy caused several problems, because of the lack of housing and public services. Only in Eritrea the number of Italian women (about 25 % of the population) allowed the formation of a sufficient number of families. In the rest of the Empire, society was still prevalently male.

Those Italian settlers who were brought from rural Italy confiscated and share among themselves the fertile land that was under the fascist rule. Each family unit obtained a plot of land to farm, and would repay the state in the course of years. It was the same pattern used in Italy during the period of land reclamation. This colonization model was very different from the classic one: the peasant families lived inside their housing agglomerates, entertaining relationships only with other colonists, without practically any contact with the African population. In Mussolini’s view these families, besides carrying out the economic valorization of the Empire, would contribute to the regeneration of Italian birth-rates.

It has to be noted, the demographic policy constituted the core of the fascist racial strategy originated after the conquest of Ethiopia in 1936 (Maiocchi, 1999). The case in point here is that as early as 1933, the new legislation for Eritrea contained some stronger measures aimed at lessening the position of half-castes in colonial society. For the first time race, i.e. a rigorous

evaluation of physical and somatic features, became the most important element among those necessary to acquire Italian citizenship (Sorgoni, 1998).

Gini's theories were considered irrelevant by the fascists. Gini who at first theorized a cyclic theory of differential fertility, dependent on biological factors. Gini's theory was that inside any country, the intellectually sophisticated, but decadent and scarcely fertile ruling classes were contrasted with the lower classes, uncouth and uneducated perhaps, but highly vital (Cassata, Jul 15, 2011). It was they who, according to Gini, contributed most to the regeneration of society. However this theory which first fully accepted and entertained by Benito Mussolini could no longer influence Mussolini.

The consequence of racial theories and the subsequent horizontal segregated settlements became official State policy in 1937. In the new legislative system of Italian East Africa (Africa Orientale Italiana – AOI) people born of mixed unions were no longer considered. In fascism's new racist biological conception, they were relegated to the category of subjects, i.e. they were equated with the mother and could never become Italian citizens. The question of half-castes in the new fascist racial policy was different from that implemented by democratic colonial powers such as Great Britain and France.

Driven by this theory, Italy designed the colonial urban quarters in a way that accommodate new settlers who are ambitious of multiplying their races to dominate the governed colonized people. The character of Italian built quarters are a good testimony for the fascist policy that underwent only a five years occupation period in Ethiopia.

The urban features of Gondar Addis Ababa Jimma and Asmara are a living witness for what type of totalitarian administration and rule that the Italians sought to administer cities and towns.

Italian Fascism's appropriation of the Roman past—the idea of Rome, or *romanità*—encapsulated the Fascist virtues of discipline, hierarchy, and order; the Fascist “new man” was modeled on the Roman legionary¹².

¹² (soldier in legion: a member of a legion, especially a Roman legion) Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved



Figure 6: Benito Mussolini (1883-1945), founder of Fascism and prime minister and dictator of Italy (1922-1943). Known as Il Duce (Italian for "the leader")

The epitome of the virile citizen-soldier. This vision of modernity also transcended Italy's borders, with the Roman Empire providing a foundation for Fascism's own vision of Mediterranean domination and a European New Order. At the same time, *romanità* also served as a vocabulary of anxiety about modernity. Fears of population decline, racial degeneration and revolution were mapped onto the barbarian invasions and the fall of Rome. Offering a critical assessment of *romanità* and its effects, Arthurs explores the ways in which academics, officials, and ideologues approached Rome not as a site of distant glories but as a blueprint for contemporary life, a source of dynamic values to shape the present and future¹³

¹³ <http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/>

2.4 Over view of the heritage value

A literature review was undertaken to answer main questions:

1. What is meant by ‘valuing historic heritage’?¹⁴
2. What are the heritage perceptions, values and experiences of the Ethiopian public?
3. Which factors motivate or inhibit people in terms of engaging with heritage?

2.4.1 what is meant by ‘value’ in a heritage context?

General frameworks for valuing historic heritage. Assessment of heritage values is fraught with difficulties. These problems stem from factors such as the diverse nature of heritage values (there are many kinds of values—cultural, historical, economic, political, aesthetic, and more—some of which overlap or compete), (Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage, Research Report).

the fact that values change over time and are strongly shaped by contextual factors (such as social forces, economic opportunities, and cultural trends), the fact that these values sometimes conflict, and the wide variety of methodologies and tools for assessing the values (as used by a wide variety of disciplines and professions).

2.4.2.1 Urban Heritage and its Potential for Socio-Economic Development

Historic areas are highly successful in attracting visitors, who feel relaxed and comfortable in the human scale of a historic environment. The Beyoglu area of Istanbul, Turkey, is an extreme example and attracts 2 million visitors at the weekends¹⁵. Visitors not only come to shop, but also to eat in restaurants and relax in bars, resulting in substantial income generation for local business owners.

The proven success in the reuse of historic areas in providing high-end retail and recreation premises has encouraged cities and governments to convert old commercial premises to beneficial new uses for recreation and shopping.

¹⁴ What is a heritage place?

Heritage place means a place with recognized heritage values.

‘Place’ is defined in the Burra Charter as ‘site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, groups of buildings or other works’. A place may include components, contents (fixtures, fittings and objects), spaces and views.

Places can be small – a single tree or structure – or large such as a city precinct, a cultural landscape or a complex of buildings. (Guide Conservation Management Plans:, 2010.)

Heritage values are the reasons why a place is important. Significance is the sum of these values. (Guide Conservation Management Plans:, 2010.)

¹⁵ David Michelmores Team Leader Technical Assistance – PROHEDEV) United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Conference Centre, Addis Ababa, 13th December 2017



Figure 7: the usual huge weekend crowd in Istiklal Street, Beyoglu, and Istanbul

Figure 8: Nevizade Street in the Fish Market, Beyoglu, and Istanbul

The city government can raise sufficient funds to manage the city and protect the historic environment in partnership with the inhabitants; a business environment is created which encourages private investment and economic growth.

It is perfectly possible to combine modern development while at the same time preserving heritage areas for their recreational and commercial value, through developing and implementing a tall buildings policy which defines areas of high-rise development and areas where traditional low-rise will be retained.

In the context of Ethiopia, Gondar was founded as a city and has a rich heritage. There are areas of Gondar which offer considerable potential for recreational development – for specialist shopping and restaurants, For example, Street in Piazza, Bellico which would benefit from pedestrian station and conversion to beneficial new uses. An area of central Gondar has organically developed into a recreational area, with many restaurants and entertainment sites occupying the attractive Streets.

2.3.2.2 Economic values

In economic terms, heritage values are measured in terms of an individual's willingness to pay or accept compensation. For historic heritage places to have economic value, a person must be willing to pay an amount of money to protect the place.

Economic value is measured for private goods, somewhat imperfectly, by price, and for public-goods, again imperfectly, as willingness to pay. Individual desire for different commodities can be reduced ..., to a single quantifiable metric (money).

Most of the old neighborhoods in Gondar, in large part, remained undeveloped and have grown in a spontaneous manner with long years of economic stagnation and neglect. As a result, these

neighborhoods are usually characterized as having high population congestion and overcrowding of dwellings; poor service and utilities; depressing economic conditions; dilapidated building stocks associated with a relatively high crime rate. Accordingly, some literatures consider these old neighborhoods as “slums” (Elias Y., 2008).

2.3.2.3 Social Value

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiments to a majority or minority group. Many historical sites have such a value and these may be on a local, provincial or national level. This may be because the site is accessible and well known, particularly well preserved or scientifically important.

These values are very important and are probably the ‘strongest’ in terms of the conservation of a site. They apply not only to the finest and best examples of sites.

2.3.2.4 Historic Value

This value recognizes the contribution a place makes to the achievements of, and to our knowledge of, the past. A place can be a typical or a well-preserved example of a cultural, group, period of time, or type of human activity, or it can be associated with a particular individual. Often, a place has a long sequence of historic overlays and this long period of human history gives such places high historic value.

2.3.2.5 Scientific Value

These are features of a place that provide, or have a realistic potential to yield knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere. The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved or its rarity, quality or representativeness and on the degree to which the place may contribute to further substantial information.

2.3.2.6 Aesthetics Value

Aesthetic value may be described as the beauty of design, association or mood that the place possesses or it may be the demonstration in a place, of a particular design, style, and artistic development of high level or craftsmanship. This is recognition that a place represents a high point of the creative achievement in its design, its style, artistic development and craftsmanship. Aesthetic value may sometimes be difficult to measure or quantify. Aesthetic value is therefore subjective, especially when it piazza from historical backgrounds and individual taste.

2.3.2.7 Education and Community Involvement

It could create an atmosphere of pride if mine officials and visitors are informed about the existence and value of the heritage resources. This can form part of the induction process at the mine. This may include the local community which may have an interest, such as the descendants of those buildings in the city.

2.3.3 Characteristics of cultural heritage significance

To paraphrase from the Burra Charter, 7 Australia's premier policy document on cultural heritage, there are four key characteristics of cultural heritage significance:

Cultural heritage significance relates to and is embodied in place – in the fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related artefacts.

- ✚ The cultural heritage significance of a place may vary for different stakeholders.
- ✚ The cultural heritage significance of a place may change as the history of the place evolves.
- ✚ Our understanding of the cultural heritage significance of a place may change as a result of new information.

2.3.4 Heritage value typologies - Burra Charter (1998)

There are 4 main aspects to understand the significance of cultural heritage sites. These aspects help to determine the management policies and procedure pursuant to the particular site. Thus it is very important to understand and determine the significances before embarking on a heritage project.

The four Main aspects are:-

Historical Significances: - The age or relationship to historical era, person or event. Historical significance is a relatively easy and over bearing trait in heritage management.

Social Significances: - (including spiritual, political, national, other cultural) Social Significance is hard to ascertain. It refers to the social, spiritual and other community oriented values attributed to a place. This maybe because the place has existed to serve a certain important role in the society for a period of time.

Aesthetic Significance: - It refers to this special sense of Importance of a place. This could be in terms of architecture, scale or even the designs seen on the place.

Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.

This definition is inclusive and is not confined to a concern with high standards of beauty. The concept of ‘visual merit or interest’ implies a broad interpretation of aesthetic significance. A place may have aesthetic significance if it has qualities that affect the senses of the viewer or observer. While this is most often expressed in terms of visual qualities, aesthetic significance may be judged also in terms of the auditory, olfactory or tangible aspects of a place.

Aesthetic significance may be derived from responses to both visual and non-visual aesthetic qualities. Visual qualities include the form, scale, relationship between components, unity, contrast, color, texture and material of the fabric of a place. Non-visual aesthetic qualities include sound, smell, taste, touch, feel, sense of place, symbolism, or some other quality of a place that impacts on our senses and draws an aesthetic or emotional response (Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance Australia ICOMOS 1988).

Scientific Significance: - It refers to the scope or possibility of scientific findings from a site, monument or place. Here the importance lies more in the information that may yield out of understanding and researching the place or site. This can mostly be attributed to archaeological sites or ancient monuments.

Burra Charter, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) 1979, ICOMOS Australia, 2013

2.3.3 Findings from the literature review

The main findings from the literature review are set out below according to the objectives of the review:

Key definitions of historic heritage

As part of defining historic heritage, it is useful to refer to dictionary definitions of the component terms. The Oxford Dictionary (Thompson 1992) defines historic as:

Famous or important in history or potentially so to Use to narrate past events.

And heritage as:

1. What is or may be inherited.
2. Inherited circumstances, benefits etc.
3. A nation’s historic buildings, monuments, countryside, etc., especially when regarded as worthy of preservation.

Historic heritage is described in relation to land, buildings and/or structures.

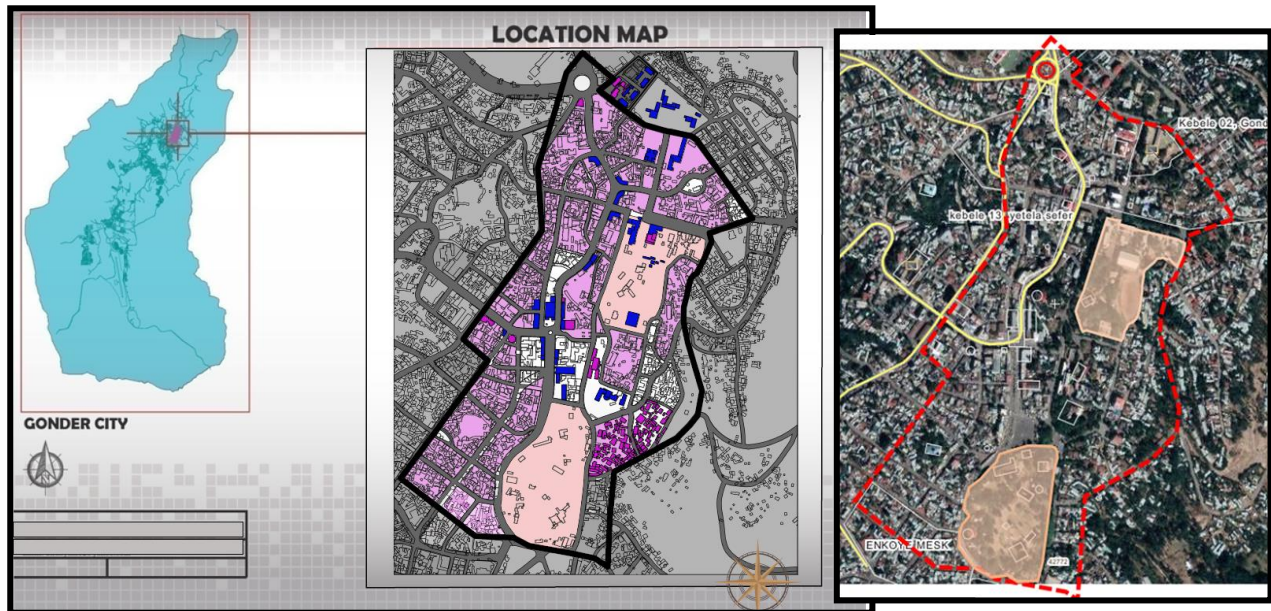
The Conservation and Historic Places Acts are focused on conserving the natural environment and historic places. These two Acts describe the importance of conservation as a means of maintaining the intrinsic value of historic heritage sites for the appreciation and enjoyment of the general public, and ensuring their preservation for future generations. Further details on the legislative definitions of historic heritage are provided in Appendix 2.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 THE STUDY AREA: 'PIAZZA'/ commercial center / Findings

3.1.1 Site Location

The study area, 'PIAZZA' is located in the Central Northern part of Gondar known currently as *Fasil* Sub-City, kebeles 1, 2, 3 and 13, The Italian army and civilians developed Piazza as a commercial center and constructed many buildings, including grocery stores, cafes, hotels, banks, and cinemas. A public park and square were also built. (Shitara, 2006a).



Map 1: Location Map Fasil Sub-city

Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation

The sites are selected not only by functional approaches of settlements but also by their historical significance. Apart from state guidelines, the internationally recognized charter of international council of monument and sites (ICOMOS) of Australia for conservation of place of significance (Burra charter; 2000) defines historical significance as

Aesthetic, historic, scientific, and social value for past, present, and future generations.

In this context all the Italian residential, commercial, political, military and burial sites are considered as important. Even if the material remains of the Italian occupation period are important and should be considered as part of our history irrespective of the interpretation, no visible efforts have been made to protect them.

3.1.1.1 Establishment of Gondar City

Until Gondar became an Imperial Capital in the 17th C, it was a market center. Gondar was established as Imperial capital by Emperor Fasilades (1632-1667) who had changed his capital from Dangaz to Gondar, which is 32 kilometers in the North West.



Figure 9: Aerial view of Gondar dominated
Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

Several factors influenced Fasilades's preference of Gondar than Danqaz. The then caravan trade routes of the Sudan and the Red Sea converged at Gondar, and this is cited as the prime factor which attracted Fasilades to settle at Gondar. In addition to this, economic motive; namely the emperor's interest of controlling this trade, the strategic importance of Gondar must have also influenced Fasilades's choice as Gondar is an upland encircled with mountain ridges. Besides, the area is surrounded by fertile regions such as Dembiya and Wagara. There were also abundant resources such as trees, water, etc.

Various buildings and ordinary houses were constructed by Emperor Fasilades and his followers, respectively, following the establishment of Gondar as permanent capital.



Figure 10: Fasil Ghebbi (castle complex), Gondar, aerial view, ca.1936
Source (Gli annali dell'Africa Italiana 2, no. 4 [1939])

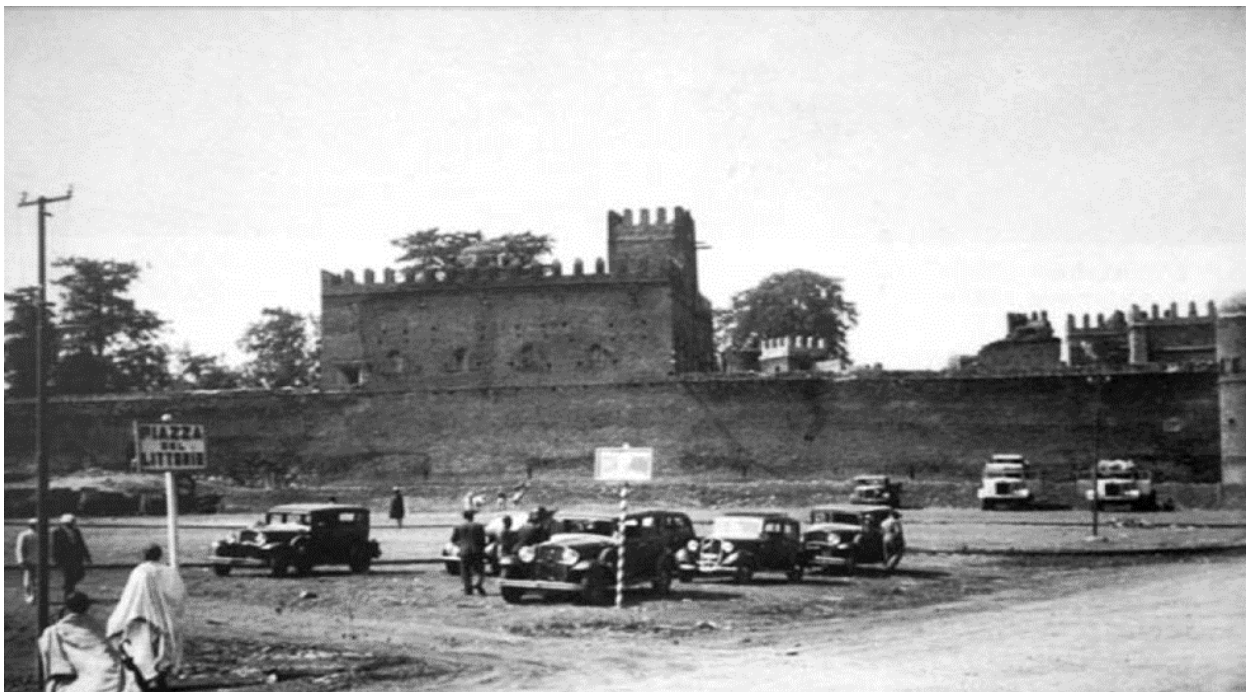


Figure 11: Piazza Del Littorio, Gondar, 1936. (Gliannali dell' Africa Italian 2, no. 4 [1939])
Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind),

Fasilades constructed these buildings for palaces, cages of lions, 'Faras Bet' (horse stall) 'Doro Bet' (poultry house) as well as churches with in the place compound and in different parts of the town. His successors maintained Gondar as their capital and continued to construct other palaces and churches until the mid-18th century.



Figure 12: The Portuguese castles of Gondar
Source *Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)*

Although the city was an Imperial capital, it was described as an agglomeration of unpleasant cottages, except the castles and churches which gave the city an air of grandeur. This was recorded by travelers such as Charles Poncet and James Bruce who visited Gondar in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

For quite a long period Gondar served as a capital of the Christian Empire, but it entered a political decline after the mid-18th century, and as Pankhurst wrote, “Gondar ceased to serve as the commercial and political heart of the Empire.”

The civil war of the “Zemene Mesafint” (The Era of Princes) which lasted from 1769 to 1855 and the establishment of a new Imperial capital by Emperor Tewodros II (1855-1868) at Debre Tabor, were the basic causes of Gondar's decline. Once started, its decline was enhanced by other historical events such as the Mahdist invasion which resulted in the sacking of Gondar (1868) and

destruction of many of its churches. In addition the Great Famine (1889-1892) consumed the population of the town.

The major event which further reduced the importance of Gondar, however, was the shift of the geopolitical center of the country to the south following the rise of Emperor Menelik II to the throne (1882-1909) who established Addis Ababa as the capital.

Nevertheless, Gondar continued to serve as a town with importance next to Addis Ababa. After the battle of Anchem (1930), where Ras Gugsa of Begemidir was defeated, Tafari (later Emperor Haileselassie I) appointed a governor for Begemidir and its capital Gondar started to be administered by a Kantiba (Mayor) until the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1936.

During the Italian occupation (1936-41) Gondar was made the capital of the Amhara Governorate General, one of the six administrative divisions of the then Italian East Africa. Immediately after their entry in to the town, the Italians started to use the castles and churches for office and other purposes.



Figure 13: Rallies in Gondar in honor of the Viceroy's visit, 1938.

Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind),

3.1.1.2 Fascist Colonial Landscape / Settlement Pattern

The study area consists of two of the World Heritage sites; the Fasiledes Castle and the Ras Ghebbi (Buildings constructed by the Italians during their occupation period). These sites were well managed but challenged by new developmental pressure to build high both in the vicinity and down slope. As shown in the tourism master plan study of the city (Appendix 3A) the areas surrounding the heritage sites are also physically deteriorating. The same study showed that the architectural qualities of buildings are also different from the historical buildings. Therefore, the research shall recommend as to how these challenges shall be addressed.

3.1.1.3 Features of the Italian colonial buildings and the Master Plan for Gondar, Analysis

The forms of Italian colonial buildings constitute a spatial expression and at the same time a testimony of all the social, geographical and political parameters that contributed in its establishment and development. It has its own unique character. They were established thinking to settle Italians in newly colonized territories. From their inception they were meant to create Italian life style in an African context.

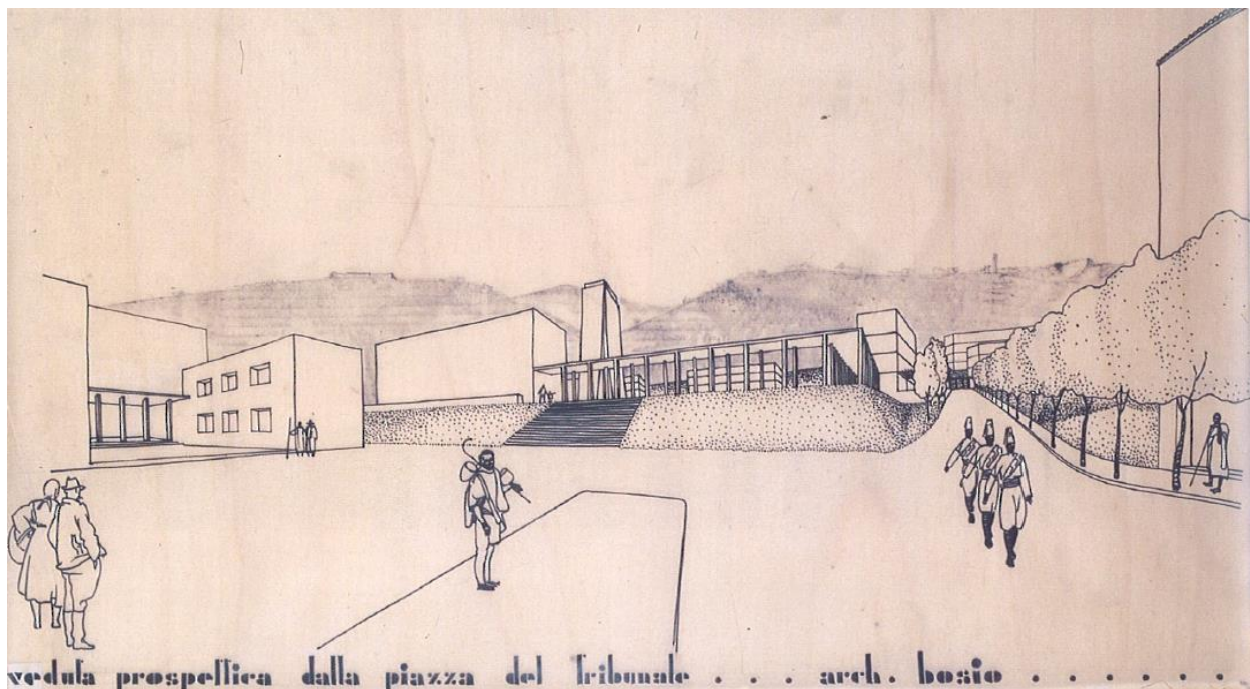


Figure 14: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, perspective view of the business square (APEGB).
Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

Looking deep into the spatial formation of these buildings one can better understand the general image of the area, the relation between open natural space and the built environment, the

geometrical features and the organization of public space, the building wealth and on all kinds of colonial elements.

