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Editorial correspondence, including manuscripts for submission, should be emailed to Gregory Donofrio donofrio@umn.edu and Chad Randl at cgr5@cornell.edu. Electronic submissions are encouraged, but physical materials can be mailed to Gregory Donofrio, School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, 145 Rapson Hall, 89 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA. Articles should be in the range of 4,500 to 6,000 words and not be under consideration for publication or previously published elsewhere. Refer to the back of this volume for manuscript guidelines.

Books for review, and book reviews, should be sent to Gregory Donofrio, School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, 145 Rapson Hall, 89 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA. E-mail donofrio@umn.edu.

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three to five chapters. Within “Early Modern” we have the carryover from the first edition: chapters on “Prairie,” “Craftsman,” and “Modernistic.” “Bankers Modern” has chapters on “Minimal Traditional,” “Ranch,” and “Split-Level.” Within the “Mainstream Modern” subsection there are chapters pertaining to “International,” “Contemporary,” “Shed,” “Other 20th-Century Modern,” and “21st-Century Modern.” In the final subsection, “Styled Houses Since 1935,” are chapters on “Mansard,” “Styled Ranch,” “Millennium Mansion,” “New Traditional,” and “American Vernacular.” Following the chapters on architectural styles there is also an appendix on “Approaches to Construction in the 20th and 21st Centuries,” which delves into topics of prefabricated construction, green construction, alternative construction methods, and construction changes in the twentieth century. Throughout, an extensive array of illustrations and pictures are used to convey the visual effects of the architectural styles, in a consistent way that harmonizes the original material of the first edition with the second.

McAlester’s second edition is a thorough update of her first widely used reference book from 1984. The second (paperback) edition comprises 848 pages, in contrast to the first (paperback) edition’s 524 pages, a 62 percent increase in new material that the reviewer considers to be both substantial and warranted. One shortcoming of the second edition, as with the first, is that its focus is nearly exclusively on single-family homes, most freestanding with some row housing. There is little coverage on buildings with multifamily housing, especially in high-density urban areas. Considering recent trends in urban and suburban densification this might be considered for future exploration by the author. Otherwise, the second edition is a welcome updated reference for the professions of historic preservation and architectural history, which the reviewer highly recommends and will likely use on a regular basis.

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Harold Kalman. *Heritage Planning: Principles and Process*. New York: Routledge, 2015. 344 pp., 139 color photographs and illustrations, paperback, \$53.95, ISBN: 9781138017924

It is immensely irritating to review a book that you wish you’d found the time to write yourself and even more irritating to find that it is an excellent overview of those things that are critical to heritage practice, but are rarely written down.

Written by someone with some thirty-five years of practical experience, this book is aimed squarely at practitioners. The planners, architects, historians, archaeologists, developers, and managers—whether paid or voluntary—who every day grapple with the challenges of planning for heritage sites.

The book is structured in two parts. The first section on principles provides the context, dealing with the organization of the sector, the legal and planning infrastructure, ethics and best practice, conventions

and charters, treatments, standards and guidelines. The second section, on process, tackles decision making from understanding sites through to managing change, beginning with research, investigation, and community engagement, and then covering the different elements of managing change including finding a use, selecting a treatment, grants and other incentives, risks assessment, heritage impact assessment, and conservation planning.

The challenge with any book about heritage is how to set the focus—Kalman draws mainly on Canadian, US, UK, and Australian practice, given the legal, linguistic, and ethical similarities, but there is sufficient international practice here to reach a wider audience. The heritage he addresses is mainly place-based—buildings and sites—rather than collections, landscapes, or natural, industrial

or intangible heritage, reflecting his lifelong experience in heritage consultancy engaging with planning and development. He is honorably open about what the book does not do—it does not tackle interpretation or day-to-day practical site or visitor management, for example.

Kalman deftly sidesteps academic critical heritage studies, refusing to engage in this thorny debate by noting that “ironically as the philosophy of heritage becomes even more abstract and intangible, heritage planning may be becoming more pragmatic.” This book is openly and frankly about the “authorized discourse,” grounded in the context and discipline of current legislation, policy, and practice, while recognizing that as philosophy changes, so eventually will those tools.

The breadth of this book is huge; well-referenced, it gallops through many essential topics—as well as the better-known charters and standards, it covers tax incentives, building codes, planning legislation, development codes, and accessibility. I was delighted to see an overview of the environmental arguments for the preservation of heritage, including embodied energy, while the summary of economic approaches including different valuation methods should be required reading for anyone new to this particular area. The main debates around restoration and different treatments are covered, all peppered with excellent case studies that ably illustrate the practical dilemmas of heritage planning.

The emphasis on understanding places is welcome, but I was sad not to see the process of analyzing change given more prominence. Kalman gamely wades into the murky area of heritage values with a good overview but dodges the distinction between those values that are taken into account in designating a site and the wider

range of values that arise in managing it. I wonder about the way he distinguishes significance and value—for me values are the reasons for something’s importance and significance is about defining a level or threshold. And we will always disagree about “scoring”—giving a numerical value to significance—although I can see why it is an attractive proposition. Perhaps there might have been more emphasis on values in the sections on managing change—some of the “golden thread” that connects significance and value through to decision making is lost, and there is more to be said about mitigation process that is so critical to designing for historic places. But these are minor points in a book of this breadth.

Anyone who is studying heritage will have learned much about the philosophy of heritage. Perhaps you have looked down on the work of practitioners from the higher plane of recognizing that all values are relative and there is no such thing as heritage. But the next time you are faced with an irate community group desperate to save a much-loved place, a cynical developer pitting significance against profit, or the need to give evidence in court about the value of a heritage place which is at risk of demolition, you will be grateful for having read this book. You will be glad of the wisdom, practicality, and way in which Kalman brings together much of what we have learned but never written down—all in an effort to professionalize the profession. Heritage deserves no less.

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