

Article

Plot Subdivision Heterogeneity and Urban Resilience: Preservation, Multifunctionality, and Socio-Cultural Adaptability Across Global Case Studies

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Abstract

In an era of rapid urbanisation and climate challenges, understanding how urban land patterns contribute to resilience is crucial for sustainable development. This theoretical review introduces a novel framework positing that greater heterogeneity in plot sizes and land uses enhances urban resilience by promoting the long-term preservation of built environments, multifunctional spaces, and socio-cultural adaptability. Drawing on urban morphology, assemblage theory, and resilience science, we argue that fragmented ownership in small-plot fabrics acts as a barrier to large-scale redevelopment, fostering diversity that buffers against shocks. Through comparative case studies of Venice (Italy), Tokyo (Japan), Hong Kong, Mexico City (Mexico), and York (UK), we illustrate how historical small-plot subdivisions have endured centuries, supporting ecological, economic, and social sustainability. The analysis reveals common patterns: ownership fragmentation preserves fine-grained urban forms, enabling adaptive reuse (exaptation) and inclusivity. The five case studies serve an illustrative function, demonstrating how the theoretical linkages between plot heterogeneity, institutional friction, incremental transformation, and long-term resilience outcomes can plausibly operate in real-world historic urban fabrics. This paper addresses a gap in the literature by synthesising plot-level heterogeneity with broader resilience outcomes, offering policy implications for protecting such fabrics amid global urbanisation pressures. The findings align with land system science, emphasising multifunctionality for regenerative urbanism.

Keywords: plot heterogeneity; urban resilience; land subdivision; ownership fragmentation; urban morphology; exaptation; sustainable land use; assemblage theory

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1. Introduction

Urban landscapes worldwide face unprecedented pressures from climate change, population growth, and socio-economic shifts, necessitating resilient land use strategies that balance preservation with adaptability [1]. Traditional urban morphology theories, such as those in Bentley's Responsive Environments [2], highlight how small plot sizes enable diversity in building functions and visual permeability, fostering vibrant, adaptable spaces. However, the role of plot heterogeneity (variations in size and use) in long-

term urban resilience remains under-explored. We propose that heterogeneous plot subdivisions enhance resilience by complicating large-scale redevelopment through fragmented ownership, thus preserving historical fabrics while allowing for multifunctional evolution.

This theory extends existing resilience frameworks, which often emphasise spatial heterogeneity at larger scales (e.g., density–structure–function) for adaptive capacity. At the plot level, small, diverse parcels resist homogenisation, promoting socio-cultural continuity and ecological multifunctionality, which is key for the focus on land use transitions and urban regeneration. Aligning with the themes of exaptation (repurposing urban elements) and sustainability, heterogeneous plots enable adaptive reuse over centuries, countering the fragmentation seen in modern developments.

To structure the analysis, the study addresses three research questions:

RQ1: How does plot subdivision heterogeneity (in terms of size variation, ownership fragmentation, and functional openness) shape long-term urban transformation patterns?

RQ2: Through what mechanisms does plot fragmentation introduce institutional and spatial friction in land assembly processes?

RQ3: Under what institutional and morphological conditions can fine-grained subdivision support long-term urban resilience?

We review the literature gaps, present the framework, and analyse five global cases: Venice’s sestieri, Tokyo’s shitamachi districts, Hong Kong’s colonial fabrics, Mexico City’s historic centre, and York’s medieval core. These illustrate preservation via ownership barriers, multifunctional uses, and resilience outcomes. The paper concludes with policy recommendations and research questions.

This paper is positioned as a conceptual and theoretical contribution within urban morphology and land systems research. Rather than empirically testing causal relationships, it develops and illustrates a plausible explanatory framework through comparative morphological readings.