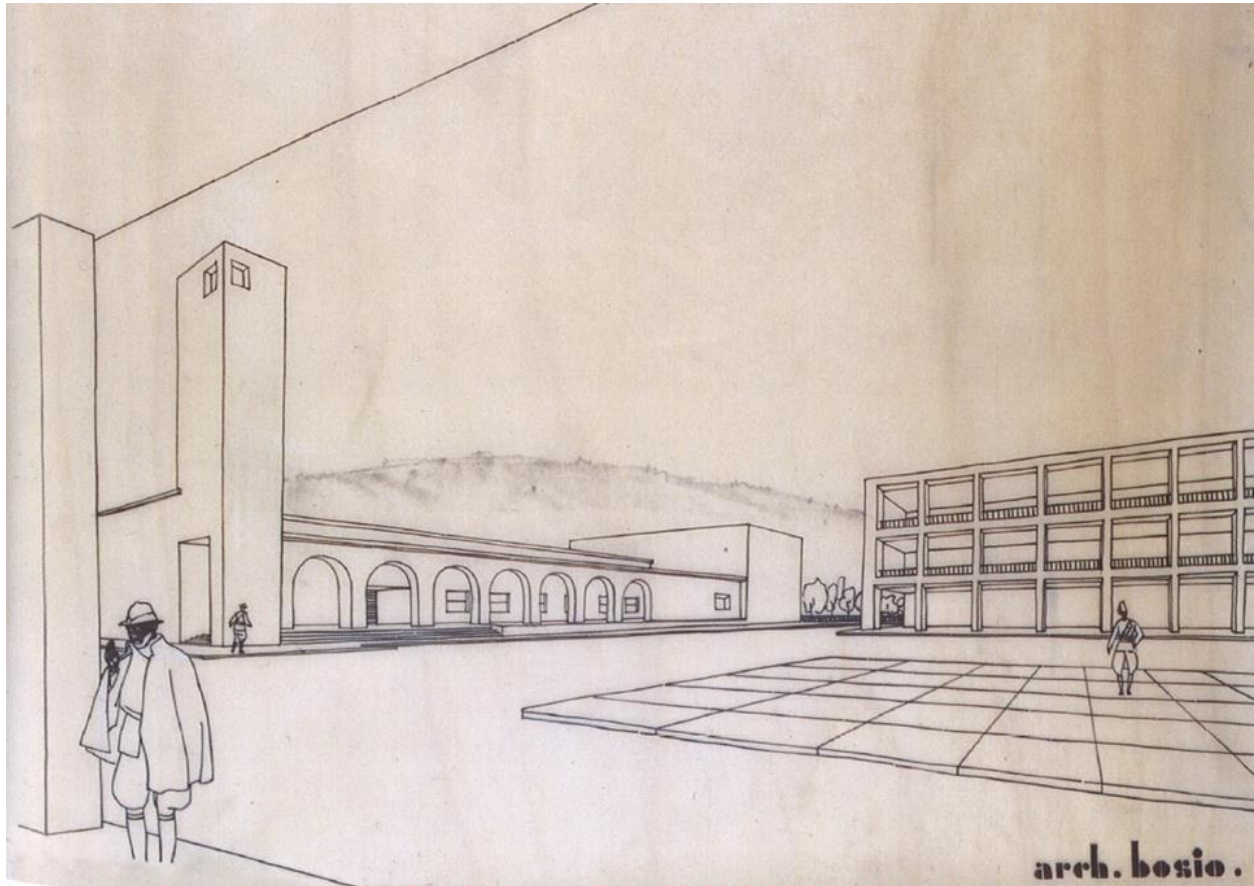


Figure 15: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, perspective study for the Fascist party headquarters (APEGB).

Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

Only the tangible element of the colonial building exists there as a heritage the intangible element of the function of the building remains Ethiopian. It is this intangible element that dictates the function of the colonial building. Within the tangible element of the Italian colonial building the Ethiopian intangible element remains the living one. The Italian intangible element which had been dictated by fascism vanished with the victory of Ethiopian that expelled the colonial force with that prelude of five years occupation. Now the patriotic element the intangible one dominates these building. Above the social content, the cultural characteristics and the functioning of these buildings has to be taken into account while we discuss the issue of conservation in its broadest sense. It is an important parameter that comprises the city's image and identity.

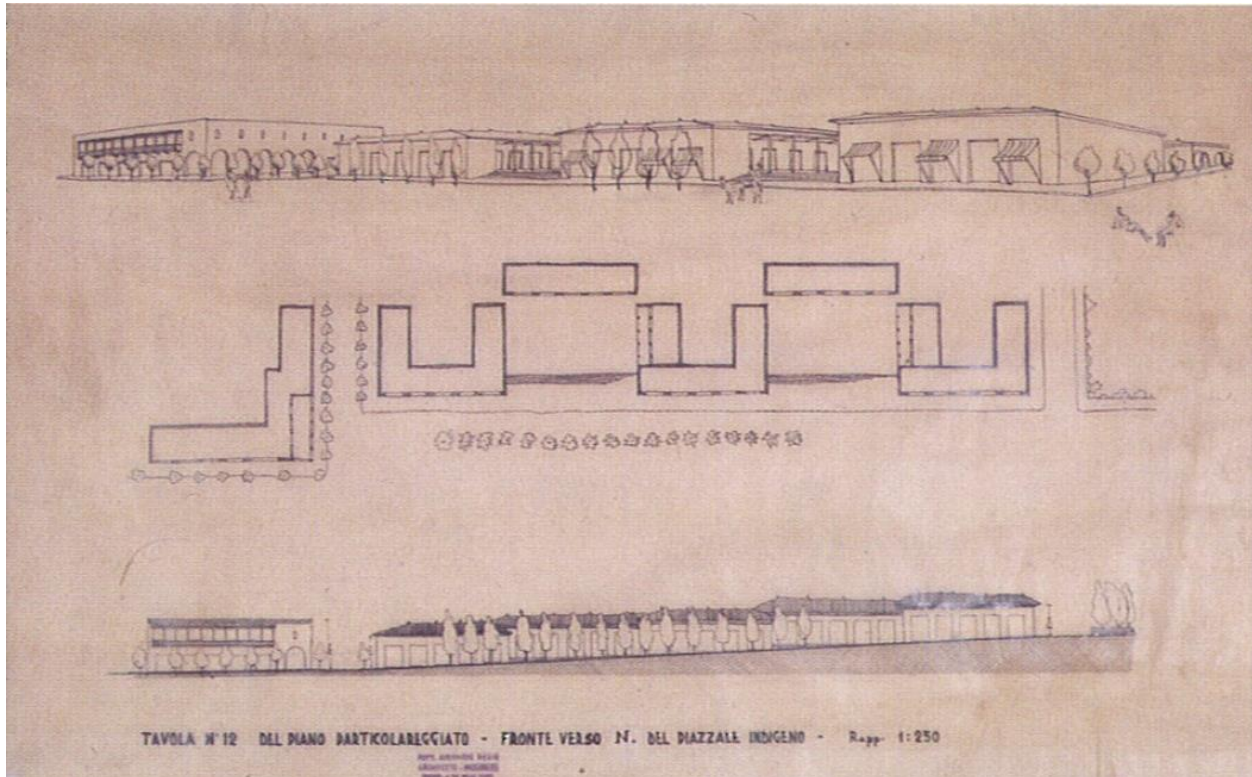


Figure 16: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, details and profiles of the buildings in the new native centre (APEGB).
Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

These colonial buildings are shaped by the geometrical features and the outline of the built environment, in conjunction with the formation and the natural elements of the landscape on which it emerged. The geometrical features of the historic urban tissue and the evolution of the city's urban form are determined by the geographical position and the landscape of the area on which the initial settlement was developed, along with the needs for defense, connection and communication with neighboring settlements.

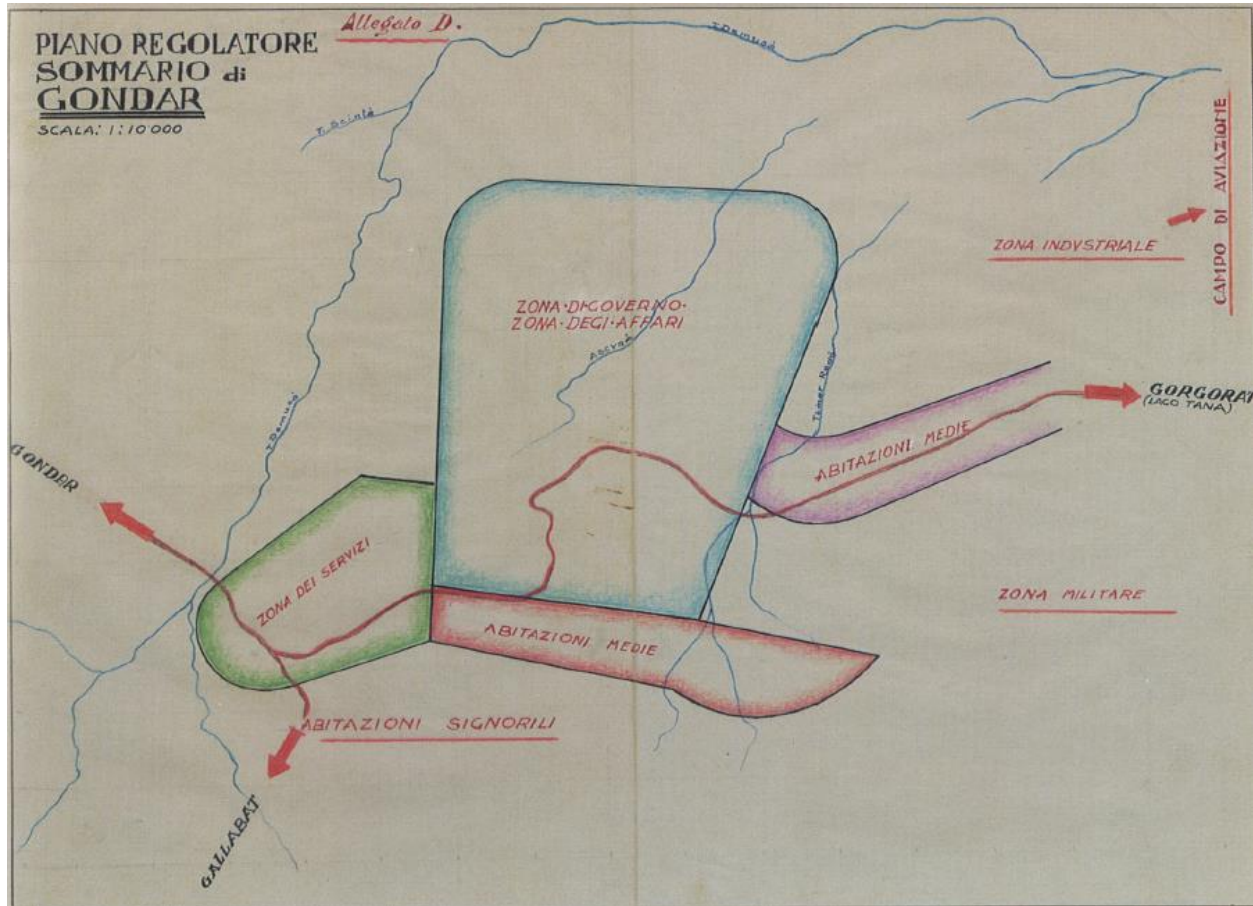


Figure 17: Technical Office of the Military Engineers, location of the areas destined for future urban development in the site of Gondar, 1936 (ASUB-FA).

Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

The identification, recording and study of the colonial buildings that have defined the urban form of Gondar historic area, as well as, the analysis of its geometrical features are necessary in order to understand its existence and to plan its urban conservation and sustainable development.

The Italian government had maintained a consulate in Gondar since the 1920s. The Italian consul, Rafael **Di Lauro**, gathered information for the urban master plan, allowing city planners from the Italian army to create a preliminary urban master plan for Gondar in advance of the occupation. After the Italian army occupied the city, planners revised the initial ideas and began to carry out construction. (Shitara, 2006a)



Figure 18: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, model of the road junction in the civic center showing the main service buildings (from Alberto Sartoris, 1936). Bosio, Second master plan for Gondar, relocated to new site in Azozò, 1937 (Alberto Sartoris, *Gli elementi dell'architettura funzionale: sintesi panoramica dell'architettura moderna: Africa Orient. Italiana, Albania, Algeria* [Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1941], 87) Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

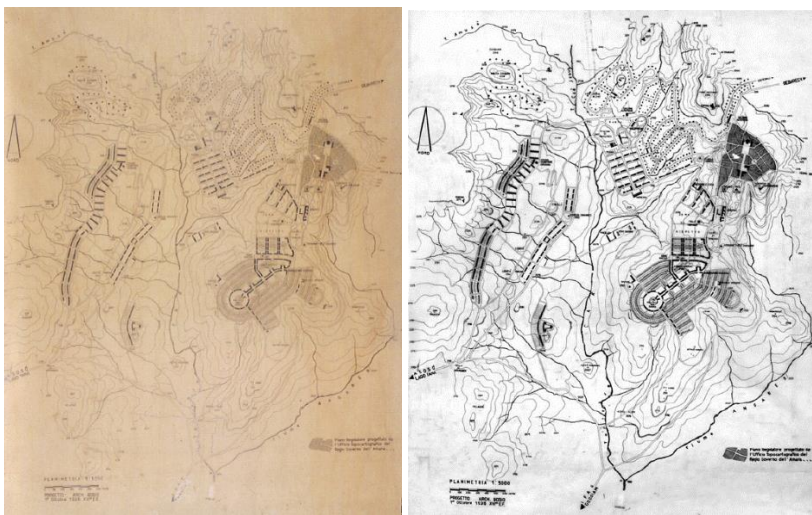
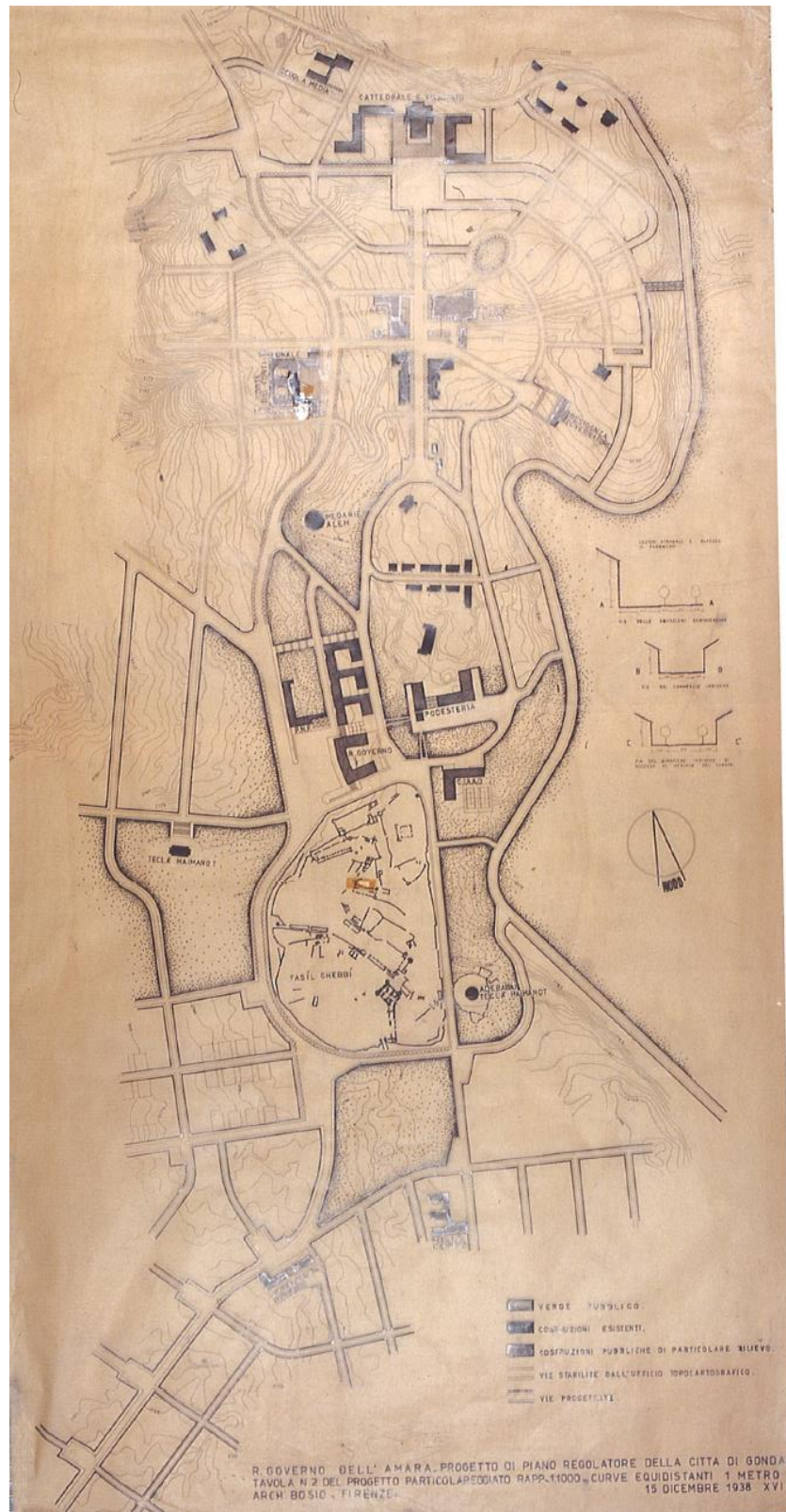


Figure 19: Gherardo Bosio, third master plan for Gondar, 1938 (Bosio Archives, box 7)



Map 2: G. Bosio, general town plan of Gondar, layout of the new foundations around the existing Centre, the road network and administrative Centre, 1936 (APEGB).

Source: Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS

3.1.2 Perspective of Bosio in the Urban Planning of Gondar

Like the other colonized major cities under the Italian occupation, Italy sent Gherardo Bosio to Gondar to formulate a master plan for Gondar which was then the capital of Amhara Administrative region with the Orientale Italian Africa (AOI).

Soon after his arrival Bosio undertook various studies that includes the climate, altitude and the economy of the area that helps him prepare a report for the AOI. The theory and philosophy of the colonial architecture of Gondar mainly based on Bosio's work which was also the idea of AOI. Bosio's concept based on Italian residential area master plan. He wrote this concept (the theory and philosophy behind the urban plan) on the architectural magazine named *Urbanistic* (Bosio 1937:160-170), he referred to the concept of Italian residential areas and housing lots as follows: The four cardinal perspective Bosio set up to design Gondar according the interest of the colonial power are

3.1.2.1 Color Bar

The colonial world is a world divided into compartments of native quarters and European quarters, schools for natives and schools for Europeans. Colonial Master Plan is known for its horizontal segregation. In the case of Ethiopia particularly in Addis Ababa and Gondar Fascism employed horizontal segregation, the case in point here the horizontal segregation of Addis Ababa that demarcate boundaries between the indigenous black people and the newcomer white colonial descents



Figure 20: Gherardo Bosio urban master plan of Gondar (horizontal segregation)

Source: *Construction Methods and Spatial Formations of Italian Colonial Residences* (Tomohiro Shitara) and Own Computation

While Eastern Addis Ababa entitled as the safe heaven and dwelling of white Italians Mercato the so called Addis Ketema and Part of Lideta area were assigned for the indigenous people. This also true for Gondar where the demarcation clearly define quarters using color bar.

Most Ethiopians moved to Arada³² because of the segregation policies. Italians settled in areas such as Piazza, Bellico, Autoparco, Che-Che-La, and Azzezo. (Shitara, 2006a)

The Italian army segregated Ethiopians and Italians, placing Italians in higher-elevation neighborhoods and Ethiopians in low altitude areas. They,(the Italians) select an area of commanding view to better control the Ethiopians who were despised to live in the lower-lying area to obey the fascist ascendancy hierarchically both in vertical altitude and spiritually.

Today these quarters which were once used to be the settlement of the occupation force are now resided by Ethiopians who make a living out of it. *At the same time the legacy of these Italian Occupation Period buildings have become cultural ensembles of architectural value that shows the intermingling of architectural style of diverse culture.* Most of the old colonial architectural heritage building within the historic areas would be left untouched and become neglected or suffer demolition to give way to further development. New buildings in the form of flagship developments are often introduced to the area, instead of redevelopment and regeneration schemes, in terms of conservation, revitalization and beautification approach to the historic settings.

It is imperative for stakeholders to understand conservation from the perspective of the relationship between the continuity of the architectural value and the harmonious relationship of the old and the new.

This in turn would help building conservation as a part of the redevelopment scheme that prevents further demolition of the old buildings and replacement by new one.

3.1.2.2 Power and Hierarchical pattern

These Italian settlements not only based on color bar they have their own class hierarchical divisions within the Italians themselves. The class structures of settlements were based on high officials, officials, soldiers, and civilians.

The residential areas of government officials and soldiers should be distinguished from the residential areas of civilians because these residential areas are functionally different; the building

³² Arada: Roads were narrow and unpaved, and the water and electric supplies were inadequate for the Ethiopia residents of the area.

form which is dominated by colonial architecture shows the authority power to control the physical changes,

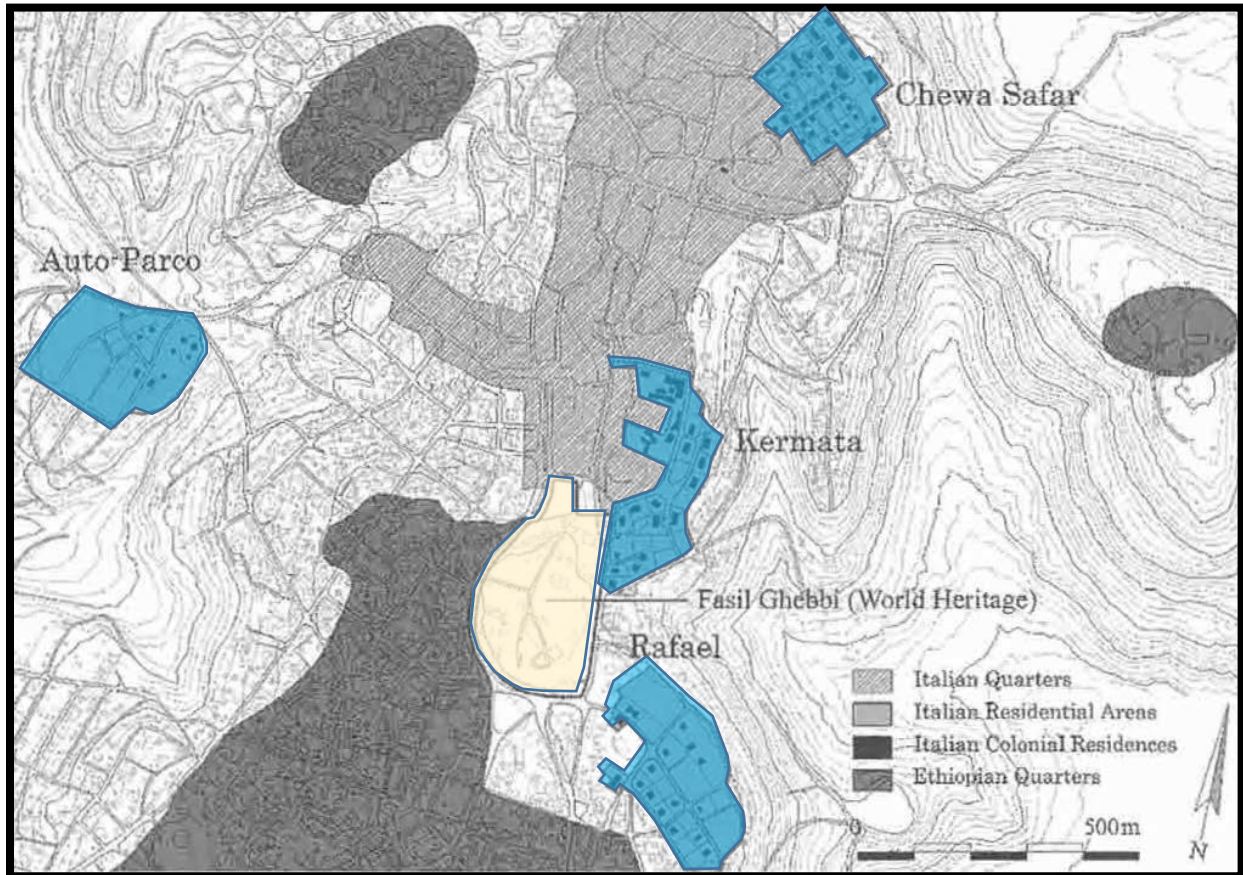


Figure 21: Map of Italian residential areas and Italian colonial residences in Gondar, Ethiopia

Source: *Construction Methods and Spatial Formations of Italian Colonial Residences* (Tomohiro Shitara) and Own Computation

3.1.2.3 Landscape

The other reason is related to security. Some people suggested that Italians are fond of panoramic view of mountains area for environmental factors such as scenery and temperature. The urban master plan was based on topographical conditions. Flat lands were limited in Gondar. Thus, the Italian army focused new construction on small, flat, island-like areas along main roads.

These colonial buildings are shaped by the geometrical features and the outline of the built environment, in conjunction with the formation and the natural elements of the landscape on which it emerged. The geometrical features of the historic urban tissue and the evolution of the city's urban form are determined by the geographical position and the landscape of the area on which the initial settlement was developed, along with the needs for defense, connection and communication with neighboring settlements.

The residential areas for high officials and officials (both government and military) should be built on high and flat land and with a fine view of Lake Tana or the mountains. In contrast, the residential areas of civilians such as merchants and craftsmen should be constructed on low and fiat land

3.1.2.4 Space

All of the Italian housing lots must have sufficient areas for gardens, and the housing lots of high officials (both military and government) must have space for garages. The urban development of Gondar based on Bosio's urban master plan continued until Italians left Ethiopia in 1941.

Looking deep into the spatial formation of these buildings one can better understand the general image of the area, the relation between open natural space and the built environment, the geometrical features and the organization of public space, the building wealth and on all kinds of colonial elements.

3.1.3 Topography and Slope Analysis

Topography:³³ The structure of Gondar city is mainly the result of its topography. Topography will still be one of the dominant elements in laying the building, the road network, transport and utilities. Gondar has difficult terrain which resulted in lack of alternative linking roads that distribute at the same time collect traffic from different parts of the city, and also that link to the rural Kebele, and other towns are necessary for sustainable, compact and consolidated development of the city.

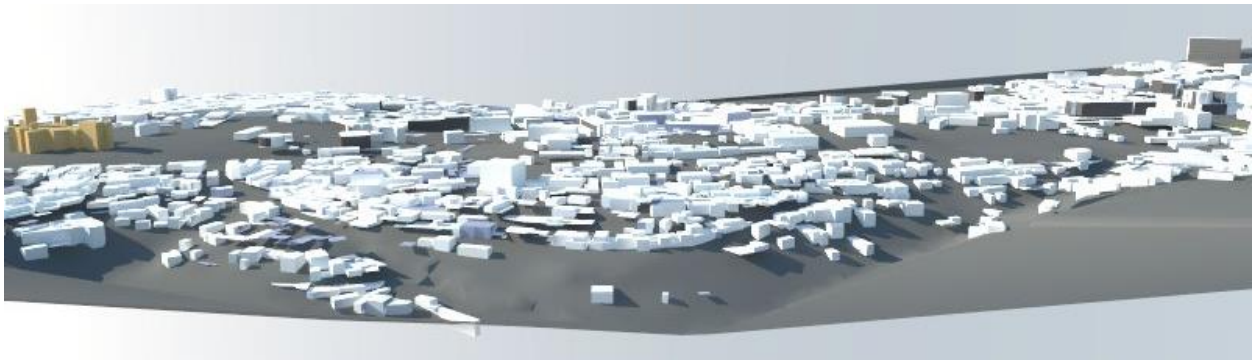


Figure 22: Topography of the case study area.
Source: Gondar City Service Office, and ANRS RUPI, 2016.

Therefore topography is adapted as the framing element. Due to its topography the development costs could be higher. On the other hand the topography could be good in facilitating drainage discharge and sewerage collection and disposal.

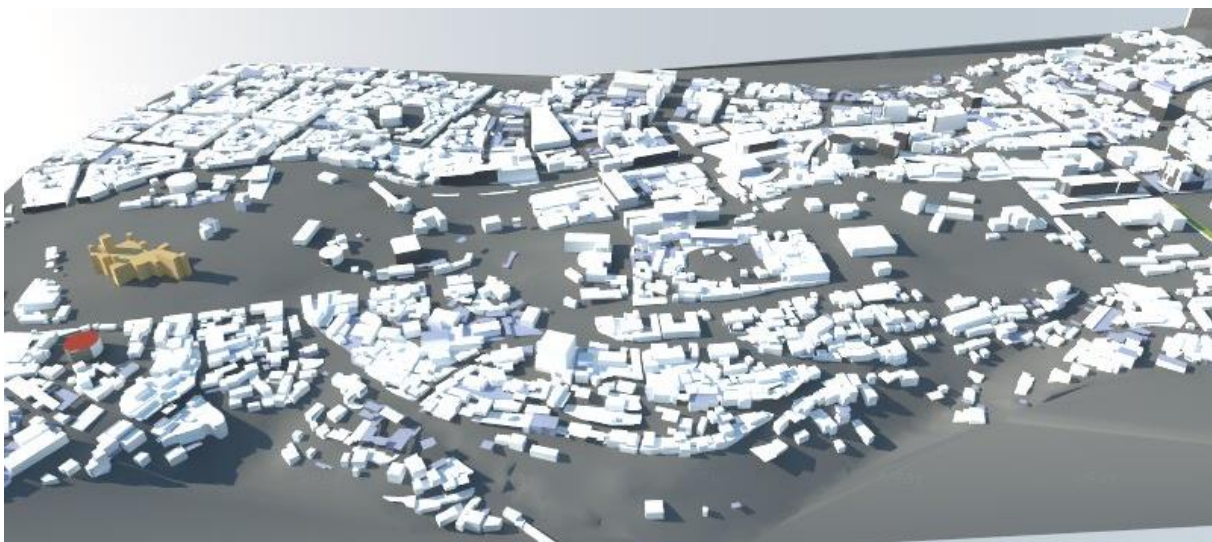
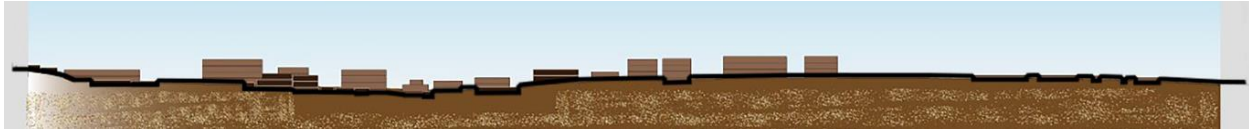
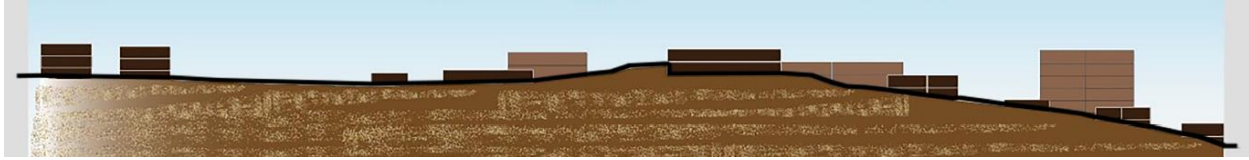


Figure 23: Topography of the case study area.
Source: Gondar City Service Office, and ANRS RUPI, 2016.

³³ The urban master plan was based on topographical conditions. Flat lands were limited in Gondar. Thus, the Italian army focused new construction on small, flat, island-like areas along main roads



Section A – A

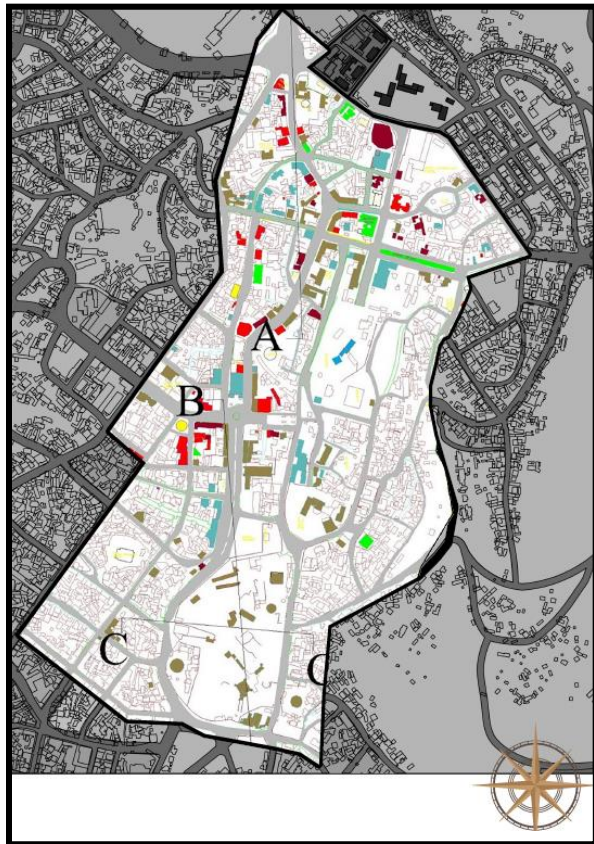


Section B – B



Figure 24: Topography section
Section C – C WHS

The site falls gently in elevation from *Arbegnoch* (Bellico) square to the Castle from north to south and also to the west and east. It has good view to most parts of the city especially to the south (refer to the existing 3D of the site).



Map 3: Sections across the site

Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation

Similar to the existing 3D above the sections across the sites show that the central part of the site where the Fasiledes Castle is located is found in elevated ground that falls to the east, west and south, but increases to the north to Bellico square.

This characteristic of the site is taken as the basis for the planning and design of the site in the previous urban designs and LDP for the site. Still it is applicable in the current LDP too, therefore they will be considered in the preparation of new proposals.

3.1.4 Existing Land Use

The study area is mainly dominated by Commercial and business area since ‘pizza’ is an old neighborhood. However, the majority of the houses are in bad condition.

Land use survey of the site to analyze the existing situation, distribution, area, and percentage, growth trends and changes, landuse problems and constraints of the site. The sections below present findings of these studies for each landuse sub-category.

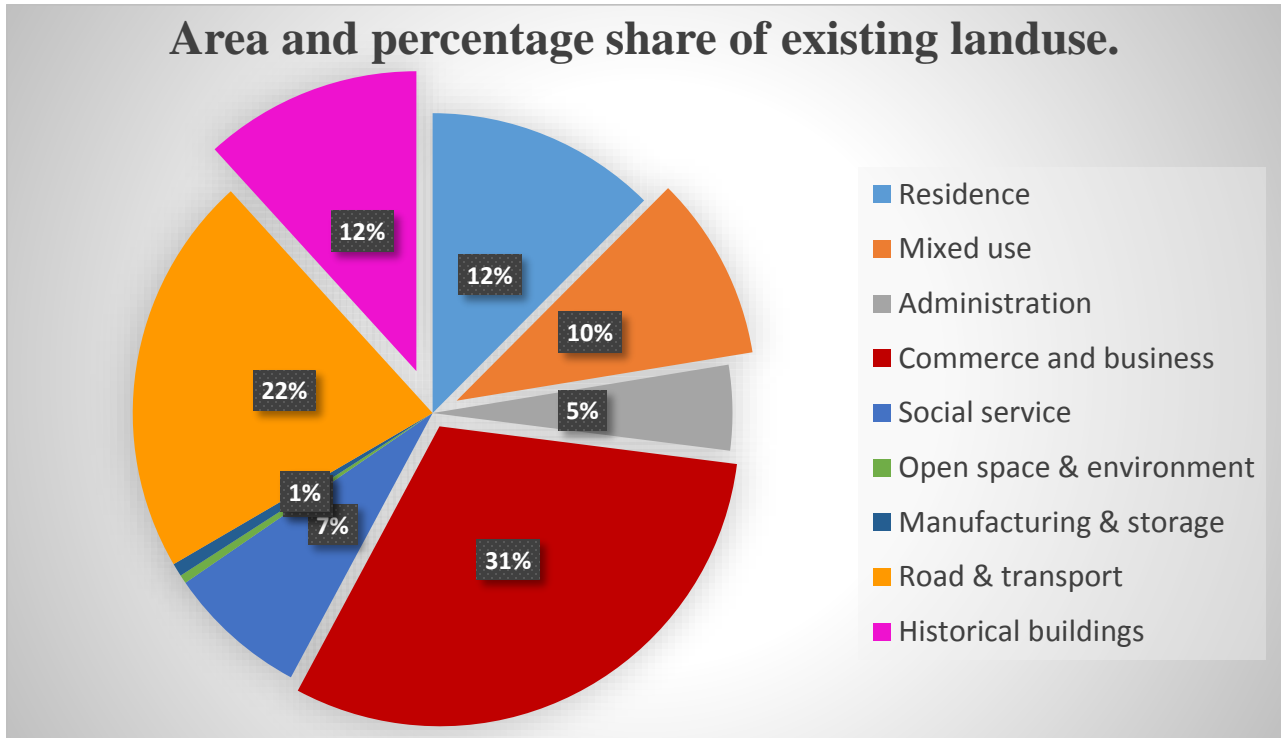
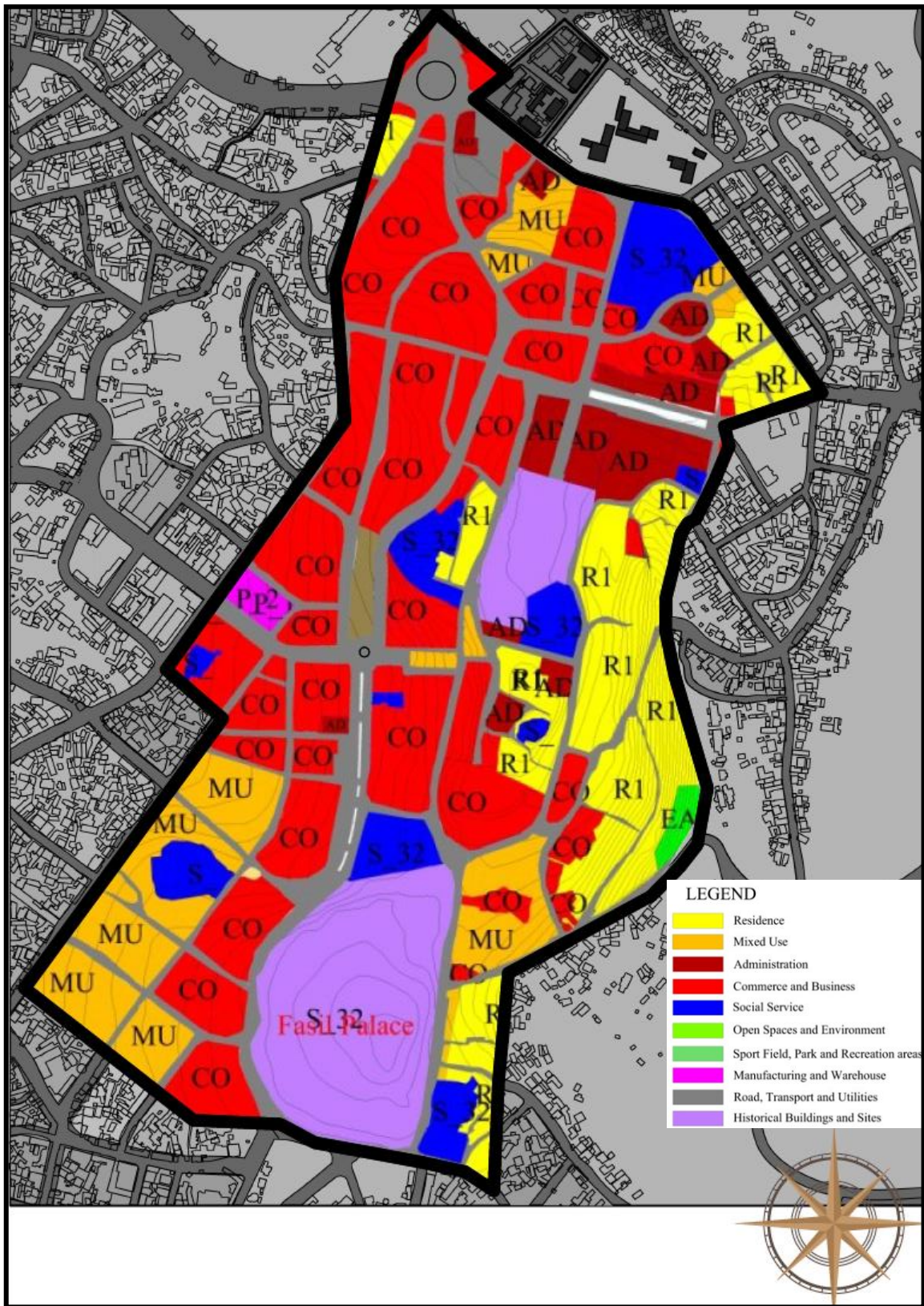


Figure 25: Area and percentage share of existing landuse.

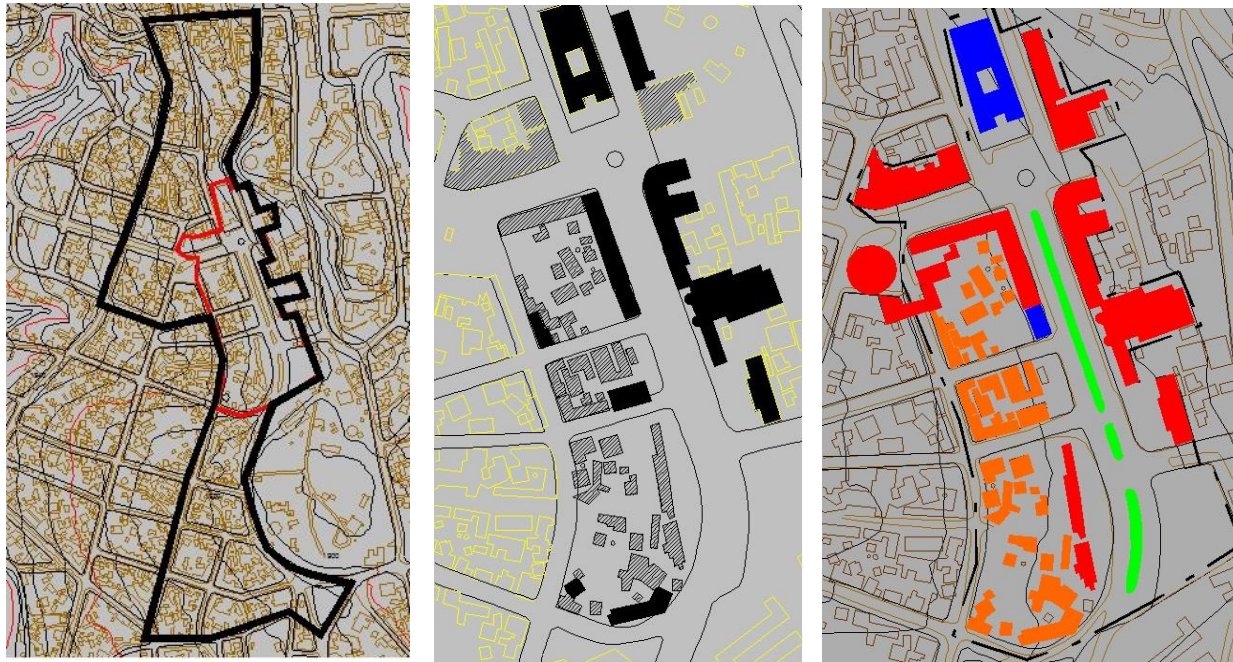
Multistory buildings aligning the main road are of Commercial use and the streets are very vibrant. Some of the buildings which have historical significance are found in the study site as well.



Map 4: Existing Land Use

Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation

The Addis Ababa University prepared urban design for the corridor from piazza to the Fasiledes castle too. As shown in the then existing building height of the site only the buildings which were presented in black were G+1, (see Map 5) while those hatched were single story. The then existing landuse also shows that the site was used for commerce and mixed use.



Map 5: Location of Piazza urban design2 site. Existing building height Existing landuse
Source: Addis Ababa University, 2004.

Based on analysis of the existing situation and considering the potentials of the site this research proposed infill development of G+1 buildings aligned with the streets and maintained existing single story buildings in front of the castle. The proposed landuse are mixed and commercial use. Similar to the previous urban design and also LDP presented below these proposals were also good and found to be still applicable.

3.1.3.1 Analysis of Tourism Master Plan

The Tourism Master Plan document was prepared under the Site Planning and Conservation Activities (SPCA) within the framework of the Ethiopian Cultural Heritage Project (ECHP). The implementation of this sub-component was initiated in April 2005 and was planned to terminate in June 2007. The report has four main parts:

- (i) description of the site & its context
- (ii) evaluation and analysis of key issues
- (iii) an agenda for action
- (iv) Site management (conserving, protecting, using and enjoying the site).

As presented in the research plan document, the main objective of the study was to produce a clear instrument for the short to medium term conservation, development, use and interpretation of heritage sites in Gondar. This research paper reviewed the master plan and summarized planning issues, gaps in preservation, planning implication and transcending issues that should be considered in the preparation of LDP for Gondar:-

- The area of Gondar is endowed with many invaluable cultural resources of different nature, each one deserving to be protected and enhanced:
- A surrounding landscape of outstanding beauty, the city being inserted like a pearl into the green valley;
- A tangible cultural heritage of universal value (inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List);
- An intangible cultural heritage – oral history and traditions – of great interest;
- A rich material culture of both artistic and historic value;
- A unique cultural diversity witnessed by evidence and memory of three different religious groups: Christian, Jewish, and Muslim.

As shown in the research document, the delicate balance between Historical and natural heritage constitutes the main character of the city, as a view from the top of the surrounding hills shows. This character is also the result of a harmonious relationship between the three categories of “monumental” assets:

- i) the main historic compounds: Fasil Ghebbi (Imperial Compound), Qusquam, Fasil Bath;
- ii) the religious compounds;
- iii) The Italian district; and the ordinary vernacular built fabric.

According to the study coming from any part of the city the then visual relationship constituted the major focus of the city’s landscape. This visual relationship was in the past matched and reinforced by a physical relationship due to the existence of twelve gates linking city and the Imperial Compound, which are still visible even if some of them are hidden and not properly enhanced for the visitors. Based on thorough and detail analyses of data the study identified that the main issues affecting the urban form, cultural life and image of Gondar city were:

- The continuous decay of the old quarters of the city due to lack of maintenance and upgrading,

- Lack of organization of urban spaces through urban development plans,
- The construction of unrelated buildings, that do not respect the urban context,
- The desire to build high-rise buildings above the permitted number of story's which threatens to break the existing skyline of Gondar,
- The small commercial buildings built in prominent places, in front or beside historical buildings and old churches,
- Fencing public green areas and street site buildings with unattractive blind walls,
- The lack of upkeep and protection for open spaces,
- Leaving of pockets of land and left over spaces, which are not properly integrated with the existing urban fabric. Therefore these problems shall be addressed in the current LDP.

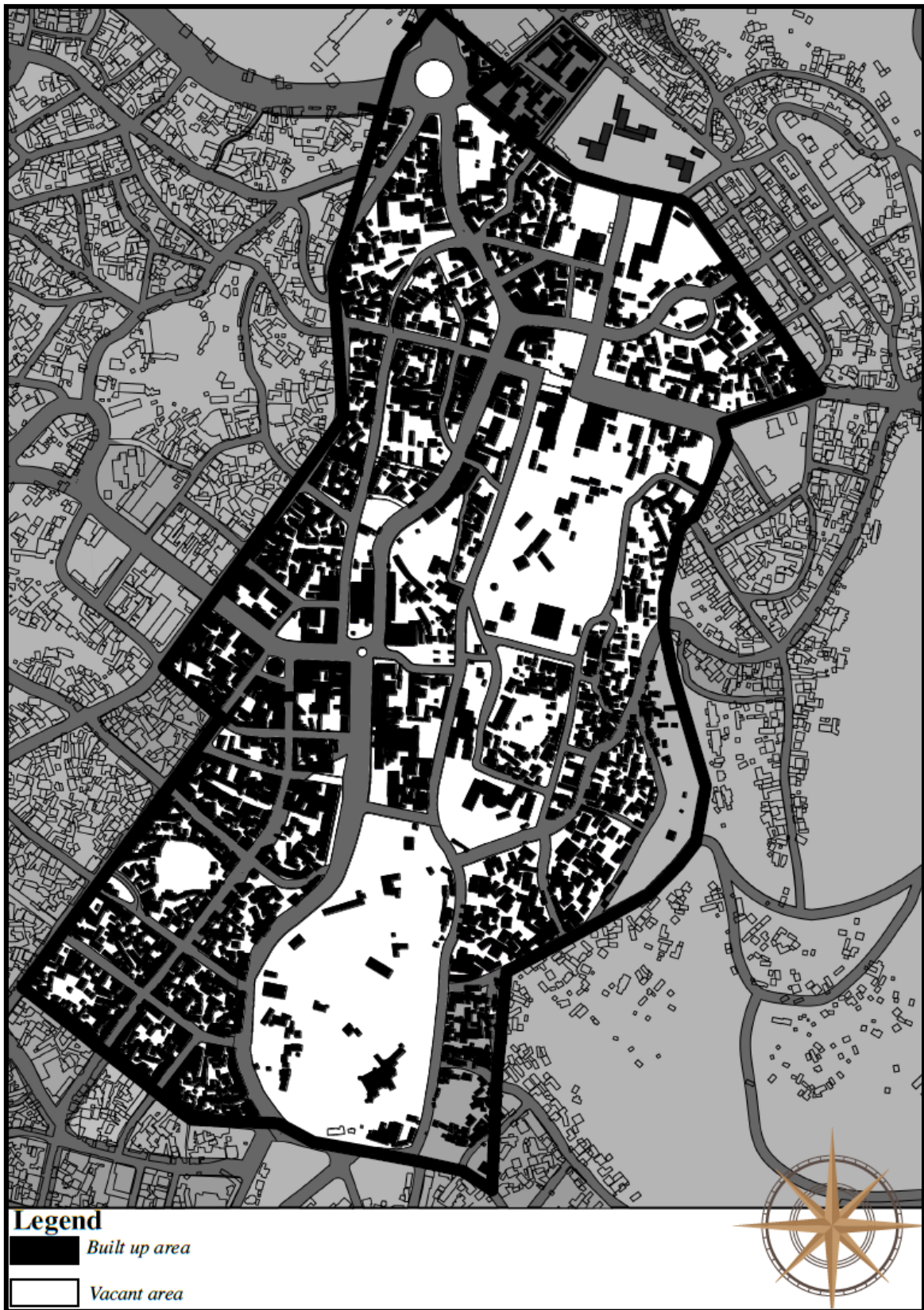
3.1.5 Morphological Analysis

Urban morphology is the study of the form of human settlements and the process of their formation and transformation. The settlement show unique shared communal space. Urban morphology can involve the analysis of physical structures as well as patterns of movement, land use, ownership or control and occupation.