2. Theoretical Framework

Urban resilience is the capacity of cities to absorb disturbances, adapt, and transform while maintaining core functions [3]. Urban resilience is commonly conceptualised at macro or meso scales through density [4], land-use mix, or infrastructural redundancy; however, its micro-scale spatial substrates remain under-theorised. This paper advances the argument that plot subdivision heterogeneity constitutes a foundational, though often invisible, resilience mechanism. Bentley’s [2] principles, such as permeability, variety, and legibility, link small plots to user choice and vitality. Heterogeneity fosters socio-cultural resilience by embedding local identities and adaptive practices, aligning with regenerative urbanism [5]. We frame plot heterogeneity as a micro-scale driver: small, varied plots create “fine-grained” urbanism, where ownership fragmentation—multiple smallholders—impedes buyouts for mega-projects, preserving fabrics over centuries.

Plot heterogeneity is here understood to be a composite condition involving:

- (i) Geometric diversity (variation in plot size and shape).
- (ii) Legal fragmentation (multiple, independent ownerships).
- (iii) Functional openness (capacity to host changing uses over time).

Plot heterogeneity (independent variables: geometric diversity in plot size/shape, legal fragmentation via multiple independent owners, functional openness) generates institutional and spatial friction in land assembly. This friction constrains large-scale redevelopment, channelling transformation toward incremental pathways that enable architectural exaptation (repurposing of latent spatial capacities) and ultimately produce

resilience outcomes (long-term preservation of built fabric, multifunctionality, and socio-cultural continuity).

Drawing on assemblage theory [6], plots are treated not as passive containers but as active components within urban assemblages, exerting stabilising effects through constraint, rather than optimisation. Assemblage theory views plots as emergent components in urban systems, exerting “downward causality,” where heterogeneity stabilises the whole against shocks. Small plots enable diverse uses (e.g., residential, commercial, artisan), enhancing multifunctionality and exaptation, repurposing them for new needs without erasure [6]. This counters land degradation from fragmentation in agriculture but posits it as beneficial in urban contexts.

Ownership fragmentation introduces friction into the processes of land consolidation, reducing susceptibility to large-scale redevelopment and enabling incremental, adaptive transformations.

This condition supports what architectural exaptation describes as the retention of latent capacities within the built form, allowing structures and spaces to be repurposed without erasure [7]. In this sense, plot heterogeneity accommodates change while simultaneously modulating its pace and scale, balancing continuity and transformation.

The framework repositions heterogeneity from a by-product of historical urbanisation to a structural asset for long-term resilience, particularly in contexts facing climate stress, socio-economic shifts, and redevelopment pressures [7].

3. Literature Review

The literature on urban heterogeneity often addresses larger scales, e.g., spatial machine learning models revealing nonlinear impacts on resilience. Heterogeneity in urban morphology and resilience: Many papers discuss spatial heterogeneity (e.g., in density, scale, or landscape patterns) as being key to urban resilience, but they focus on broader scales like blocks or agglomerations, rather than individual plot sizes. For instance, Gu et al. [8]’s research on spatial heterogeneity in urban resilience uses a “scale–density–morphology” framework, linking diverse urban structures to better adaptability (e.g., against climate risks). However, it does not address it to plot-level ownership or long-term preservation. Another research by Cobo et al. [9] explores heterogeneity in blue-green infrastructure and urban heat resilience, emphasising diverse land uses for multifunctionality, but again, this is not plot-specific.

Markolf et al. [10] did an extensive review of urban resilience frameworks, noting how mixed land uses enhanced social–ecological systems, but overlooked ownership as a barrier to change. Here, Bentley et al.’s work [2] is foundational, arguing that small plots enable variety in land uses and visual permeability, or the eyes on the street, as Jacobs [11] expressed in her seminal work. Furthermore, Pickett et al. [12] expand on dynamic heterogeneity in urban systems, linking small-scale diversity to ecological integration, but not explicitly for centuries-long preservation via fragmented ownership.

A review by He et al. [13] on urban shrinkage notes how heterogeneous built environments resist decay, implying preservation, but does not connect to cultural resilience. Following the same line, the introduction of concepts like “operative resilience” in architecture discusses multisystemic built forms resisting change over time, suggesting the idea of small plots as being “locked-in” due to multiple owners [14].