The study of historical-morphology cities is conducted to discover the socio-cultural characteristics which influence the formation and development of spatial patterns and architecture. The research studied building height and volume, figure-ground and parcel analysis of the site to look at the morphological characteristics of the site. As shown below the site has strong and consolidated morphology of blocks and buildings.

3.1.5.1 Urban Morphological Theory

According to Michael P. Conzen Theory in urban morphology is necessarily diverse and often reflects its origins in the habitual ways of thinking about urban form that have been conducted in the contributing intellectual disciplines. It is desirable that this diversity be accepted, welcomed, and strenuously engaged not merely tolerated in a compartmentalized way in which there is no effective dialogue between dissimilar methods. At the same time, there is a great need to link the different approaches to morphological theorizing so that a path to ultimate integration can be enabled. In recent years, the clearest identity of theoretical formulations has belonged to what may be termed the 'process typological approach' (Italian architectural tradition),



Map 6: Morphological Map

Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map and Own Computation

3.1.5.2 Building Volume and Height Analysis

Most of the blocks have perimeter shape with rough internal spaces and accesses within blocks. As shown in the blocks below, from the street side buildings (Italian buildings) are aligned and create good street definition. However in the inside spaces are not well organized and efficiently used.

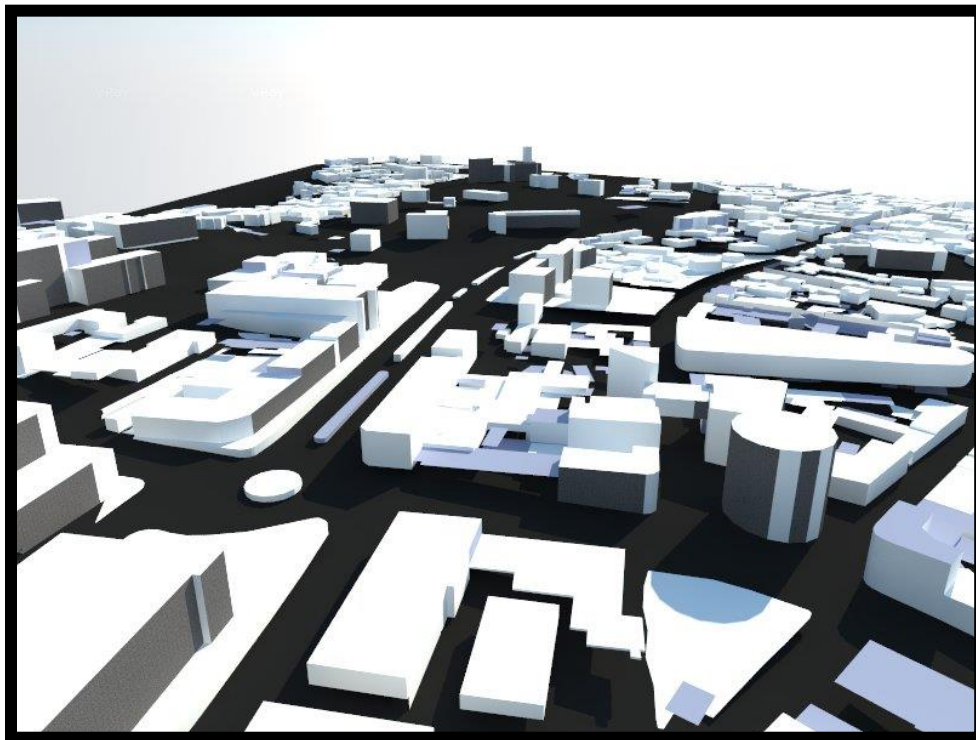
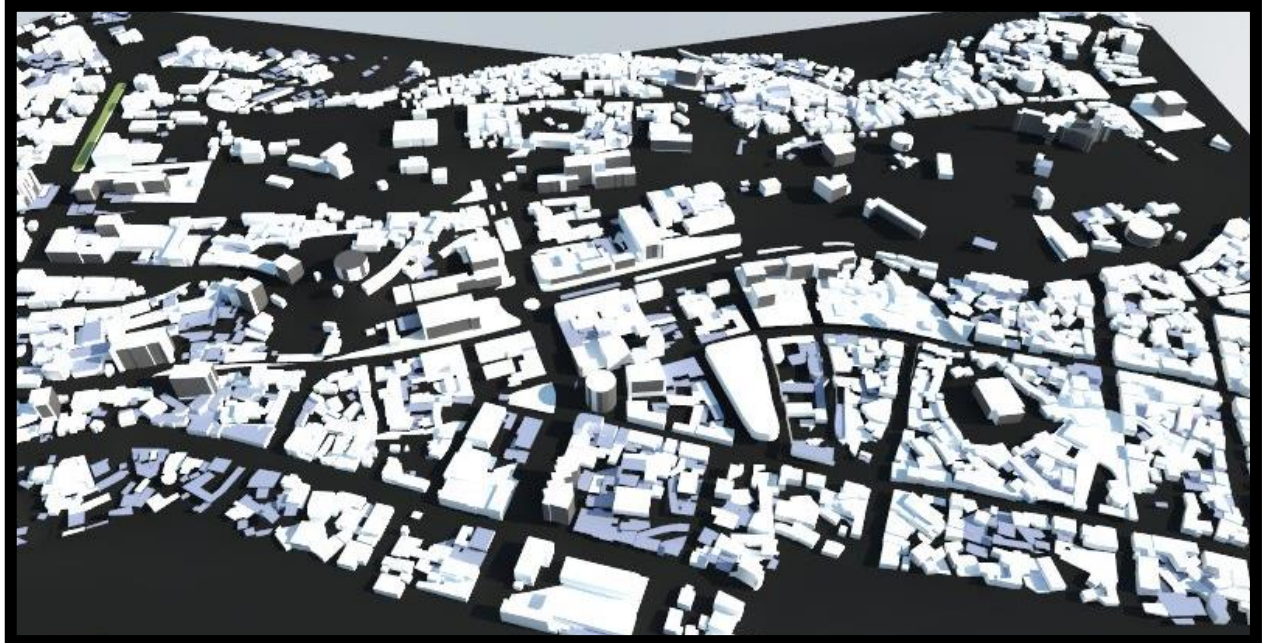


Figure 26: Existing 3D view of the site from piazza square.
Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map (ANRS) and Own Computation

Height of buildings in the site ranges from G+0-5, but most Buildings are single storey. However there is interest to build high especially in areas around the castle, in piazza, and surrounding areas. As shown in the existing 3Ds below central hotel and adjoining buildings have almost equal height with the castle. If such buildings are continued to be built the whole view will be blocked. Therefore building height regulation shall be revised to ensure that the height of buildings are lower and view is not blocked.

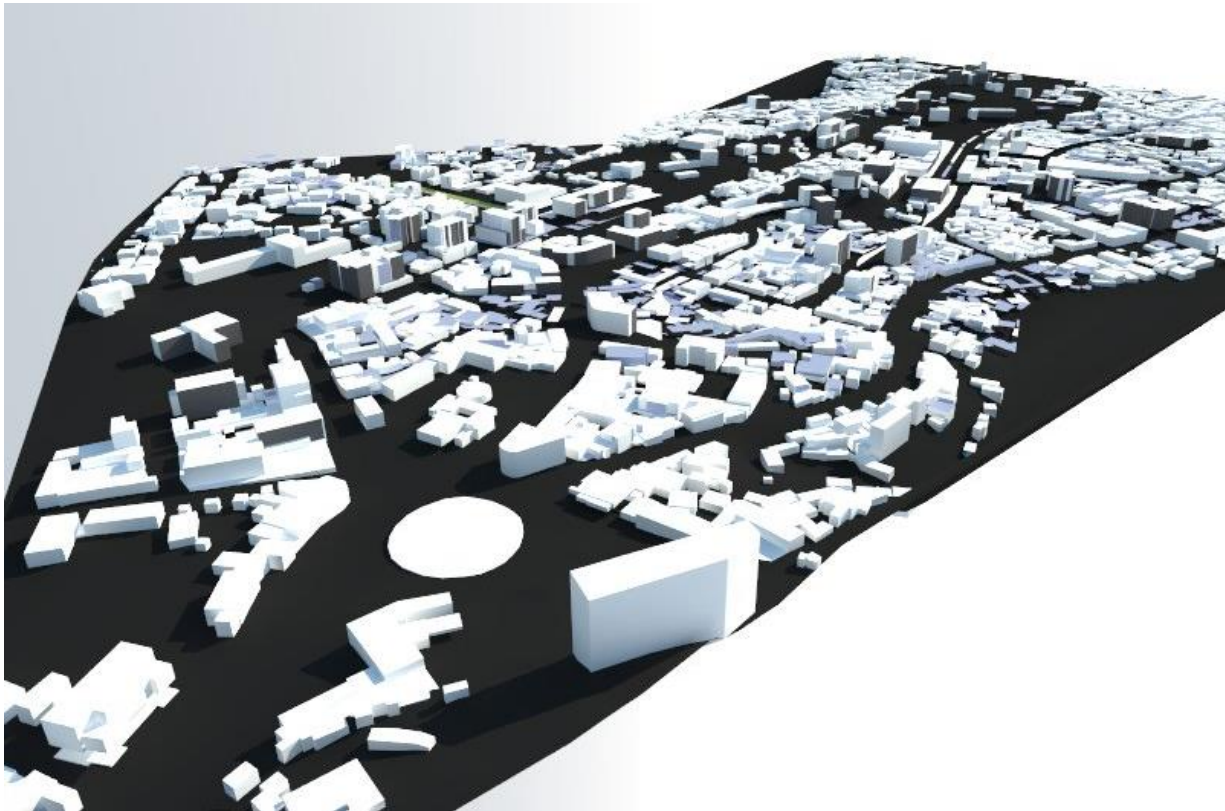


Figure 27: Existing 3D view of the site from Bellico square.
Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map (ANRS) and Own Computation

The study area consists of two heritage sites and also historical spaces and landmarks³⁴ created during the Italian period. In the north Bellico square exists in front of Land Mark hotel. The hotel, Genet Hill and Goha hotel at the top are also landmarks characterizing the site and the city. Therefore shall be maintained.

³⁴ This influential chapter on "The City Image and its Elements" presents Lynch's best known concepts on how people perceive cities. Lynch argues that people perceive cities as consisting of underlying city form elements such as "landmarks" (which stand out and help orient people)

3.1.5.3 Parcel Analysis

As shown in the parcel map of the site below the shape and area of parcels vary. Most parcels have narrow frontage and are deep. This is efficient in terms of using the available infrastructure efficiently. Correlation of the area and shape of parcels with ownership shows that those having smaller frontage and area are parcels of Kebele houses. Narrow frontage of plots also enables to exploit the site potentials and creating jobs.



Map 7: Parcel Analysis of the study area

Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map (ANRS) and Own Computation

3.1.6 Integration to the surrounding

The site is easily accessible and integrated into some of the major commercial, educational, entertainment and religious centers as well as some governmental offices. The close proximity to everything everywhere, makes the place very convenient for the low and middle income residents of the area,

3.1.7 History of the Area and Personal Accounts of Residents

3.1.7.1 Names of various Safars

During Italian occupation (1936-41), the names of various safars changed, most of the new names being derived from corruption of their Italian rendering. The Italians made the “Abun Bet” locality as a central store, “Deposito Coloniale” ,where construction materials and spare parts were deposited; thus the area has been named as “Durpisisito” the corrupted form of Deposito Coloniale. “Kayla Meda” was an area where there was an ammunition depot, and which also served as a parking place for automobiles -auto-park-from which it inherited its present day name “Auttobarco”- the corrupted form of auto park.



Figure 28 : View of Gondar and the Italian cantonments after the occupation, the future INCIS area before work had begun, 1 936 (ACS- INCIS).

Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

More over the area south of St.Rufael Church and Dejzmach Gassasa Safar were made quarters of the various military brigades. Thus they started to be referred by the name “Birgata” the corrupted form of “brigade”. In the locality of today's patriots square and its surrounding the Italians made their Military Engineering Station - Genio – Militare this locality is known today as “Amba Jinne”, a corrupted derivation of the name genio- military.



Figure 29: INCIS building site at the beginning of works, Gondar, 1938 (ACS-INCIS).

Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

Besides the Italians made a “Posto Di Blicco” (a tollgate in English or 'Kella' in Amharic) on the road that leads to Tigrai. Thus, the area and its environs inherited its present day name “Bellico” Safer - a corrupted form of “Post Di Blicco”.

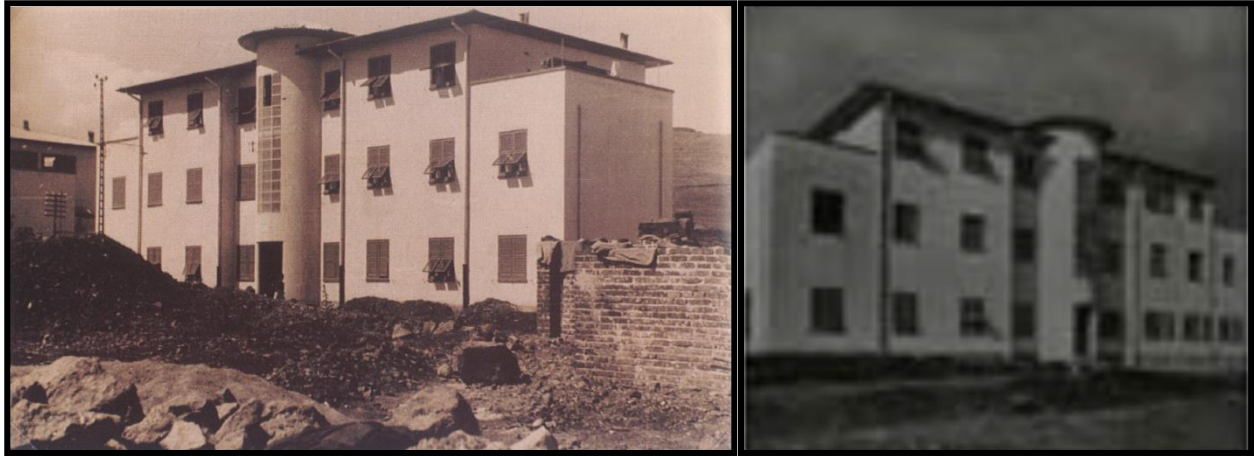


Figure 30: Completed INCIS buildings, 1939

Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind),

There are also places which were named as Cassa Inches, today's “Arategna Foq” ('Four Story') Locality and Cassa Familia, today's Chawa Safar.

3.1. 7.2 Italian period reflected the indigenous traditional architecture

During the Italian occupation (1936-41) Gondar was made the capital of Amhara Governorate General, one of the six administrative divisions of the then Italian East Africa. Immediately after their entry in to the town the Italians started to use the castles and churches for office and other purposes. Accordingly, the residence and the office of the Amhara Governor, postal and telegram offices were made at the Ras Gimbi;



Figure 31: Italians started to use the castles and churches for office and other purposes. (Ras Ghebbi)

Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind),

The Italians also used the Fasil bath complex for accommodation and also as the office of the military commander; the office of Amhara Governorate General was made at the castle of Mintiwabas this time (Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau). The Italians, as some oral informants tell, also changed some churches, like “Arbaiatu Insisa” and “St.Rufael” in to forts.

The old house of Gondar witness the architecture and space organization of early period of Gondar still exist hidden in the modern towns of the city (Milena and Gian; 2004). The architectural style exist hidden in the modern towns of the city Italian period reflected the indigenous traditional architecture and use of space (Fasile Giorghise and Denis Gerard, 2007). These material remains clearly reveal the urban development, which continued until the occupation of the city by Italians. The occupation period brought alteration of the urban cultural development, which is illustrated by the built environment and organization of space (Anne and Fasil; 2002). At this time Italian prepare colonial master plan to segregate the indigenous and Italian (Techeste 1987). The material remains shows change, continuity and syncretism with the indigenous culture which might be seen as the outcome of interactions.

To understand the interaction of the contemporary communities, it is important to figure out the population size. Documentary sources indicate that the population of Italian in Ethiopia was about 130,000 (Bahru; 1991), by the end of the occupation it is estimated that about 36,000 Italians were in Addis Ababa.

Since the occupation period was very short its effect on local language was minimum. In which Amharic continued as the dominant language spoken by Ethiopians in the city. However, there are still some Italian words that were borrowed by Amharic language which reflect the legacy of the period (Bahru; 1991)

With regard to religion Catholicism begun to flourish in the city during the occupation period and almost all Italian were followers of Roman Catholic. However the Ethiopian orthodox continued to be the dominant religion of the city

3.2 Survey of architecturally significant buildings

3.2.1 Why do People Visit Buildings (historical or architectural site)

Why people visit a historical or architectural site. A building is the ultimate cause of the visit, and those cases where the building may merely be ancillary. Presumably, the motivations for which the presence of a building is essential are the motivations which should be addressed in an architectural.

The first, and presumably most basic motivation for people to visit a building, is that the building contains something that the individual finds important. Although the buildings are architecturally significant in their own right, the majority of visitors to those buildings go to see the objects they contain; In short, for these visitors the building is not an essential portion of the trip. This mindset is perhaps best evidenced by Renaissance and Enlightenment travelers,

3.2.2 Building as Site of History

Others visit a building because it was the site of an important event. One example would be the individual who visits Ford's Theater because Lincoln was shot there. While buildings, for various reasons, may help concentrate this visitor's sense of history, the fundamental experience of visiting a historical site does not require a building to be present.

3.2.3 Building as Emotional Source

Buildings are complex objects and can quickly become associated with certain kinds of thoughts of emotions. This can apply to particular buildings, Travelers in the Romantic period were particularly likely to visit buildings because of the emotional responses that they evoked. Like many other rationales for visiting buildings, however, the fundamental empathetic or -evocative experience of visiting a site may not be dependent on a building for the emotional response.

3.2.4 Why do we need to Conserve or Preserve Italian buildings?

Many people argue about the necessity of conservation or preservation of historical buildings, monuments and sites comparing it with the immediate revenue that could be generated by demolishing and redeveloping the cleared site with new structure that could accommodate the new function of the present era. (Worku, 2008)

There are three main reasons and a number of minor justifications for the need to conservation and preservation of historical heritages in general and urban heritages in particular.

The three main reasons are:

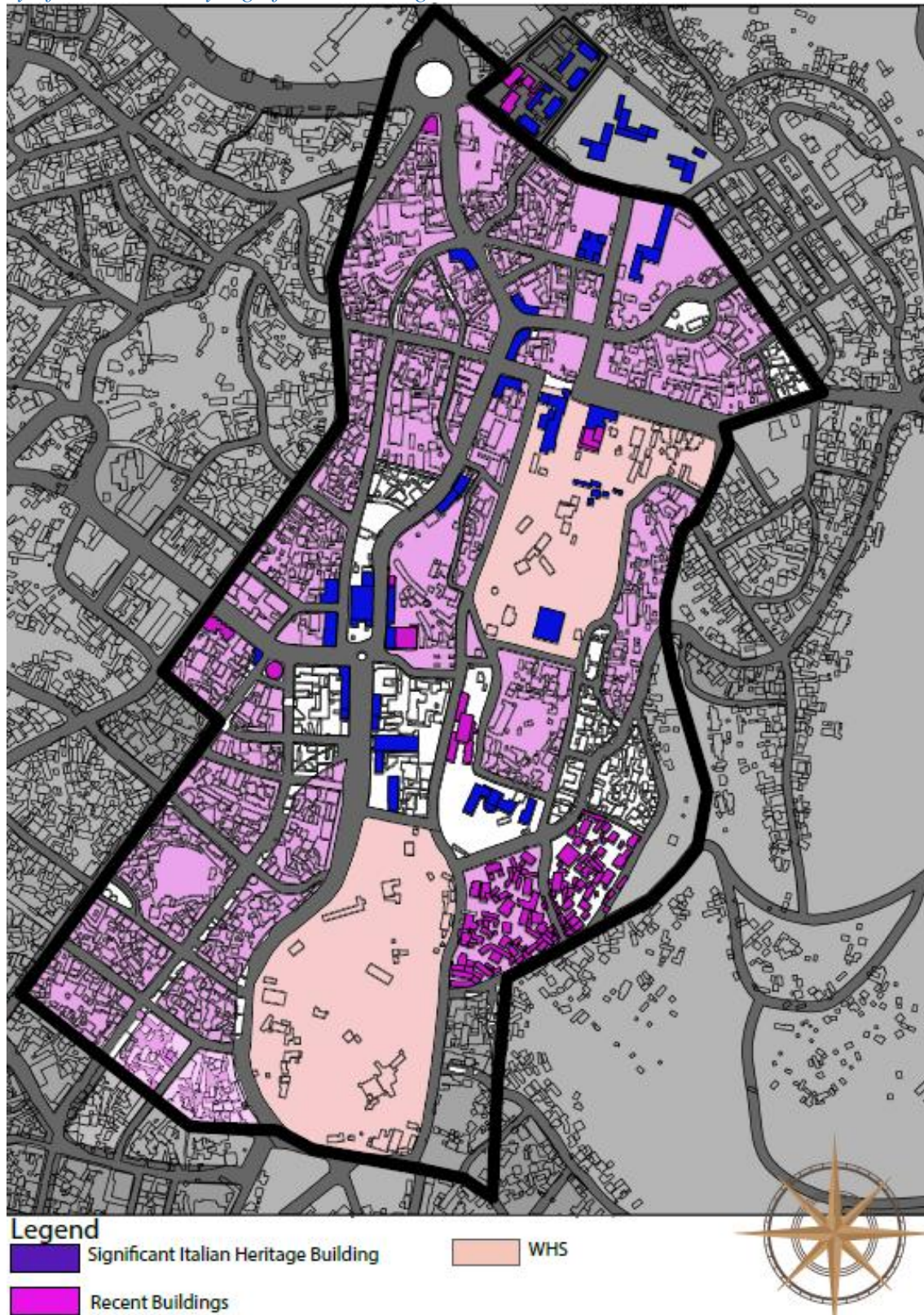
- ✚ For emotional value: these include wonder or astonishment, Identity, continuity of values and assets of the society, spiritual and symbolic reasons, veneration, etc...

“An historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture that produced it. It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity, part of our heritage.”³⁵

- ✚ For cultural values: Documentary, Historic reasons, Archeological reasons and scarcity, Aesthetics (Architectural, Landscape or cityscape), scientific and technological, etc...
- ✚ For use value: Functional reason, economic advantages, social and political reasons.

³⁵ Bernard Feilden, “Introduction to Architectural Conservation,” in Conservation of Historic Buildings, (London: Butterworth, 1982), p. 1

Survey of architecturally significant buildings



Map 8 : Significant Italian Occupational period Building
Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation



Figure 32: Significant Italian Occupational period Building
Source: Own Computation



Figure 33 : Significant Italian Occupational period Building
Source: Own Computation

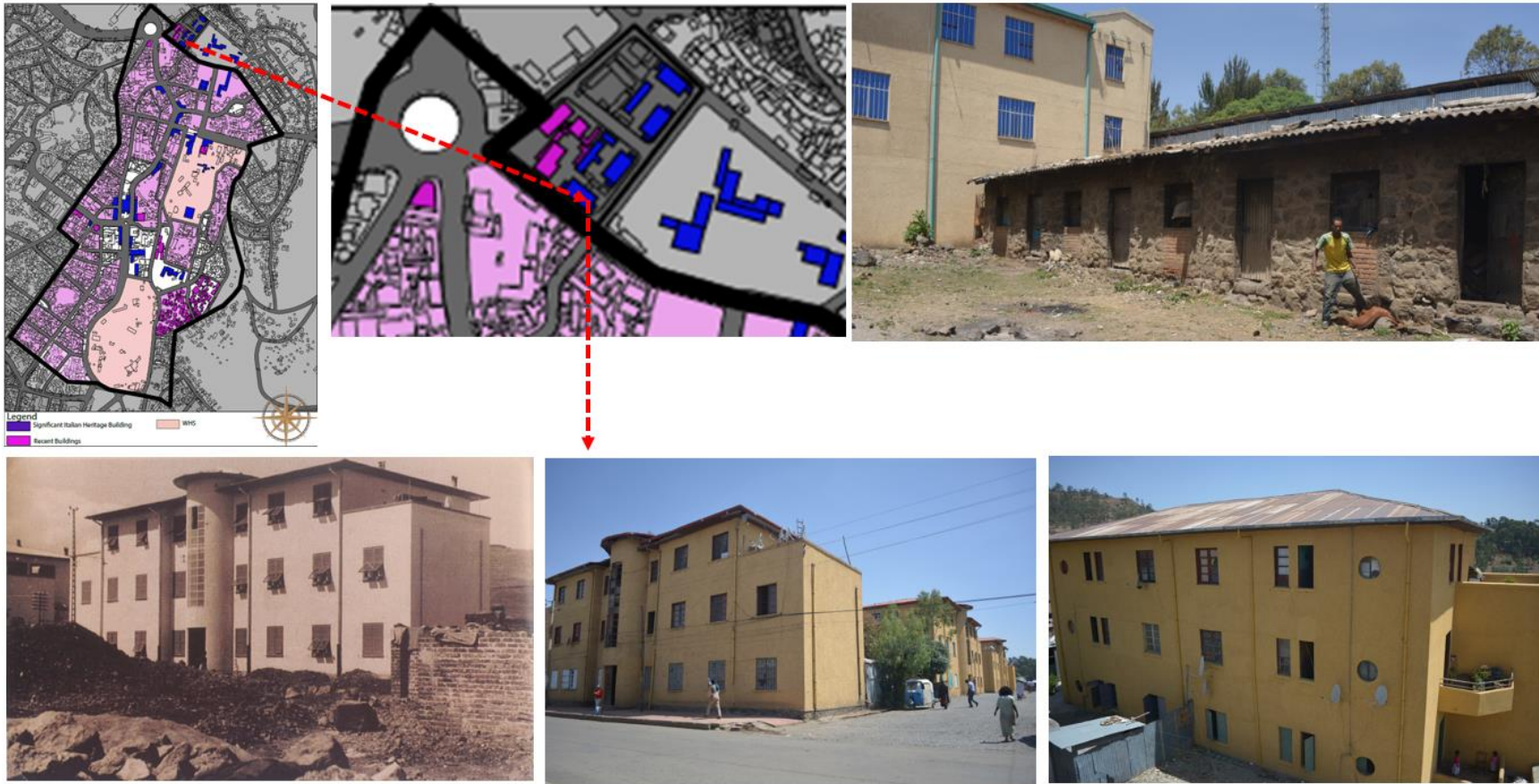
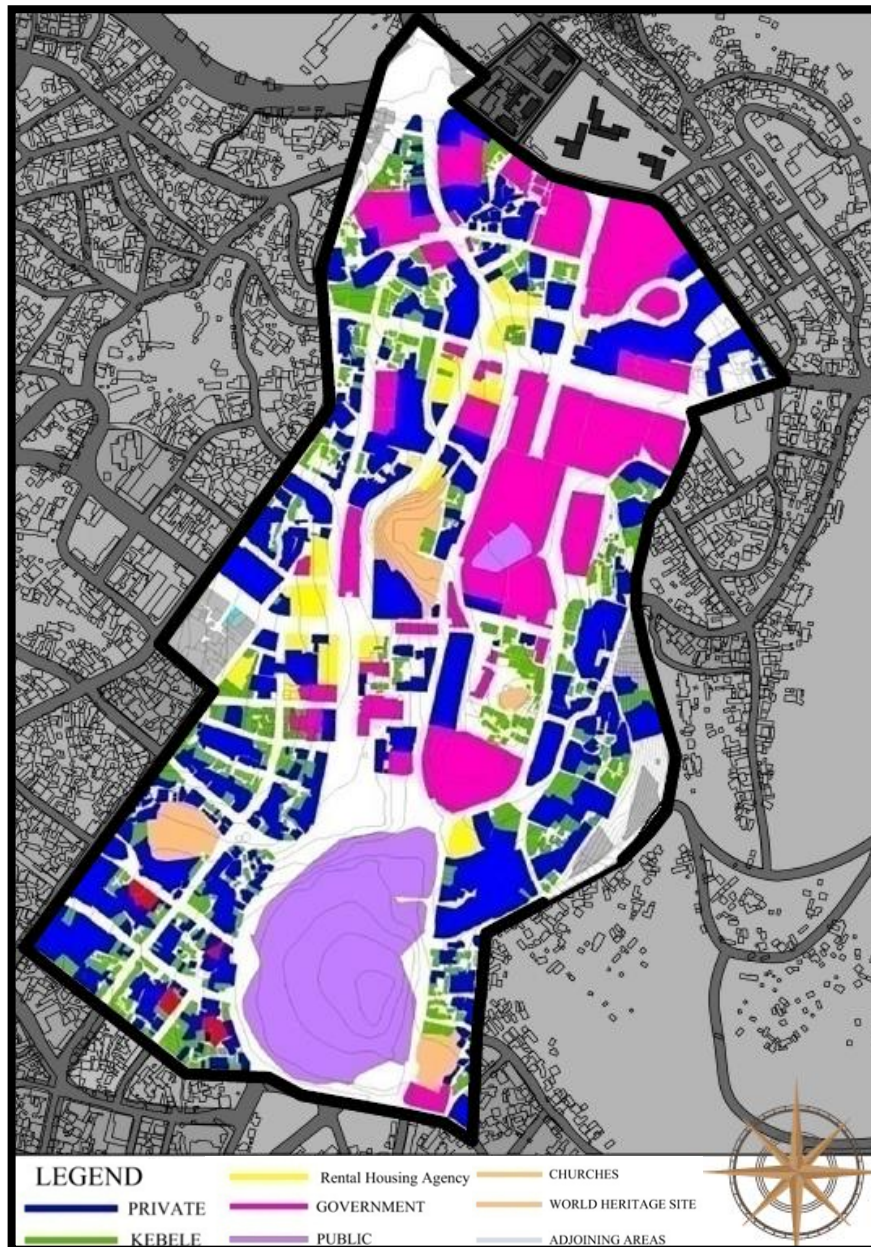


Figure 34: Significant Italian Occupational period Building
Source: Own Computation

3.3. State of ownership

The physical survey of the site demonstrate that most part of the site is occupied by Kebele houses, followed by private and public (refer to the map below).

The current ownership of the Italian buildings can be characterized based on their owner's type those are owned by the government can be categorized Kebele owned, public service buildings, and military quarters. Some buildings reserved for private individuals who converted them for business services and residential purpose.



Map 9: Existing ownership map of the study area.

Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map /Amhara national regional state regional urban planning institute

After the nationalization of properties by the previous Military regime four kinds of ownership exist for buildings: "government," "private," "Kebele and Residential Housing Administrative Authority ("RHAA"). The Kebele and RHAA established rental housing during the socialism period (1974); after democratization, these buildings retained this use and are rented as residences, offices, and commercial buildings. The governmental sectors (the government, Kebele, and RHAA) hold 83% of Italian buildings, (Shitara, 2006a) an important factor when considering preservation and protection measures.

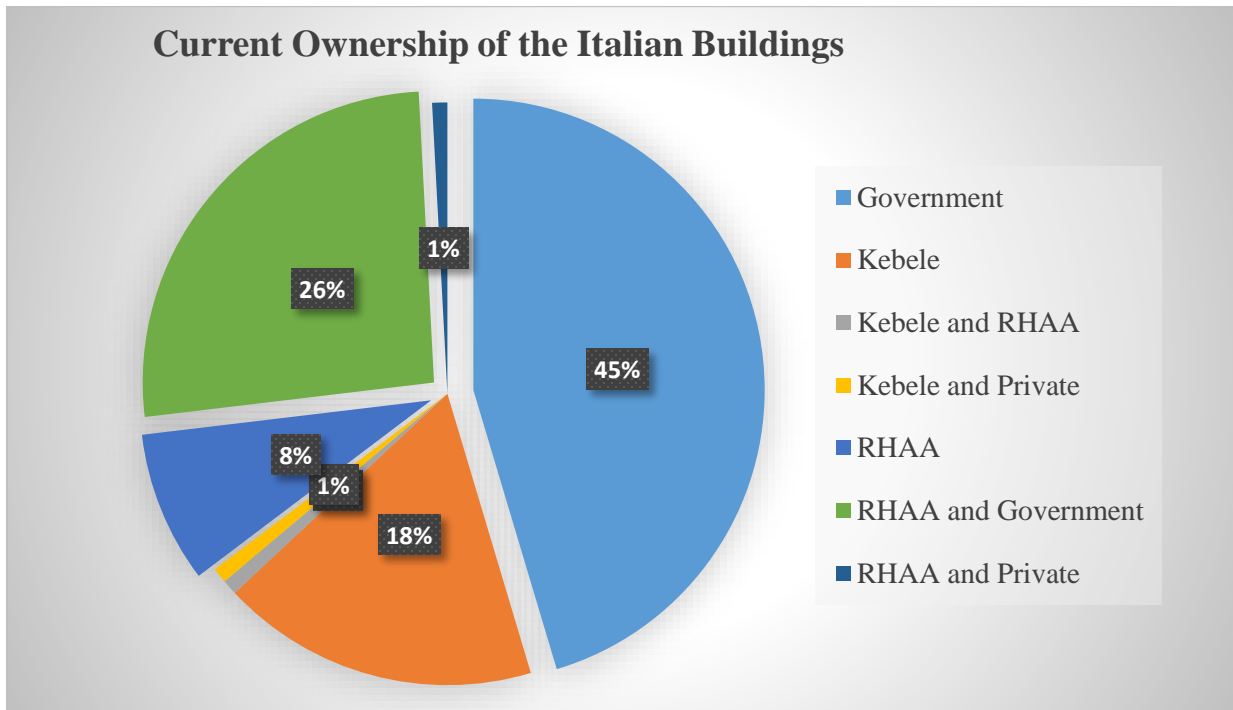
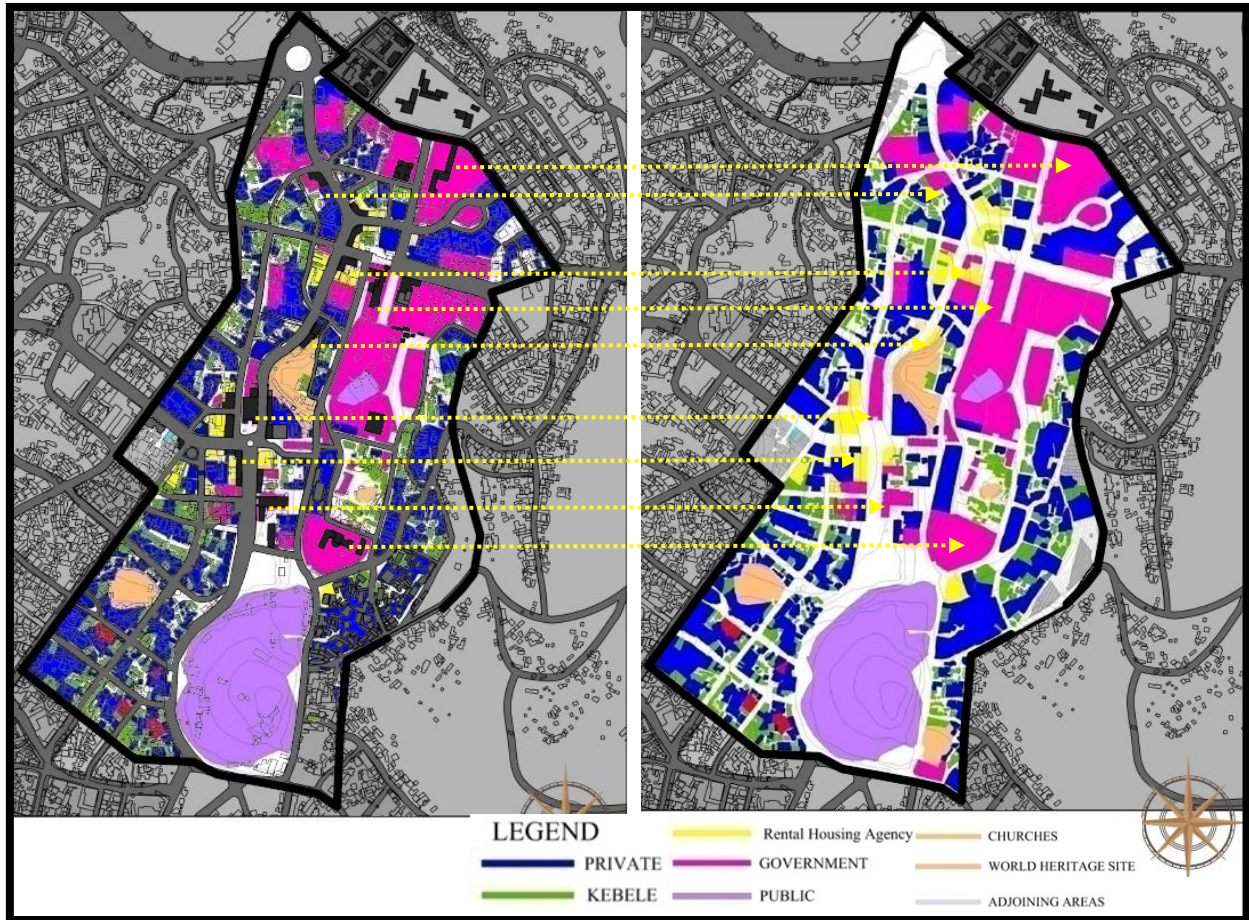


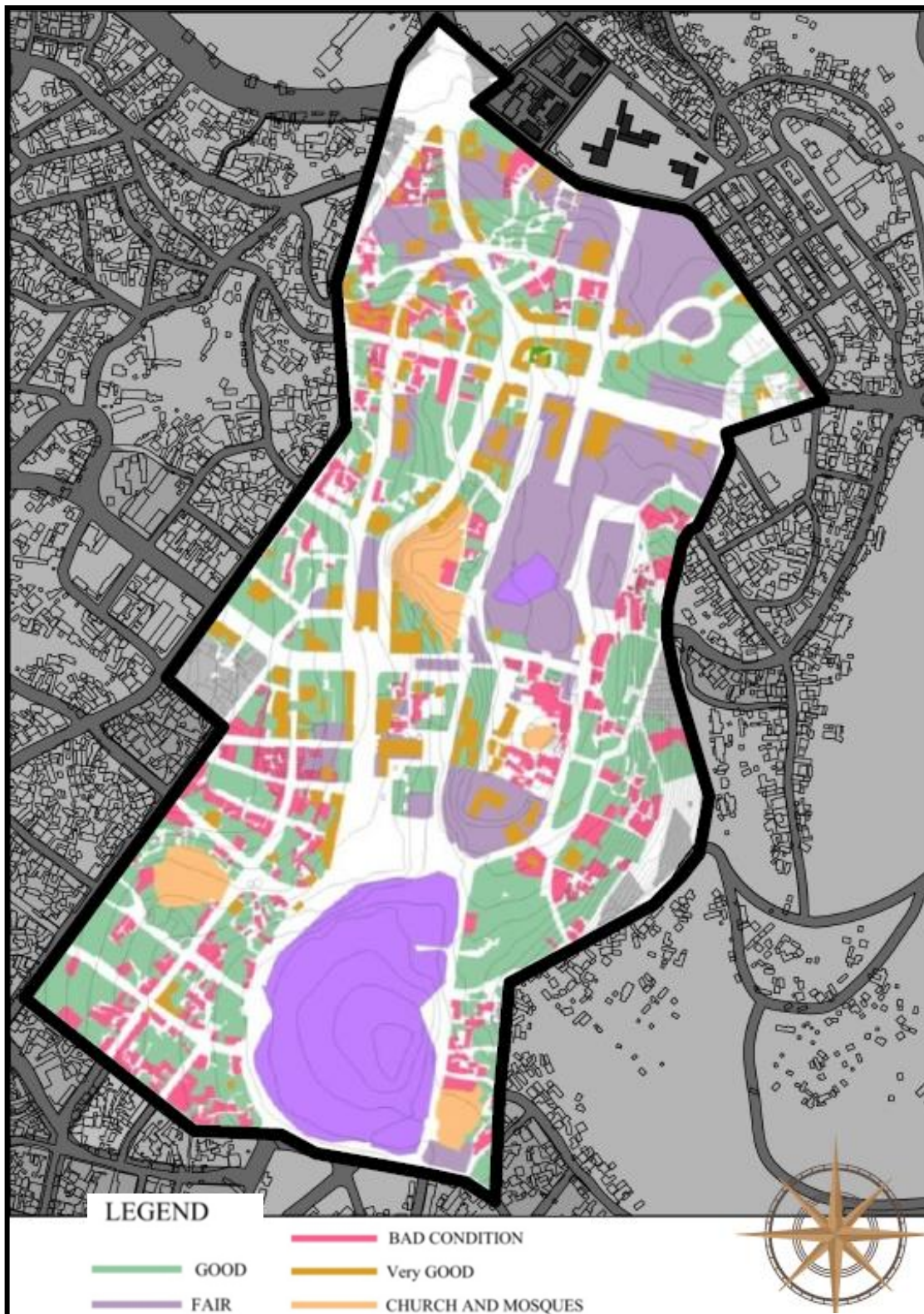
Figure 35: Current Ownership of the Italian Buildings
 Source: Own Computation



Map 10 : State of ownership

Source: Generated from Gondar city Nortek map /Amhara national regional state regional urban planning institute

3.4 Building condition



Map 11: Building condition

Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation

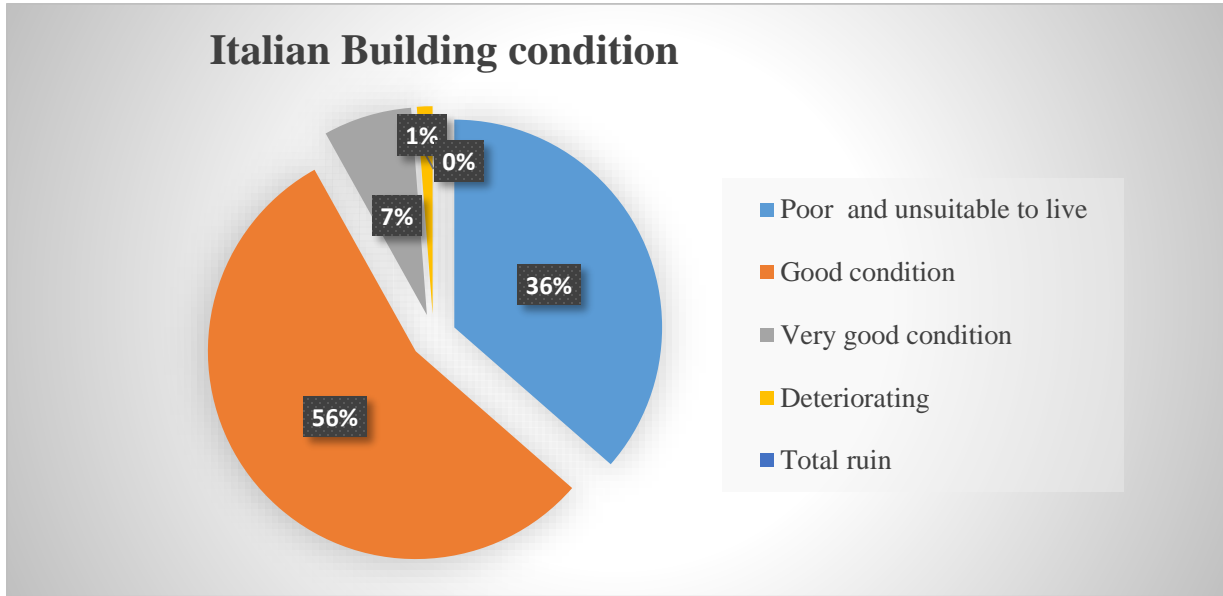


Figure 36: Italian Building condition
Source: Own Computation

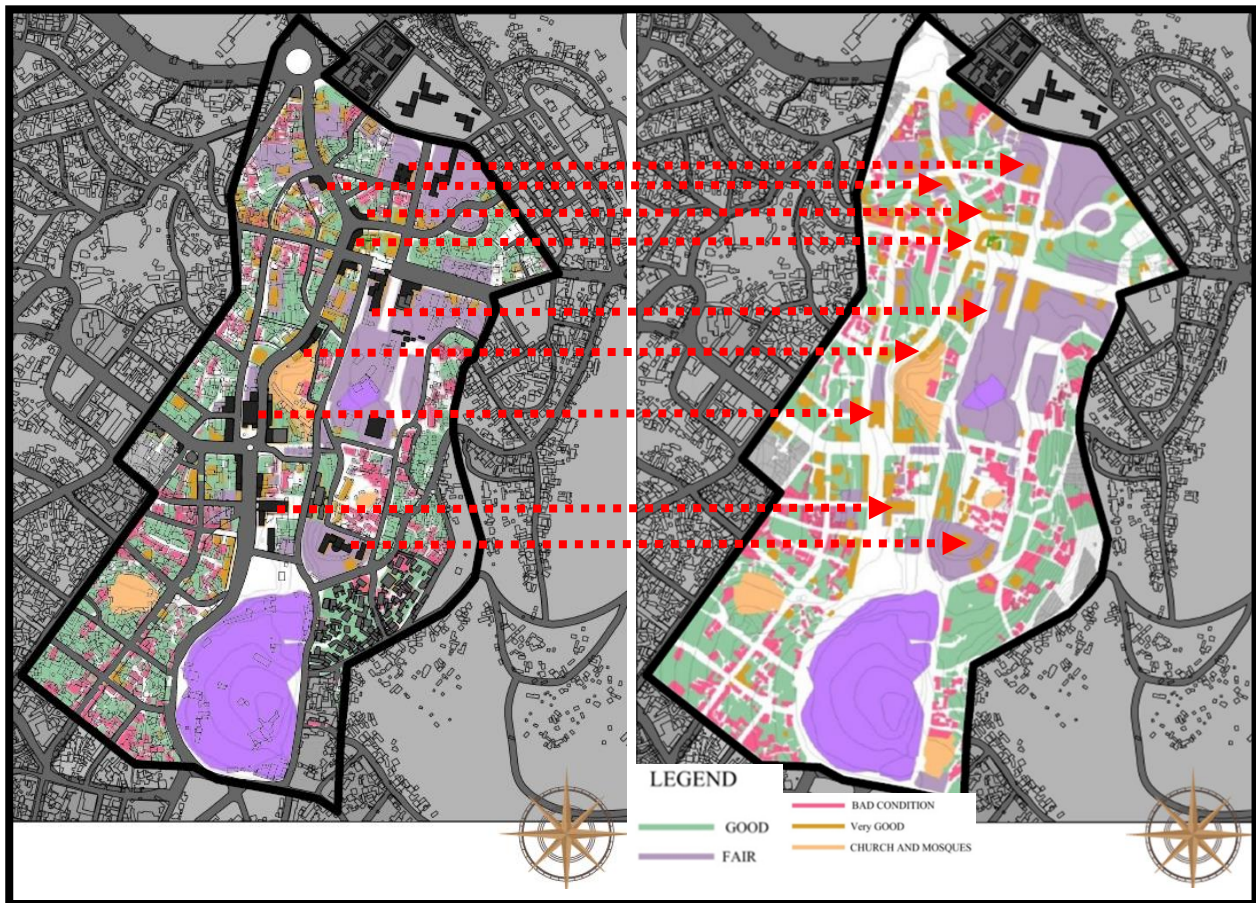
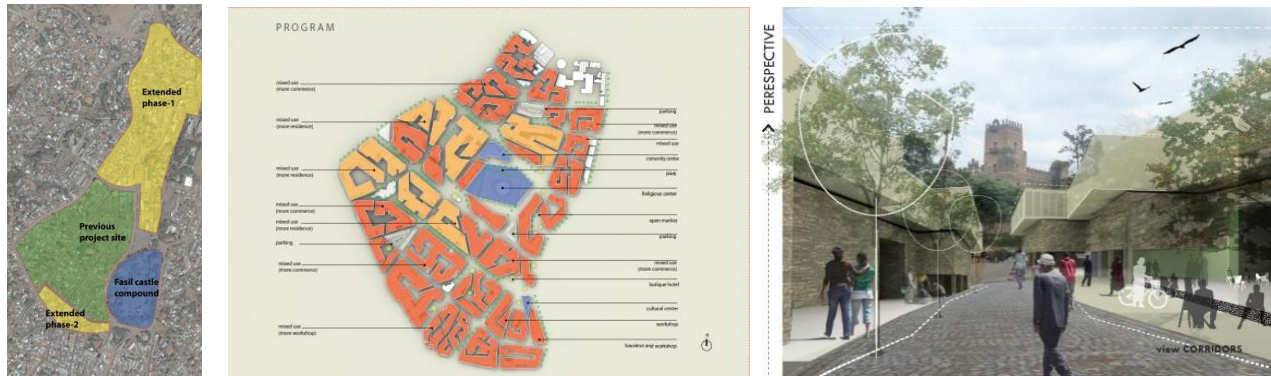


Figure 37: Building condition
Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation

3.5 Physical Setting Analysis

3.5.1 Analysis of Urban Design for Piazza

Urban design was prepared by Fasil Ghiorgis consulting architects for the city center of Gondar in 2010. The urban design area is located within the city center above the Pepsi Factory extending to ‘Ambaras hotel’ and Arada (from ‘Fente Miteke’ building to Hibret’ Hotel including Kebele 1, 2, 3 and 13 as extension areas.

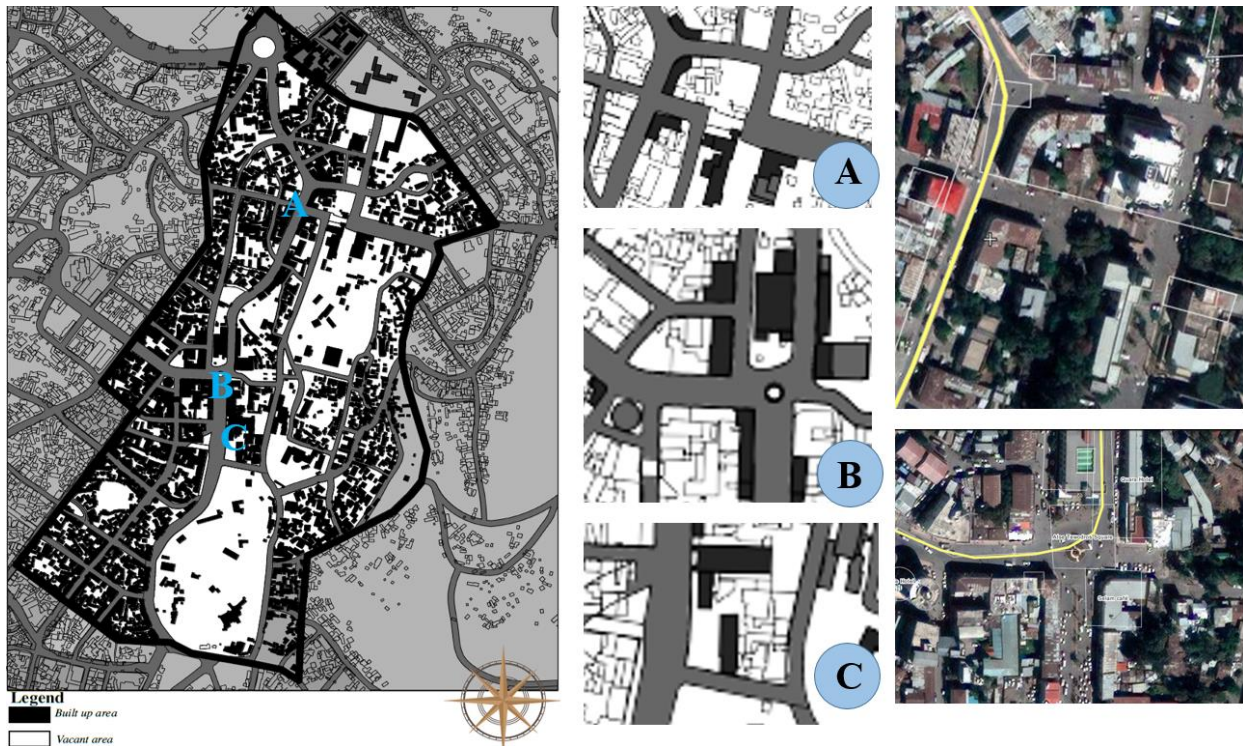


Map 12: the urban design project Sites. (Fasil Giorgis Consulting Architects)
 Source: Amhara national regional state regional urban planning institute

In the existing analysis the site and the city, road network, transport, landmarks, focal points, vistas and details and the urban fabric. Based on the findings the design team adopted evolution method to prepare proposals consisting of road network, layout and volume of buildings and regulations. The proposed regulations for the urban design included:

- One-way and two way traffic streets to segregate the heavy traffic to prevent the world heritage site from unnecessary vibration impact caused by vehicular movement,
- Arcaded walkways,
- Only pedestrian streets in selected parts of the site,
- Opening proportion of 30-40% of the total building façade facing the street,
- Yellow color with respective shades, hues and saturations,
- Mixed landuse,
- Places accessible to all users, and Furnishing the streets

3.5.2 Spatial Relationships and Typologies



Map 13L Figure – Ground Relationships and Typologies
 Source: extracted from Gondar Nortek map and Own Computation



Figure 38 A) Commercial district to the north of the tele office, B) Tele office (center) and hotel (right), C) Cinema Gondar
 Source: Own Computation

The spaces between buildings and the streets function in relation to their surroundings, and opens up the discussion on socially acceptable amounts, distributions and sizes of open space. The diagram gives a clear image of the open space and the built form and how it relates to each other. Different typologies can be identified, as presented in the small thumbnail images of different

locations of the site. The figure - ground relationships indicates that the space without built structures and built form is related to the activities that can take place in the space.

3.5.3 Layout and Form of spaces / buildings

Space layout planning is the task of discrete space elements to their corresponding locations while the space elements have relationships among each other. The relationships include topology and geometry, and distinguish space layout planning from the classical linear assignment problem.

The layout and form of space analysis in organically developed area concerns with the way a building is laid and occupies its site, how it relates to other buildings and to the street and block/plot sizes which are a base for harmonious integration.

Considering the building layouts, the Italian buildings have perimeter block layout having good qualities including efficient use of space, clear domain of public & private realm, mixed function with residential units, active frontage, strong definition, relatively larger plot size and wider frontage width, moreover inclusivity and pedestrian friendly and human scale.

The layout and form which is indicated in the typologies shows Italian colonial residences had seven types of layout, and most were organized as into three of the most common ("V->C--+X, L&D", "V--+L&D--+C--+X," and "V--+L&D--+X". corridor (C); living and dining room (L&D); veranda (V); and bedroom, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, or other space (X))." Fourth, it can be said that Bosio's proposal for the Gondar urban master plan, (Shitara, 2006a) Further details on the Classification of layout types for Italian colonial residences in Appendix 3.

The styles and characters include use of geometric forms, distinguishable ground floors, arcade and cantilevers, rhythmically placed columns and punched windows with strong horizontality. Furthermore, one of the common characters predominantly observed on the building layout of historical & architecturally significant buildings of the area is perimeter block layout signifying efficient use of space and clear domain of public and private realm.

The new development shows a different building layout having relatively smaller size & frontage width, and BAR almost 100%.not pedestrian friendly considering scale and pedestrian amenity... New developments shall respect the existing urban and architectural historical characteristics of the historic district of Gondar urban core. Relate and connect new developments to existing street layout and built form. The new development having an arcade integrated. (Explained in the building category). The building height should be respected strictly as indicated in the figure below where the historic area (old Piazza Area).

The color choice and the openings and façade treatment should be a more calm and harmonized with the surrounding and no buildings should stand out from this perspective. The scale and massing of new buildings should be harmonized with the scale, and massing of existing historic buildings in the surrounding blocks.

3.5.4 Buildings with Architectural and Historical Significance

The concentrated Italian style buildings in different parts of the city can still be witnessed. Concentrated building of the occupation period in response of the demographic segregation are still found at Piazza, Bellico, Azzeso, Che-Che-La, Autoparco and Arada.

The segregated Italian quarter and concentrated buildings of the period reveal monumental architecture was not only to serve and impress European but also to direct the “uncivilized” indigenous people (Fasile Giorgi and Denis Gerard, 2007) Italian urban designer carefully used zoning and landscape to further construct social identities by segregation colonial cities according to race, religion, and class (David, 2002)



Figure 39: Buildings with Architectural and Historical Significance

Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind)

3. 5.5 Buildings with Aesthetic Character

3. 5.5.1 Harmony with the Architectural Character

Italian architecture and planning style came about by the study made by planners and architects of the 1930's era (during the occupation and fascist movement).

Since eastern Africa are characterized by the climate where they have warmer climate compared to their native environment they took different measures to adopt to the environment by design and choice of material.

Characterized by arcades where they made the pedestrian movement more adjacent to the function they designed



Figure 40: piazza (Quara hotel) and business center
Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar*

Bellico: is a corrupted terms of Italian acronym, Presently this residential site of Italian It is one of Italian quarter in which concentrated buildings of the occupation period are found that create visible urban development.

This quarter is used as residential site for the high class Italian official. At this quarter there are about four Apartment buildings; two story buildings and few villas are found. Though the buildings of this period, relative to other quarters it is the possible to trace out the original form and the architecture of the buildings at this site. The dominant plan of the buildings at the quarters has rectangular plan with metal sheet roofing that have mostly conical shape. Rectangular window and Terrace is the most dominant architectural features of the Bellico.

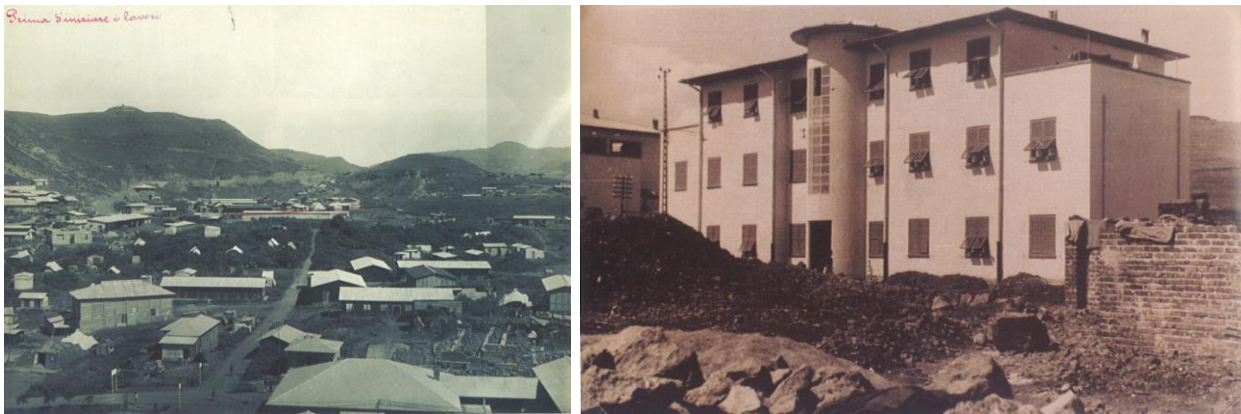


Figure 41: View of Gondar and the site of the INCIS area, 1937 (ACS-INCIS).
Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

Bellico was built as a security checkpoint for northern Gondar. In addition, some storage buildings and parking areas were set up in Bellico. Between Piazza and Bellico, many residences, military offices, and administrative buildings were constructed (Shitara, 2006a). The buildings are also places which were named as Cassa Inches , today's Arategna Foq ('Four Story') are the assumed to be the first condominium in the city (Ato Zewdue personal communication 2018) like that of piazza the buildings have rectangular features of the Bellico buildings. Relative to the buildings at Piazza the building of Bellico are found in good condition and this can be viewed from the following figure there is no much different on the architectural feature of the photo which is taken recently and the sketch of the building that was zone at the early period.

Piazza Currently most of the buildings at this site are used by different governmental institution for office purpose and the other are used as residential. Most of these buildings have passed in to different modification that might cause critical change on their primary context on the architectural style and building material, especially in the interior structure of the buildings. Beyond this most of the buildings which are used as residential are facing different problems. One of the good professional restoration works on the buildings



Figure 42: Post and telegraph office, Gondar, 1936–37(Piazza)



Figure 43: Post and telegraph office Front and Rear elevation

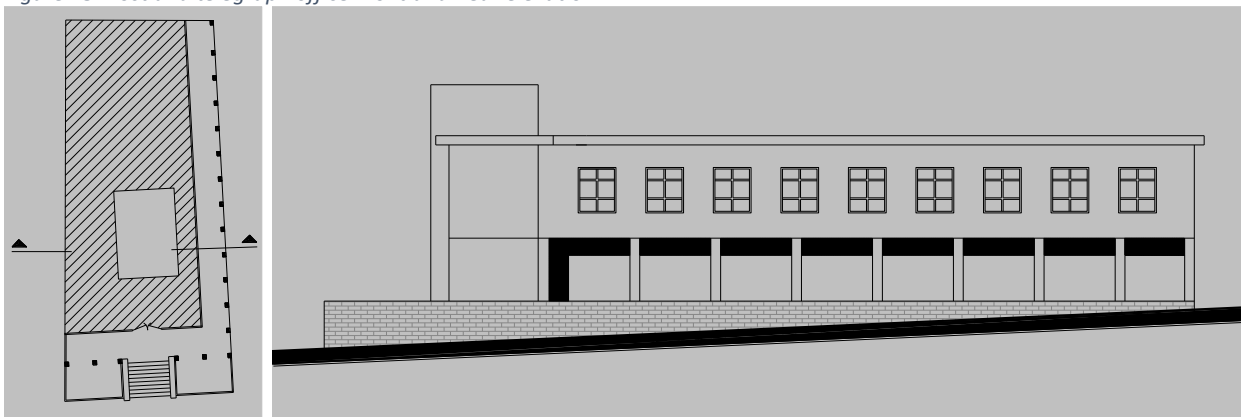


Figure 44 Post and telegraph office Side elevation
Source: Fasil Giorgis Consulting Architects.



Figure 45: Public Works Office of Gondar and Gherardo Bosio, the post office of Gondar, c. 1939 (ACS-MAI).
Source: Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS (Italian Abcttltectuae Overseas an Iconocmwic Atlas)

The Tele Building is the unique building that has not been imitated. Its position and sensitivity to its setting with stairs and arcades of urbanity is an essence to be learned from.





Figure 46 : hybridized horizontality; the emphasis of the cinema (Front elevation)
Source: Fasil Giorgis Consulting Architects.

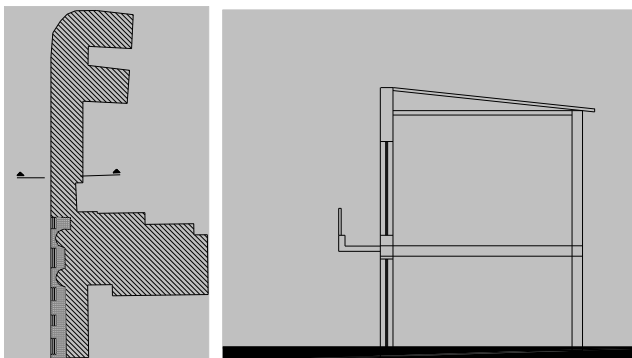


Figure 47: site plan and section of Gondar cinema
Source: Fasil Giorgis Consulting Architects.

This building has created a soft touch to its setting supported by the adjacent streets; its set back is good but may be a more efficient use of height is missing

A very long block of a hybridized horizontality; the emphasis of the cinema and recesses are good qualities of the block; originally the central part was arcaded; arcade is missing now. (Fasil Giorgis)

3. 5.6 House statues and construction material

Most Italian buildings were designed using the metric system and constructed exactly according to the architectural design plan. Principal construction materials were stone, brick, timber, reinforced concrete, asbestos plates, and steel bars. Stone served as the main vernacular material around Gondar, (Shitara, 2006d). At the beginning of the occupation, vernacular materials such as stone and wood were mainly used for the colonial residences; gradually, modern construction materials such as cement and steel bars were transported to Ethiopia (Zagnoni et al. 1992: 20).

They also transported cement for reinforced concrete, as well as asbestos plates, timber, and steel bars, from Italy through Eritrea. (Shitara, 2006d)

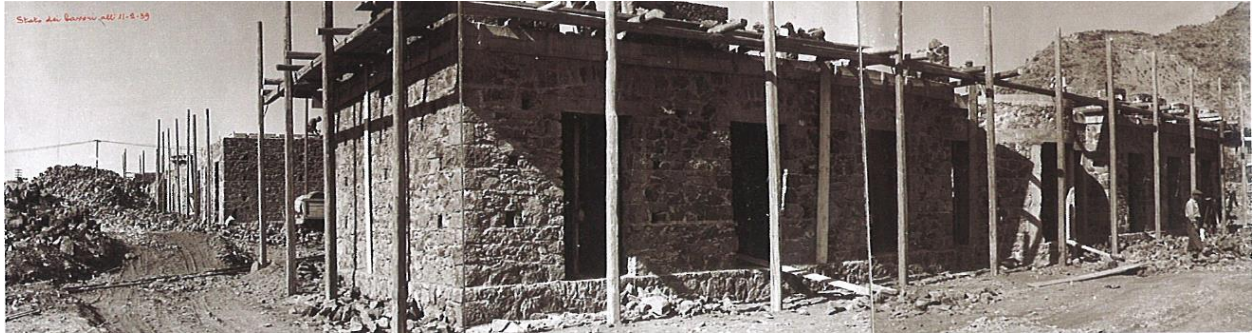


Figure 48: Gondar, the state of works for INCIS buildings in 1939 (ACS - MAI).
Source Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS(X)

According to David another significant patron of architecture in East Africa was the public agency that administered housing for state employees, the Istituto Nazionale per le Case degli Impiegati dello Stato (INCIS).³⁶ In anticipation of building facilities throughout the colonies, the organization sponsored a “competition for housing for Europeans in Italian East Africa,” which stressed the need to use locally available materials to create buildings of “lasting construction. INCIS administrators often found their work stymied by high transportation costs in the Ethiopian highlands. This was the case in Gondar, where concrete a staple of Italian construction was five to eight times more expensive than in Italy. Local officials also frequently delayed construction while awaiting the definitive version of each city’s master plan. In the case of Gondar, INCIS only initiated construction of much needed housing in late 1938, following the completion of the road to Asmara and Massawa (site of a new cement factory) and the approval of the city’s development plan. INCIS then commissioned engineer Giacomo Rubino to design seven apartment buildings in Gondar, of which four (comprising twenty-four dwelling units) were built on adjacent plots north of the Comando Truppe between October 1938 and January 1939.



Figure 49 : Administered housing for state employees / Istituto Nazionale per le Case degli Impiegati dello Stato (INCIS)
Source: *Modernity and Continuity in Ethiopian Architecture and Urbanism – the Case of Gondar* (David Rifkind),

³⁶ On the building activities of INCIS, see Stefano Zagnoni, “Housing in the Overseas Territories,” *Rassegna* 51/3 (September 1992), 17–27. See also Zagnoni, “Abitare l’altopiano,” in Gresleri, ed. *Architettura Italiana d’Oltremare*. The Italian ‘national institute for housing of state employees’, as the acronym INCIS could be translated, was established in 1924 in Italy. (Fasile Giorghise and Denis Gerard, 2007)

3.6 Presentation of Research Finding

The total number of informants who were involved in this study is fifteen. The informants were carefully selected based on their services, related knowledge to heritages through an interview, the data's are collected from respondents to capture their view that make between attributes. These data are processed to estimate the preference of residents that expresses each respondent's value for the buildings and area. These values allow us to analyze the threat posed due to urban redevelopment. Other techniques, such as historical analysis (oral history), also employed to evaluate how people attach identity, history with their living area.

These informants were purposefully selected from workers and Ex-worker in Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau, Sone of Patriot, Heritage documentation expert in ARCCCH, Lecturer, heritage safe keepers, guides and art and building conservators.

The key informants were selected from these workers and interviewed separately to gather reliable information. The aim of the study and questionnaires were explained to the informants. The questionnaires were distributed to 50 persons and only 42 of them responded.

The other questionnaires collection with structured questionnaires and informal discussions with the residents in the area and other relevant stakeholders which include experts from the Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau; an expert in the Office at Master plan Bureau of Gondar (ANRS), City Mayer office (Gondar Municipality). Personal observation of the study area was also carried out by the researcher as a means of generating primary data by using camera in order to strengthen the quantitative and qualitative information obtained from the interviews.

3.6.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The aim of this thesis is to propose ideas for the heritage value and assessment of Italian occupation period buildings in Gondar with regard to urban heritage and tourism value, demographic and socio-economic aspects of the inhabitants of the planning area, as well as their interactions with their environment and their expectations, their approach to urban conservation and the historical environment.

3.6.2 Data Gathered from Questionnaire Respondents

One of the data collection method used for this research was getting information from the questionnaire respondents. Accordingly the questionnaires were distributed for guides, employees and ex-workers of the Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau and Administration as well as for foreign and Ethiopians conservators who were employed in the building conservation project.

Especially for Key Informants Unstructured Interview, 6 - 7 questions written in English were distributed to 50 persons and only 42 of them responded. Hence, 82% of the questionnaires are completed and returned to the researcher. The response that the researcher got through the questionnaires about the heritage value of the buildings public is optimistic. All the respondents are eager to see the buildings and said that people will cooperate for the success of the necessity of conservation or preservation of historical buildings. To conservation or preservation of historical buildings is important because it is a trigger for “modernization” a place where important decisions were made and a residence. No one would deny that the brief Italian colonization has improved roads, created new buildings, and attempted to implement a master plan, to the public will have political and economic benefits.

With regard the contribution of historical buildings for Ethiopia history, the respondents said that it creates harmony among different nation and nationalities, the buildings representing Ethio-Italian government styles and cultural. They added that; there should be a place for heritage display, to present heritages that has direct relation with the administration history of the nations.

3.6.3 Respondents Comments Buildings and built form

Respondents were asked whether they like the buildings around Piazza area or not? They were also asked open question to reason out why they like or dislike these buildings?

The reasons for love of buildings fall in to major categories of design and construction, link between two eras, good townscape, design and history. Of course there are attachment reasons such as childhood memories.

Majority of the peoples give reasons of design and construction for the love of buildings. They liked the color, shapes, heights, and the arcades and also appreciated the construction technology that kept the buildings firm. Slightly less number of peoples liked the buildings for the reason that ‘they are old and link two eras’ of modern and old times. Good townscape such as skyline, lightness, valley effect the other peoples are, ‘good clustering’ is also one reason.

There are respondents who gave the reason of ‘design and history’. Apart from the appreciation of the design, they attach the value of history to their love buildings.

3.6.4 Respondents Comments on Conservation

The researcher has gathered ideas from Professional conservators about the conservation and restoration of Italian buildings. The restoration project aims to prolong the life and integrity of the building’s architectural characters, forms and constituent materials as well as to conserve the

original buildings and landscape. The restorations preserve activity with the static and historical value of the buildings to generations and finally to be used business and commercial center.

All respondents agree that Conservation and restoration work is very expensive, complex, and time taking. In Ethiopia, conservative specialists are scarce. In some fields, there are no professionals at all and for this reason, restoration is unaffordable business to countries like Ethiopia. Thus, prevention should always be a priority for heritages, but if once the damage occurred, because of different reasons, professionals who have especial skill on specific conservation type must do the conservation work. Otherwise, the static and authenticity of originality may completely be damaged and heritage value may wane for the last time. From the above findings, the researcher can conclude that conservation is unaffordable and preventive conservation is the only solution to preserve and hand down heritages from generation to generation. However, the buildings Administration has limitation on the preventive conservation of heritages of all kinds.

3.6.5 Respondents Comments on Documentation

The informants who work in the Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau, comments also focus on the absence of proper documentation. They reported unprofessional ways of documentation are the main problems; heritages information is documented in registration list book as if other office equipment's; and the information registered about the heritages are not also descriptive. The absence of collections objectives and content descriptions about the heritages will create miss interpretation. The description and narration are not connected with the objects. Heritage documentation procedures and manuals are not yet implemented and the information is not registered in electronic media. From the informants view, the researcher understands that the existing documentation has limitation on object and content description. The buildings heritages documentation system is below the standard. Unless, visitors could be confused about the interpretations and analysis provided by the guides in the buildings. This can be resolved by conducting extensive fieldworks to collect information to reconstruct the origins.

3.6.6 Respondents Comments on Building Management

Most of the informants described that the ten Italian buildings need special managements. Because of their heritage quality, the buildings need special attention. They added that there should be a responsible team; with multidisciplinary members who have knowledge in engineering, history, building masonry and conservation skills. Nevertheless, the buildings Administration does not have a responsible body to taking care of the buildings. The researcher findings reveal that the

building's immovable heritage management is poor; because of the shortage of skilled manpower and knowledge, especial attention has not been given to building management.

3.6.7 Problem Related to Skill Gaps and Capacity

Based on the information obtained from the questionnaire and informants, civil servants who work in Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau and Residential Housing Administrative Authority ("RHAA") are not well skilled in managerial and technical profession. In addition they have no the capacity to examine the organizational structures and operations in order to understand what work has been done and why and in what conditions the heritages of the organization needs to be taken care of and deliver service in scientific way. Therefore, the civil servants are not capable of analyzing information, which eventually leads to enhance efficiency and making cost effective archives administration and building managements.

The informants explained that most of the civil servants who work in archives have no experience on the comprehensive approach to heritages administration. Heritage safeguarding, especially working in archives and records are considered as a job performed by very junior and less qualified personal, low paid staffs who look after shabby materials. The archives administration systems are unable to cope up with the growing interest of archives administration in the world and modern technology. This has been resulted from limited financial and administrative resources. Therefore, the collapse in archives keeping system makes it virtually impossible to understand century back history of the country.

3.7 Observation Result

In observing the street character and street life that exist in the case areas within the CBD of Gondar in relation to the Italian built form and streetscape, we have seen that every street has its own character and life.

The area has buildings with good proportions in relation to the street falling under ratio which can be considered as a comfortable urban street. Even if the area has different land uses, namely, commercial, recreational and services, it is dominated by commercial buildings having shops that sell book and other clothing items. Because of its mixed development and also the openness of the buildings on the ground floor, the area is full of diverse activities with diverse users. When we observe the landscape and street.

When we come to Piazza - Billico, Street is also a historically significant axis of the city with a landmark quality. In this place most of the Italian buildings especially in the case area have a

unique character because of their construction style and their wide arcades used as a public pedestrian zone.

- The color choice and the openings and façade treatment should be a more calm and harmonized with the surrounding and no buildings should stand out from this perspective
- The occupation period brought alteration of the urban cultural development
- The existing narrow street has created a potential for uses such as sidewalk cafes that contribute to an active and engaging street life. The increased sidewalk width could also be used to provide additional public amenities.
- Wide arcaded buildings or shaded sidewalks
- Compose different land uses
- Unique and diverse architectural style of buildings and landscape which have a potential to create a memorable environment in the pedestrians' mind.
- Active ground floors because of the open facades, which give services such as a café and restaurant in some part of the case area.
- clear demarcation between pedestrian and vehicles
- movement area Attractive landscape It has a good proportion and sense of enclosure because of its streetscape
- The street somehow holds optional and social activities but not that much.
- The scale and massing of new buildings should be harmonized with the scale, and massing of existing historic buildings in the surrounding blocks.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 SWOT ANALYSIS

This research for *Piazza* will address issues related to the development of the historic quarter in relation to management, conservation, protection, research, education interpretation, presentation, sustainable tourism and improvement of the life of the local community.

4.1.1 Historic Quarter Administration

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
There is a willingness by the government side to conserve and protect historical heritage sites The opening of culture and tourism offices in sub –city and Kebele level is a manifestation of the government commitment in establishing laws, proclamation and policies for protection of urban heritage.	Lack of trained human capacity and institutional arrangements on building and urban heritage issues.	Interests expressed by individuals and nongovernmental organizations to help assist historic quarters i.e. the help extended by Tomyhero Shitara providing data base of historic houses. The willingness of UoG providing professional assistance to regional states culture and tourism bureau commendable. There are also a number of studies by UoG students conduct in the past few months in the historic buildings is a foundation strength and opportunity that Piazza would benefit in the future.	The probability of the relocation of the Kebele administration itself Urban redevelopment posed a threat

4.1.2 Conservation

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
The historic quarter have both tangible and intangible heritages as well as historical significance and values that need to be conserved. There are also interest by UoG professors and students to conserve the historic quarter. There are notable land mark buildings like Circular houses and many other undocumented historic buildings. The community also support the cause.	Lack of urban heritage conservation policy and strategy Lack of regular maintenance work.	The local community commitment for the conservation and development of the site for tourism. Through adaptive reuse of historic buildings like Ethiopia Hotel and Gondar Cinema would be an advantage that can help the conservation practice in the area	The plan to demolish the site

4.1.3 Documentation

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
The support from Thmohiro Shitara and David Rifkind survey of historic buildings	Lack of proper documentation at Gondar City Administration, Sub-City level and Kebele's. Poor archiving and photo documentation.	The interest arose by Ethiopist and Gondar residents to document historic quarters before demolishing	The rush to demolish these quarters before they were properly documented.

4.1.4 Sustainable Tourism

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Friendly environment Peaceful and friendly reception	Lack of need assessment Lack of educational facilities and public programs	Strong interest and services provided by tour operators to promote the Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prostitution brothels ▪ Informal marketing and pick pockets ▪ Lack of signge post near and around historic buildings and Sanitation

4.1.5 Community Empowerment and Benefits

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Strong sense of ownership by the community Dedication and concern for the protection of the property by the community	Less participation of the community on issues related to historic buildings. Less opportunity provided for local community to benefit from tourism	The positive attitude and support of the community to get green area for parks and renovation of cultural heritages (elders) Strong government commitment for the protection, conservation and promotion of the site. The rich potential for job creation and additional livelihood for the community.	The community's inability to decide on financial income gained from the site. Less interest on the part of donors to support the local community for job opportunities.

4.2 Summary of Key Issues identified through the SWOT Analysis

4.2.1 Historic Quarter Administration

This research aims at the protection and preservation of Piazza Historic Quarter. The historic quarter administration management strategy calls collaborative management by concerned stakeholders and should be embedded in law so that it is respected and adhered by all concerned parties.

4.2.2 Conservation

Due to the lack of proper attention about the importance of historic quarters as a result of various reasons, Proper site maintenance and protection for the historic quarter should be established to conserve and maintain the significance of the site. If proper mechanism set up in the above mentioned issue of historic quarter administration residents of Piazza would contribute significantly to the safeguarding and conservation of the heritage through use and daily maintenance. Thorough research work required from professionals in the area urban planning architecture heritage management and concerned individuals and government bodies to engage on massive conservation and maintenance work

4.2.3 Documentation

Piazza, located at the center of the vibrant part of Gondar City, there is lack of basic documentation material that used as a reference as well as signage that would show directions to and within the site. There are no information brochures that have been developed to attract and inform the tourists, students, and even locals. The site's interpretation, passed over by the guides, focuses only on historic narrations rather than using a more inclusive and holistic approach.

4.2.4 Tourism Management and Development

Piazza is methodologically interpreted, presented and positioned for an organized tour and for safe passage of in villages.

4.2.5 Community Empowerment and Benefit

To ensure safeguard, and even, enhance the significance of *Piazza* it is central to introduce a participatory programmer that engaged the community.

The conservation of the historic quarter depends largely on the support of local community, living around the site as they can play an important role in this regard. Therefore, the needs and aspirations of the local community have to be addressed to ensure their support. A supportive community can be the best partner in safeguarding the heritage.

4.2.6 Guiding Principles the conservation of Piazza

Conservation of Piazza that takes awareness of the urban heritage, the associated landscape and land use recognizable features of the historic urban quarter the following guiding principles are devised,

1. To put in place an effective urban heritage conservation framework
2. To devise a system for the building and urban historic quarter which insure its protection and satisfy visitor interest.
3. To generate benefit to the community through sustainable and responsible tourism.

Through active participation in decision making community empowerment ensured, job opportunities and income maximize

4.2.7 Planning Goal

To formulate general planning determinations that maintain the appropriate and contemporary development of the environmental fabric of Urban Sites and that support economic regeneration while preserving its historical and architectural and functional values; and to improve detailed development plans beyond these decisions.

	Planning Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To emphasize the functional role in relation to the integration with other neighboring residential, labor, recreational areas, Historic City and the city center of Gondar. ▪ To utilize new functions while changing the character of existing unsuitable socio-economic functions to provide continuity in economic progress while preserving the historic urban pattern. ▪ To create new distribution network for existing services while integrating them with new achievements. ▪ To provide functionally sufficient and efficient places for both inhabitants and visitors, while improving living standards. 	Functional Qualification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise public awareness on conservation of historical heritage by providing an education milieu. To enhance the understanding of conservation study to provide development in social structure. ▪ To emphasize the conservation, planning and implementation process with full participation of inhabitants. 	Social and historical Integration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote an environmental network that puts emphasis on the influential role in the urban fabric of natural, historic, monumental and civil architectural values. ▪ To improve the architectural quality by preserving, repairing, upgrading, demolishing unfitting structures and harmonizing them with the character and scale of the site consistent with contemporary architecture. ▪ To generate new housing opportunities to constitute new social structure in the sense of conservation. ▪ To prevent historic urban pattern and infrastructure to be ruined and to eliminate insufficiencies. 	A Positive Environment for the Architectural and Urban Quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To assist in finding financial resources in the process of implementation. ▪ To provide economic inputs to manage continuity in urban heritage to live. ▪ The creation of new distribution network for services by supporting interventions and encouragements to raise the density of activities that provide new job opportunities. 	Optimum Cost and Economic Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To find flexible solutions to provide opportunity to change and further development in time and space. 	Flexibility and Applicability

Table 2: Planning Goal

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Italian occupation time is one of the periods in Ethiopian history that created great impact on Ethiopia's socio-economic development the major change is an introduction of new urban planning ideas and also some technological improvement which made new type of architecture in the city

The Italian occupation introduced new urbanism to Gondar which are very important and are still dominant in the present day activities. This new urbanism has positive and negative impacts on the city of Gondar and the whole country.

Many roads and buildings were built during the occupation. Even if they build the infrastructure for their own good they somehow contribute for the development of the country. These are the positive aspects of the occupation. The negative impacts of the occupation are the segregation.

The importance of Italian buildings in Gondar is adding value to the already existed medieval period structures that tells the city's glorious past. These Colonial building, although they are part of the colonial legacy of the occupation period at the same time they can be used as a living testimony to enhance the people to people relationship between Ethiopia and Italy taking into account these building as the “ Italian architectural legacy of 19th century” What matters is not who build it but What's built and how can we benefit from these buildings integrating them as tourist destination and manifestation of Italian architectural legacy in Ethiopia like the Armenians, Greeks, and Indians.

The most important in ensuring successful and meaningful heritage preservation. One is community involvement and awareness creation; Community awareness creation has been taken as the best means to achieve the goal of protecting the heritages because the very fact that a community who does not have any value related to the heritage is always against the protection mechanisms of heritages.

The other one is making a clear government policy and policy enforcement strategies.

These countries have policies that have adopted the Venice charter of 1964, which is the international charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites, by

contextualizing the content of the charter to suite their own pressing and importantly addressable issues.

Therefore, in this protection policy with regard to listed heritages the main points which shall be addressed are:

- To provide legal protection against demolition and alteration initiatives,
- To create awareness in the community and the users, if any,
- To promote heritage conservation schemes

5.1.1 Inventory of buildings and sites and measures for townscape preservation

In addition to the limited number of sites selected in this research for priority attention, many more buildings and sites in the Gondar area deserve attention of some kind. It is therefore recommended that all historic sites, be carefully listed and declared preservation areas. It would be desirable to allocate at least some funds for the repair and upkeep of the buildings on each of these sites.

Such measures are especially important within the Gondar settlement area. Before the 1936 -41 revolution, Italian consultants completed a Masterplan which will soon have to be revised by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. As Recommended by UNESCO Before then it would be advisable to identify memorial zones and to prepare regulations to control future development in this area, with a view to their adoption in the new revised plans (UNESCO, November 1968.).

5.1.2 Maintenance and repair of Old Italian buildings and Sites

The Old Italian occupational period buildings is the main architectural feature of the town and is responsible for the historic town's international repute. The first priority in any plan for the preservation of Gondar should therefore be the repair and maintenance of the Italian buildings, a possible second priority being the reconstruction of the now demolished parts of the arcade. This task may require a team of masons for a period of five years in order to restore the structures to a satisfactory state; only routine maintenance work would then be required.

5.1.3 Modernization and Reuse of Historical Italian Heritage Building

Protecting the historical heritage is a very important task because it makes up the identity of the society and the cities. Considering the future, the most important problem recently is how to protect the historical heritage, and how to benefit from it. And as an answer to this question, by benefiting from our cultural background, it is necessary to provide the contemporary requirements and to transfer this attitude to the future generations. Throughout the time, functions may change but

Italian buildings may stay. This situation requires that the Italian buildings are open to a new contemporary uses. Nowadays, the variations in the functions loaded onto the places we live in are frequently put on the agenda due to the requirements which are continuously changed and developed by social and cultural effects. While faced with this kind of functional variations in order to protect the mean values, the scope of this study is described in a systematically manner as: (1) re-functioning process; (2) adaptation of the new function to the old building; and (3) design concept in the revalorization. The scope will be discussed with many implementations from Ethiopian and the cases are chosen from the Gondar city.

5.1.4 Restoration of some buildings like “Center Gondar zone Admin council office” for use as a future museum

One important aspect of up-grading and preserving the old town is the repair and maintenance of the important buildings with historic associations. Ethiopia has limited resources to spend on preservation of historic structures, and it is recommended that these buildings be put to public use, so as to earn income and pay for their maintenance.

The building is an important landmark in the town and a unique example of an architectural style which flourished in Gondar around the turn of the century.

5.1.5 Preserve Significant Historic Materials, Features and Form

6.1.5.1 Preserve Historic Character

The historic character of each building may be different, but the methodology of establishing it remains the same. Knowing the uses and functions a building has served over time will assist in making what is essentially a physical evaluation. But, while written and pictorial documentation can provide a framework for establishing the building's history, to a large extent the historic character is embodied in the physical aspects of the historic building itself—shape, materials, features, craftsmanship, window arrangements, colors, setting and interiors. Thus, it is important to identify the historic character before making decisions about the extent—or limitations—of change that can be made.

6.1.5.2 Architectural Character

Identifying the Visual Aspects of Italian Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character Every historical building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its

materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

5.1.6 The Need for Conservation

By definition, most Italian buildings are irreplaceable, and this gives them a special and endangered status in the eyes of many individuals. The desire to save Italian buildings can be based on:

- Rational thinking;
- The sense of emotional dogma;
- The sense of belongings and identity;
- The sense of irreplaceable Italian buildings;
- Interest of preserving meaningful architectural qualities.

Since the preservation movement began in the 1930s (Athens Charter), architects have advocated the retention of buildings through rehabilitation, renovation and, at the last attempt, restoration. When sometimes the buildings are in good condition but the services and technology within them are outdated, and if a particular function is no longer relevant or desired, adaptive reuse can be utilized as a method. More recently, however, recycling of entire buildings has become recognized as an important cornerstone of a sustainable approach to urban development.³⁸

³⁸ Bloszies, C. 2012. *Old Buildings, New Designs Architectural Transformations*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

Bibliography

- Araoz, G. (2011). Protecting heritage places under the new heritage paradigm & defining its tolerance for change, . *a leadership challenge for ICOMOS*.
- Aristotle A. Kallis. (2001). FASCIST IDEOLOGY Territory and expansionism in Italy and Germany, 1922–1945 . London and New York,: This edition published in the Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Ashworth, G. J. (1998). Heritage, identity and interpreting a European sense of place. In D. *Contemporary issues in heritage and environmental interpretation: problems and prospects*, pp.112–132.
- Bahiru Zewde, R. P. (1987). Proceedings of the international Symposium in. Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa.
- Bahru Zewdie, F. G. (1986). the early sefers of Addis Ababa: patterns of evolution,.
- Banti, Z. (June, 1990). The theme of Italian occupation in major Amharic novels and plays . ADDIS ABABA : ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY.
- Barrera, G. (1981). *Mussolini's colonial race laws and state-settler relations in Africa Orientale Italiana (1935-41)*. Rome and Bari: Journal of Modern Italian Studies.
- Ben-Ghiat, R. (2001, January). *Fascist Modernities: Italy, 1922–1945* (First Edition ed.). (F. Edition, Ed.) London, England: University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.
- Ben-Ghiat, R. (2016). Italian Fascism’s Empire Cinema. *American Journal of Cultural Sociology*, 420.
- Bhabha, H. (1994). The Location of Culture.
- Billig, M. (2006). Is my home my castle? Place attachment, risk perception, and religious faith. *Environment and Behavior*, 38(2), 248–265.
- Breakwell, G. M. (1993). Social representations and social identity. *Papers on social representations*,, 2(3), 198–217.
- Bureau, A. A. (2010). *list of historical heritages in Addis Ababa (Unpublished)*.
- Cassata, F. (Jul 15, 2011). *Building a New Man: Eugenics, Racial Sciences and Genetics in Twentieth Century*. Italy: CEU Press Studies in the History of Medicine.
- Chadha, A. (2006). Ambivalent Heritage Between Affect and Ideology in a Colonial Cemetery. *Journal of Material Culture*, 11(3), 339–363.
- Chiari, M. B. (2004). Old tracks in the New Flower:.. In *Old tracks in the New Flower: (p. pp.17)*.
- Condappa, D. (2006). Cultural Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Destroying Heritage, Destroying Identity . *Conference on —Cultures of Contact: Archaeology, ethics and globalization||,, 3455*.
- Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places. (n.d.).
- David, R. (2002). Architecture and Urbanism for Italy’s Fascist Empire. In F. I. University. United States.
- David, R. (2002). The Very Model of a Modern Imperial City: Gondar, Ethiopia. In R. David. UNITED STATES: Florida International University.

- Del Boca, A. (1969). The Ethiopian War 1935-1941. *University of Chicago Press*, pp. 19-20.
- Fanon, B. a. (1994). Postcolonial Theory. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*.
- Fasile Giorghise and Denis Gerard. (2007). The City and its Architectural Heritage in Addis Ababa (1886-1941). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Shama Books.
- Fleming Aalund. (28 June, 1985,). Master plan for the preservation and presentation of cultural heritage. (p. 77). France: Report prepared for the Government of Ethiopia by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- Fuller, M. (2011). Italy's Colonial Futures: Colonial Inertia and Postcolonial Capital in Asmara. *California Italian Studies*, 2(1), 01-01.
- Garden, M. E. (2006). The Heritages cape: Looking at landscapes of the past. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 12(5), 394–411.
- Gerard, F. G. (2007). *the City and its Architectural Heritage, Addis Ababa 1886-1946*. Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
- Gerard, F. G. (2007). *the City and its Architectural Heritage, Addis Ababa 1886-1946*.
- González-Ruibal, A. (December 2010). Fascist colonialism: the archaeology of Italian outposts in western Ethiopia (1936-1941). 547-574.
- Graham, B. (2002). Heritage as knowledge: capital or culture? *Urban studies*,, 39(5- 6), 1003–1017.
- Guide Conservation Management Plans:. (2010., June). Melbourne: Published by the Heritage Council of Victoria.
- ICOMOS. (1990.). Charter for protection and management of archaeological heritages. Documentation center of UNESCO.
- Jacobs, J. (1993). *Cities, The Death and Life of Great American*. New York: The Modern Libray New York.
- Jacobs, J. (1996). *Edge of Empire: Post colonialism and the City*. London: Routledge.
- Jane, J. (1961). *The death and life of great American cities*. New York: Random House.
- King, A. D. (1976). The post-colonial city. In *Colonial Urban Development: Culture, Social Power and Environment*,. ch. 11, pp 282–288.
- Labanca, N. ((2002)). *Oltremare: Storia dell'espansione coloniale italiana*.
- Maiocchi, R. (1999). *Scienza italiana e razzismo fascista (Biblioteca di storia) (Italian Edition)* . Italian.
- MASSARETTI, G. G. (2008). ITALIAN ABCttITECTUAE OVERSEAS AN ICONOCMWIIC ATLAS. In *Italian Architecture Overseas an ICONOGRAPHIC ATLAS* (pp. 319 - 424). Bononia University Press.
- Occupational Prestige, Status, and Social Change in Modern Ethiopia. (1976,). Africa [London].
- Organization., A. C. (2006). Sustainable Management of Cultural Heritage Place. Gonder, Ethiopia.
- Pankhurst, R. (February 25, 2008). Ethiopia's historic heritage and the struggle for its. *Historical and cultural articles on Ethiopia*.
- Renfrew, C. a. (1996). Archaeology: Theory method and practice. In S. edition (Ed.). London.

- Said, S. Y. (2007). Modern development in historic cities: The case study of the Historic City of Malacca.
- Sbacchi, A. (1985). *Ethiopia under Mussolini: Fascism and the Colonial Experience*. London: Zeddistributed by Biblio Distribution Center.
- Shitara, T. (2006a). Present Condition of Historical Italian Colonial Buildings in Gondar. *Journal of Nilo-Ethiopian Studies*, 10:15-22.
- Shitara, T. (2006b). Necessity of Research for Existing Condition of Italian Colonial Buildings and Proposal Conservation:.. *Case Study in Gondar*.
- Shitara, T. (2006c). *Protection of Historical Landscape and Architecture in Gondar*. Gondar City Service Office.
- Shitara, T. (2006d). A Study on the Methods and Materials Used in the Construction of Italian Buildings in Gondar. *journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, 5 (2): pp215-220.
- Torre, E. b. (Ed.). (n.d.). *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage, Research Report*. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute.
- Uzzell, D. a. (1989). Heritage That Hurts: Interpretation in a Post-Modern World.
- Uzzell, D. a. (1998). Contemporary Issues in Heritage and Environmental Interpretation: Problems and Prospects. 152-171.
- Wan Ismail, W. (2012). Sustainability of buildings in historic city of Malaysia. *Asian Journal of Environment-Behaviour Studies*,, 3(10), 57-59.
- Websites, R. (n.d.). <http://www.iniva.org>.
- Worku, M. (2008, February). Heritage Conservation oriented planning: Heritage Policy in light of Sustainable Urban Planning. The Case of Piazza LDP, Addis Ababa. *Addis Ababa University School Of Graduate Studies*, 93.

APPENDIX 1-A

List of Questioners for the Collection of Primary Data

Questionnaire to be filled by owners or responsible organization

Dear respondents,

The aim of this research paper is to collect relevant data on the Italian Occupation Period Buildings Gondar. The questioners is organized in a way that help evaluate the statues of the building. Its conservation history, economic, cultural, historical value as well its astatic and technical value in relevant to urban buildings

I am currently working on my postgraduate paper entitled “The Heritage Value of Italian Occupation Period Buildings the Case of Piazza, in Gondar”.

This questionnaire is meant to assess the status of historic buildings in Gondar and their contribution for the city. Information acquired from respondent has significant contribution for the success of the study. Therefore, your genuine and correct response has a great value and role in my research and to the study area. I appreciate your honest and correct response to the questions listed below. So I ask you to fill the questionnaire carefully and appropriately.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

No need of writing your name

Tick the alternative you prefer best in the given space

Put your response (for the open ended questions) in the given space

Part. I. Demography

1. Sex

- Male
- Female

2. Education status

- Illiterate
- Literate (writing and reading)
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- College diploma
- First degree and above

3. Age of the respondent

- 18-30
- 31-50
- >50

4. Occupation

- Civil servant
- Private employee
- Own business: formal
- Own business: informal
- Daily laborer
- Other, specify

5. Marital status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated

Part. II. Awareness and Economic Contribution

6. How long you lived in this building? For how many years do you stay in this house?

- 5-9
- 10-14
- 15-19
- 20-25
- >26 years

7. How did you get this house?

- Rented from private owner
- Rented from Kebele
- Bought from private owner
- Inherited
- Other, specify

8. Have ever been visited by conservation experts before?

- Yes
- No

9. If your answer no for the above question where engaged by your own to beautiful or made some maintenance work?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

10. What do you think that the treat that cause deterioration of the buildings?

- Natural
 - A) flood
 - B) Rain
 - C) Material decay
- Mane made
 - A) dispute with neighbor / border conflict
 - B) Threat from urban development

11. Have you ever been theatrical by local officials in relative to urban development did they problem compensated? Where you interested to leave this area if compensated or are you interested to stay as long as the buildings is maintained in its original statues?

12. What is the function of this building? For what purpose did you use the building?

- A) For commercial activities
- B) For residence
- C) For public organization
- D) Others specify:

12. What kind of business did you use the building?

- A) Hotel
- B) School
- C) Other

13. Is your livelihood depend on this buildings?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

14. Do you think you earn an average in come from your business building? If you are willing to answer. What is your daily in come?

15. Do you know that this building is among the registered list of historical buildings in Gondar?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

16. Did tourists come to visit this building knowing historical value?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

17. To what extent do you think your business/livelihood is supported by the income from tourists?

- A) 100%
- B) 75%
- C) 50%
- D) Below25%

18. What is the perception of the public considering the overall status of the building?

- A) Well maintained
- B) Maintenance needed
- C) Dilapidated
- D) Ruined

19. Do you get any training or awareness in relation to conservation creation session from the concerned bodies?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

20. If your answer for question 19 is yes then explain the incidence.

Part III. Maintenance

21. How do you describe the status of your current building?

- A) Well maintained
- B) Maintenance needed
- C) Dilapidated
- D) Ruined

22. Did you try to maintain the building by yourself?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

21. If you answer for question number 22 is yes did you get permission from the cultural and tourism bureau or any responsible organization?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No
- C) I am not aware

22. If your answer is yes for the above question did you get any financial support from the concerned governmental body?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

23. While maintaining the building are you trying to keep the originality of the building?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

24. Are you aware of the rules and regulation of maintenance of historic buildings?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

25. Is there any maintenance done by the government until now?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

26. What problems do you face being in this historic building?

Thank you very much!

Part IV. Conservation

27. Do you think you have responsibility of preserving the Italian Buildings of Gondar?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No
- C/ I don't know

28. Have you ever supported the Buildings with regard to conservation effort?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

28.1. If yes, what was your support?

- A) Financial
- B) Physical
- C) Both financial and physical
- D) Other (Please specify) _____

28.2. If no, what is your reason?

- A) Because I am not interested
- B) Because no one has asked me to do so
- C) Because I don't have enough financial and physical capacity
- D) Other (please specify) _____

29. Are you willing to provide support for conservation activities of the Buildings in the future?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No
- C/ I am not sure

29.1. If yes, what would be your main reason to do so? (Choose all that apply)

- A) To gain salvation
- B) To gain tourism benefit
- C) To keep its historical value
- D) To keep its cultural value
- E) Other (please specify) _____

30. Have you ever invited to the public discussions regarding Buildings conservation in the past years?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

30.1. If yes, did you attend at least one of such meetings?

- A/ Yes

B/ No

31. Do you think the local government has taken adequate measure to inform the community about the concept of heritage conservation in the past years?

A/ Yes

B/ No

32. How do you rate the performances of the local government officials in Gondar with regard to their conservation practices of the Italian Buildings?

A) Very low

B) Low

C) Medium

D) High

E) Very high

33. How do you rate your awareness of heritage conservation?

A) Very low

B) Low

C) Medium

D) High

E) Very high

Thank you very much!

APPENDIX 1-B

Questionnaire to be filled by Tour operators

Part I: Demography

1. Sex

- Male
- Female

2. Education status

- Illiterate
- Literate (writing and reading)
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- College diploma
- First degree and above

3. Age of the respondent

- 18-30
- 31-50
- >50

5. Marital status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated

5. When did your organization established?

Part II: Awareness and Economic Contribution

6. How many registered Italian historical buildings do you know found in Gondar with a tourist attraction potential?

- A) I don't know any of them
- B) I know all of them
- C) I know few of them

7. Which area of the country do you mostly take your tourists?

A/ Mostly in and around Gondar.

Reason _____

B) Mostly out of Gondar.

Reason _____

C) Always out of Gondar.

Reason _____

8. If your answer to the question 7 is A or B, than how many tourists per month visit Italian historic heritages in Gondar.

9. How many of them visit the Italian historic buildings of the city?

Foreigner's _____

Domestic _____

10. Which one of the Italian historic buildings sites mostly observed by the tourists?

Piazza

Reason _____

Bellico,

Reason _____

Azzezo,

Reason _____

Che-Che-La,

Reason _____

Autoparco:

Reason _____

Arada,

Reason _____

11. To what extent do you think your business is supported by the income from tourists visiting Italian historic building in Gondar?

- A) 100%
- B) 75%
- C) 50%
- D) Below25%

12. How do you compare the income you gain from tourism activity in Gondar with that of outside?

A) Income from Gondar is better

Reason _____

B) Income from Reason outside Gondar is better

Reason _____

C) They are equal

Reason _____

D) Not possible to determine

Reason _____

13. Do you get any support or awareness creation session from the concerned governmental body regarding the contribution of Italian historic buildings in Gondar?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

14. If your answer for question 13 is yes then explain the incidence.

15. Do you have a system of record keeping of the comments given by tourists after visiting?

- A/ Yes
- B/ No

16. If your answer for the above question is yes then what is the perception of tourists considering the overall status of Italian historic buildings in Gondar?

- A) Well maintained
- B) Maintenance needed
- C) Dilapidated
- D) Ruined

17. If your answer for question 15 is yes then how did tourists evaluate the physical planning of the town with respect to Italian historic buildings conservation and preservation and tourism promotion?

18. How did you evaluate the physical planning of the town with respect to Italian historic buildings conservation and preservation and tourism promotion?

19. If they have other comments other than maintenance please write it under the space provided

20. What is your perception considering the overall status of Italian historic buildings in Gondar?

- A) Well maintained
- B) Maintenance needed
- C) Dilapidated
- D) Ruined

APPENDIX 1-C

Key Informants Unstructured Interview

I. Interview for City Mayer office (Gondar Municipality)

1. Do you think an inventory or the records of historical heritage in Gondar? Other than Fasile Ghebbi WHS?

A/ Yes

B/ No

2. Could you please list theme by category.

3. What urban conservation planning do Gondar municipality currently has?

A/ Yes

B/ No

C/ Other specify_____

4. Are there any records regarding Italian period historic building and Quarter?

A/ Yes

B/ No

5. Have you ever had any contact with Italian embassy in Ethiopia to restore these buildings?

A/ Yes

B/ No

5. Do you have any relationships with ARCCH?

A/ Yes

B/ No

7. If your answer is no for Q. 6 what option ANRS and Gondar Zone proposed to keep historic buildings in Gondar?

Thank you very much!!

II. Interview for Sub-cities Heritage Experts

1. What are the responsibilities of the sub-city?
2. Do you get any support or awareness creation session from the concerned governmental body regarding the contribution of historic buildings in Gondar?
3. What efforts have been done by the sub-city to create awareness to the public?
4. How many historic buildings maintained legally?
5. How many historic buildings are saved from illegal maintenance by the sub-city?
6. What kind of measures did the sub-city take when one building maintained illegally?
7. How many historic buildings in your sub-city bulldoze till now? Can you tell me the reasons?

III. Interview for urban planning institution (ANRS)

1. What are the future prospects of Italian historic buildings in connection with the existing development plan?
2. What are the organization responsibilities when one Italian historic building demolished?
3. Are there any Italian historic buildings that are intended to be demolished in the near future?
4. How many Italian historic buildings are demolished till now?
5. What efforts have been made to harmonize preservation with modernity?
6. What are the procedures to demolish the Italian historical buildings that are in conflict with the existing development plan?

IV. Interview for Gondar Heritage Experts

1. What are the responsibilities of your organization?
2. What efforts have been done to preserve historic buildings to keep their originality?
3. Is there any rules and regulation that help the owners or the responsible organs to maintain the buildings?
4. is there adequate budget and man power assignment to keep the Italian historic buildings and if not what extent these things have affected the development of the tourism sector?
5. Are there any Italian historical buildings that your organizations try to save it from bulldozing?
6. What efforts have been made by the responsible agencies to create public awareness?
7. If some historic building are getting bulldozed though they are not contradicting with the exiting development plan what will be the responsibility and the response of your organization?

No.	Name of informants	Age	sex	Date of interview	Work place and position	Remark
1	Ato Takeba Tabbabel	—		13/08/2010	City Maier	
2	Ato Zewdue	70	M	09/08/2010	Ex-worker in Gondar culture and Tourism	Live in the city more than 60years
3	Ato Hailemalakot Agizew	43			senior expert of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding with ARCCH	
4	Aseged tesfaye	34	M	10/08/2010	Guide in WHS	Live in the city science his birth
5	Ato Mezamer	-	M	----	conservator	
6	Shuemaye W/ Selase	61	M	----	Sone of Patriot live in the City more than 60 years	Live in the city science his birth
7	Addisue	27	M	08/08/2010	Lecturer BDU (Electrical Engineer)	
8	Ato Aschalew	48	M	11/08/2010	A cultural expert at Gondar culture and Tourism	
9	Ato Aychew Addisu	39	M	11/08/2010	A cultural expert at Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau	
10	Ato Lelena G/meskel	37	M	11/08/2010	A cultural expert at Gondar culture and Tourism Bureau	
11	Ato Ababa tilay	58	M	15/08/2010	Residential Housing Administrative Authority ("RHAA")	
12	Ato Amanuel Habtemariame	28	M		Office at Master plan Bureau of Gondar	

Table 3list of informants



Ato Ababa tilay



Ato Zewdue



Ato Adisue



Figure 51 pictures Key Informants



Site observation

APPENDIX 2-A

Historic heritage in legislation

Ethiopia has a number of legislative definitions for historic heritage and associated terms, which are broadly similar. Key pieces of legislation that define historic heritage include the Conservation Act 1989, The Proclamation for the study and protection of antiquities no.36/1989, it has 33 articles

Definitions of historic heritage

Both the Conservation Act 1989 and the Historic Places Act 1993 specifically discuss conservation in relation to preserving historic heritage:

Conservation means the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

(Conservation Act 1987: Interpretation Section)

Conservation includes the processes of preserving, maintaining, and restoring historic places and historic areas so as to safeguard their historical and cultural values. (Historic Places Act 1993: Interpretation Section)

The Historic Places Act 1993 describes historic areas and places as:

Historic area means an area of land that—

1. *Contains an inter-related group of historic places; and*
2. *Forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of Gondar; and*
3. *Lies within the territorial limits of Gondar:*

Historic place -

a) *Means—*

- (i) *Any land (including an archaeological site); or*
- (ii) *Any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or*
- (iii) *Any combination of land and a building or structure; or*
- (iv) *any combination of land, buildings or structures, and associated buildings or structures (including any part of those buildings or structures, or associated buildings or structures) that forms a place that is part of the historical and cultural heritage of Gondar and lies within the territorial limits of Gondar; and*

b) *Includes anything that is in or fixed to such land:*

The Venice charter

The Venice charter states that monuments are to be conserved not only as works of art but also as historical evidence. Among the most important issues forwarded to be considered concerning the conservation and restoration of historic monuments on the Venice charter, only few which are relevant to this research are highlighted as follows:

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

ARTICLE 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

CONSERVATION

ARTICLE 4. It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

ARTICLE 5. The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and color must be allowed.

ARTICLE 7. A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

ARTICLE 8. Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

RESTORATION

ARTICLE 9. The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

ARTICLE 10. Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

ARTICLE 11. The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

ARTICLE 12. Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.



ARTICLE 13. Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.



HISTORIC SITES

ARTICLE 14. The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

APPENDIX 3-A



Italian Building conditions inventory format



	No.	Name Hilltop (Gander) Street Name/No. Kifle Ketema (Kebele) 13 Parcel	Year Constructed 1939 Current Use: Commercial Coordinates: 12°36'56"N 37°28'17"E	
			Existing Situation	Remark
		Construction Material.	reinforced concrete and stone	
		Story Height	G+1-story	
		Use	Commercial	Commercial
		Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> RHAA	
		Building Condition	Good	
		Harmony	Harmonious	
		Listing Status	Listed	
		Action type		Conservation

	No.	Name Center Gondar zone Admin council office Gondar Street Name/No. Fasil Street Kifle Ketema (Kebele) 03 Parcel	Year Constructed 1936 - 37 Current Use Government Office Coordinates: 12°36'52"N 37°28'20"E	
			Existing Situation	Remark
		Construction Material.	reinforced concrete and stone	
		Story Height	G+2-story	
		Use	Center Gondar zone Admin council office Gondar	It is Recommend to Museum
		Ownership	Government	
		Building Condition	Good	
		Harmony	Harmonious	
		Listing Status	Listed	
	Action type		Conservation	



No.	Name Ethiopia Hotel Street Name/No. Piazza Street Kifle Ketema (Kebele) 13 Parcel	Year Constructed 1937 Current Use Hotel	
		Existing Situation	Remark
	Construction Material.	reinforced concrete and stone	
	Story Height	G+1-story	
	Use	Hotel	It is Recommend to Museum
	Ownership	RHAA	
	Building Condition	Good	
	Harmony	Harmonious	
	Listing Status	Listed	
	Action type		Conservation

	No.	Name Telecommunication Street Name/No. Kifle Ketema (Kebele) 13 Parcel	Year Constructed Current Use Ethio telecom Coordinates: 12°36'45"N 37°28'11"E	
			Existing Situation	Remark
	1	Construction Material.	reinforced concrete and stone	
	2	Story Height	G+1-story	
	3	Use	Government Office	Government Office
	4	Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> Telecommunication	
	5	Building Condition	V. Good	
	6	Harmony	Harmonious	
	7	Listing Status	Listed	
	8	Action type		Conservation

	No.	Name Zonal High Court (Gander) Street Name/No. Kifle Ketema (Kebele) 03 Parcel	Year Constructed 1936 - 37 Current Use Coordinates: 12°36'52"N 37°28'20"E	
			Existing Situation	Remark
	1	Construction Material.	reinforced concrete and stone	
	2	Story Height	G+2-story	
	3	Use	Zonal High Court	It is Recommend to Museum
	4	Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> RHAA	
	5	Building Condition	Good	
	6	Harmony	Harmonious	
	7	Listing Status	Listed	
	8	Action type		Conservation

No.	Name _____ Street Name/No. _____ Kifle Ketema (Kebele) _____ Parcel _____	Year Constructed _____ Current Use _____ Coordinates _____	
		Existing Situation	Proposal
1	Construction Material.	32% are stone 28% are reinforced concrete and stone 14% are timber and 12% are asbestos plates	Well maintained Maintenance needed Dilapidated Ruined
2	Story Height	82% of the Italian buildings are G+0-story 15% of the Italian buildings are G+1-story G+2-story buildings are the highest buildings in Gondar	Max G+2 All Italian buildings in Gondar were designed as low-rise buildings because the historical landscape was considered important in the urban master plan.
3	Use	Governmental, commercial, Residential...	Residential...
4	Ownership	Private, Partners	
5	Building Condition	Ruined...	
6	Harmony	Harmonious	
7	Listing Status	Listed	
8	Action type		Restoration...

Table 4: Italian building Construction Material, Story Height, Use, Ownership, and Building Condition, Harmony, and Listing Status Inventory format:

Italian Buildings	Location	Ownership	Building Function		type	condition ³⁹				Remark
			Original	Current		E	V.G	B	D	
Tele Building -	Kebele 13 (piazza)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kebele <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> RHAA <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Kebele and RHAA	<input type="checkbox"/> military offices, <input type="checkbox"/> banks, <input type="checkbox"/> hotels, <input type="checkbox"/> residences <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Government Office	<input type="checkbox"/> military offices, <input type="checkbox"/> banks, <input type="checkbox"/> hotels, <input type="checkbox"/> residences <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Government Office	Foundation					For soldiers (Military) or civilians.
					Wall					
					Floor					
					Ceiling					
					External finishing					
					Internal finishing					
					Window					
					doors					
					roof					
					Other Details					
Gondar Cinema		government	Cinema	Cinema	Foundation					
					Wall					
					Floor					
					Ceiling					
					External finishing					
					Internal finishing					
					Window					
					doors					
					roof					
Other Details										

Table 5: Italian Building Ownership, Building Function, and conditions inventory form
 E: Excellent, V.G: Very Good, G: Good, B: Bad, D: Dangerous conditions

Layout and Form of spaces / buildings

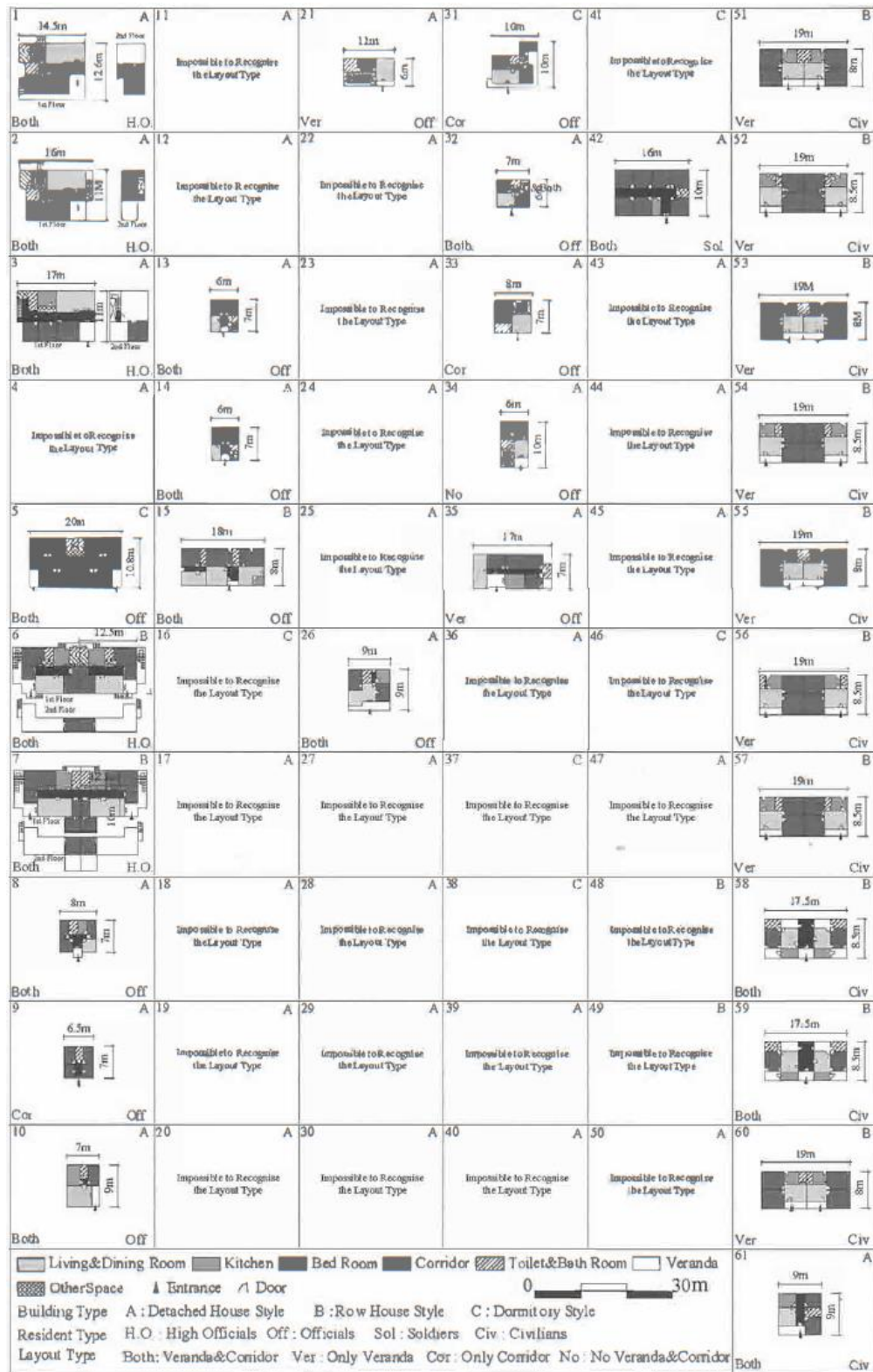
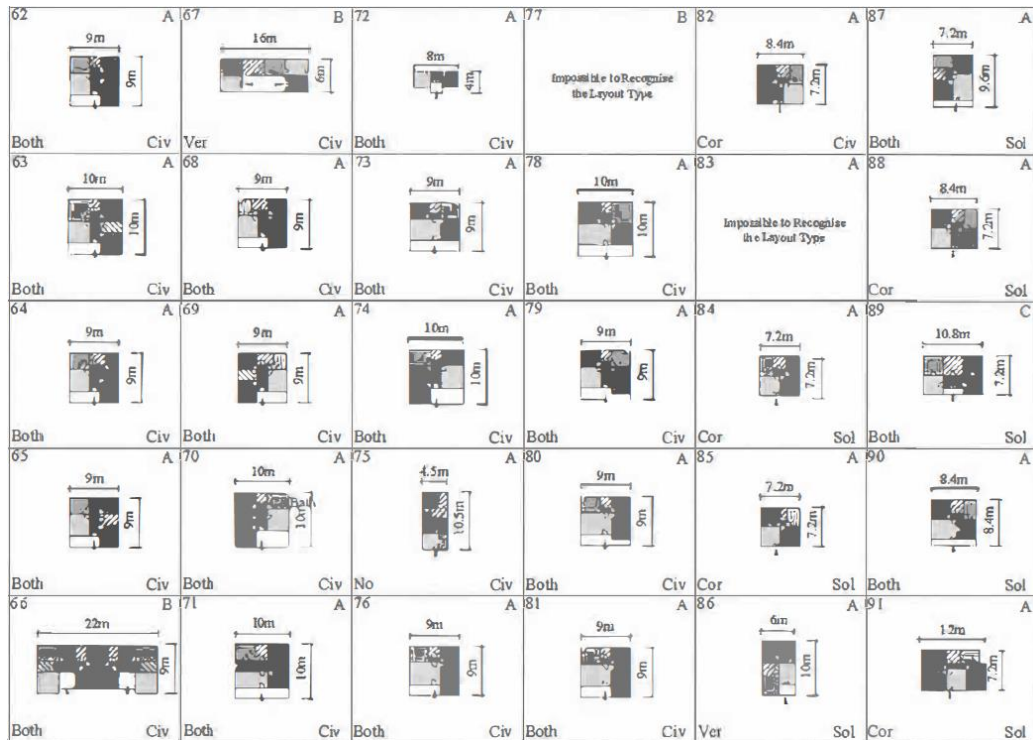


Figure 52: Classification of layout types for Italian colonial residences (Plan of Italian colonial residences in four- Italian residential areas

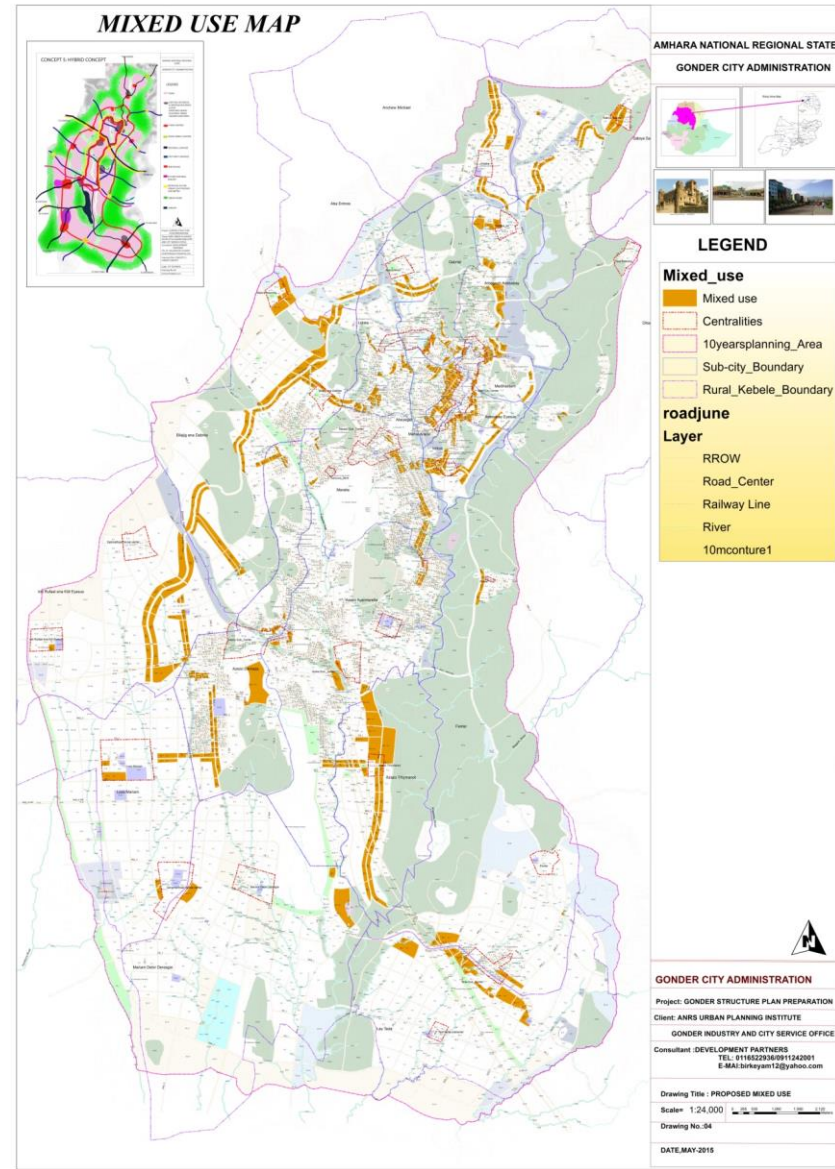
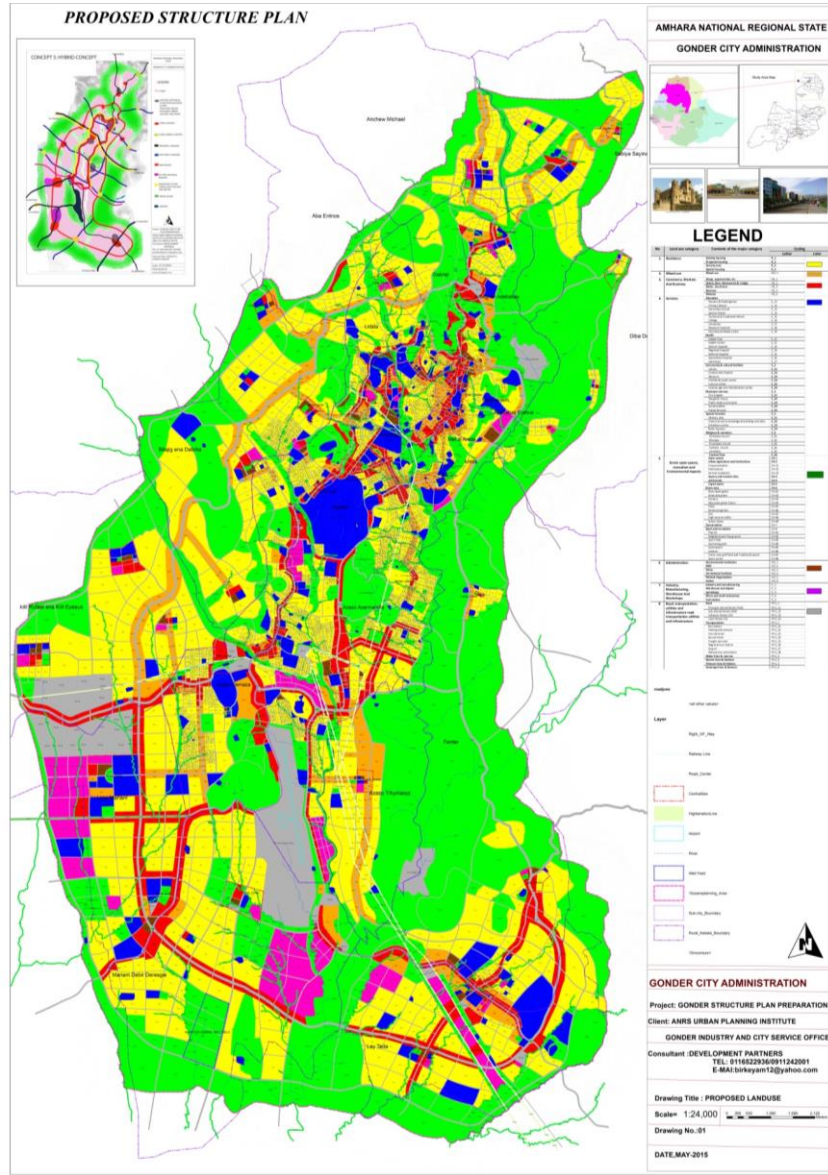


The layout and form which is indicated in the typologies shows Italian colonial residences had seven types of layout, and most were organized as into three of the most common ("V->C-->X, L&D", "V-->L&D-->C-->X," and "V-->L&D-->X". corridor (C); living and dining room (L&D); veranda (V); and bedroom, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, or other space (X)." Fourth, it can be said that Bosio's proposal for the Gondar urban master plan,

SHITARA: Construction of Italian Colonial Residences and Italian Colonial Residential Areas in Gondar

<p>C->X</p> <p>Example: No.9 (Fig.18)</p>	<p>L&D->X</p> <p>Example: No.67 (Fig.18)</p>	<p>V->C->X, L&D</p> <p>Example: No.61 (Fig.18)</p>	<p>V->L&D->X</p> <p>Example: No.26 (Fig.18)</p>
Number of Building on Fig.18	Number of Building on Fig.18	Number of Building on Fig.18	Number of Building on Fig.18
9,31,46,82,85,88	34,75	1,2,3,5,8,13,14,15,42,61,62,63,64,65,66,68,69,70,72,74,79,89	21,26,35,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,60,67,86
<p>L&D->C->X</p> <p>Example: No.33 (Fig.18)</p>	<p>V->C->L&D->X</p> <p>Example: No.58 (Fig.18)</p>	<p>V->L&D->C->X</p> <p>Example: No.71 (Fig.18)</p>	
Number of Building on Fig.18	Number of Building on Fig.18	Number of Building on Fig.18	
33,84,91	58,59	6,7,10,32,71,73,76,78,80,81,87,90	
<p>C: Corridor L&D: Living&Dining Room V: Veranda X: Bed Room, Kitchen, Toilet&Bath Room or Other Space</p> <p>Living & Dining Room Kitchen Bed Room Corridor Toilet & Bath Room Veranda Other Space</p> <p>Entrance Door</p> <p style="text-align: right;">0 30m</p>			

Current LDP



DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in other university and all source of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Tewoderos Haile

June, 2018

Addis Ababa University

Ethiopian Institute Of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

Fasil Giorghis (*Associate Professor*)