IPCC reports [15] highlight how compact, mixed-use urban forms reduce GHG emissions and lock in low-carbon behaviours, but frame it more around density than plot heterogeneity. Gaps exist in synthesising plot heterogeneity with socio-cultural outcomes; our framework fills this by linking them to exaptation and multifunctionality.

4. Methodology

This study adopts a comparative qualitative morphological approach grounded in urban theory, rather than a statistical or GIS-driven analysis. The research synthesised historical and contemporary data from secondary sources to analyse plot heterogeneity across cases. Case selection criteria include: (1) historical small-plot origins (medieval/colonial/Edo); (2) evidence of preservation despite urbanisation; (3) diverse global contexts for generalisability; and (4) availability of GIS/historical data. The research does not seek to quantify resilience outcomes, but to theoretically interpret how plot subdivision patterns operate as structural constraints and enablers within long-term urban systems.

For the purposes of this study, urban resilience is operationalised through three qualitative dimensions: (i) morphological persistence over time, (ii) capacity for functional adaptation (multifunctionality), and (iii) socio-cultural continuity.

The study does not seek to empirically test or quantify the proposed causal mechanism through operational resilience indicators. Instead, the five cases function as interpretive exemplars that illustrate the conceptual framework, rather than confirm it empirically. Five historic urban contexts were selected through theoretical sampling to maximise the variation in legal/property regimes, historical origins (medieval, Edo-period, colonial), and geographical contexts while sharing the common feature of documented long-term persistence of fine-grained plot subdivision. The broader universe of potential cases includes other historic city centres with similar morphological traits (e.g., Florence, Kyoto, Lisbon, Cusco). The selected cities were chosen because they allow for a comparison of how different institutional arrangements interact with plot heterogeneity. No claim of representativeness or statistical generalisability is made.

Five historic urban contexts—Venice, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Mexico City, and York—were selected through theoretical sampling, due to their well-documented persistence of fine-grained plot subdivision across different cultural, legal, and geographical contexts. These cases function as analytical exemplars, rather than representative samples.

The analysis combines: (i) interpretive urban morphology (plot size, configuration, and continuity), (ii) institutional readings of ownership fragmentation drawn from the historical and planning literature, and (iii) a resilience-oriented theoretical lens informed by assemblage theory and architectural exaptation. Visual material (building footprints and photographic documentation) is used heuristically to support comparative morphological readings. Interpretive urban morphology, drawing on the Conzenian tradition of town-plan analysis, involves a qualitative reading of plot geometry, configuration, and historical continuity in relation to institutional and social processes, rather than purely quantitative metrics.

Cases were selected based on three analytical criteria: (i) documented persistence of fine-grained plot subdivision over long temporal horizons; (ii) presence of fragmented or constrained land assembly mechanisms; and (iii) evidence in the literature of adaptive reuse and multifunctional evolution.

Data sources for plot metrics include historical cadastres (e.g., Venice's Napoleonic registers, 1808 [16]), GIS studies (e.g., HK open space fragmentation [17]), academic analyses (e.g., Tokyo shitamachi persistence [18]), and heritage reports (e.g., Mexico City Centre blocks [19]; York Shambles dimensions [20]). Regimes draw from national laws (e.g., Italy's Cultural Heritage Code [21]) and planning documents (e.g., UK's Conservation Areas [22]). Analysis involves cross-case synthesis via tables and diagrams. This approach allows for the identification of recurring structural patterns linking plot heterogeneity, ownership fragmentation, and long-term adaptability, while acknowledging the limitations that are inherent in non-quantitative comparative research.

The cadastral and planimetric representations included for each case study were sourced directly from the official open-data portals or historic environment records of the

respective cities (Venice: Comune di Venezia SITR; Tokyo: Tokyo Metropolitan Government GIS; Hong Kong: Lands Department GeoInfo Map; Mexico City: Sistema de Información Geográfica del Centro Histórico; York: York Historic Environment Record and Ordnance Survey MasterMap). Because each portal employs its own symbology, colour conventions, line weights, and scale standards, the resulting maps necessarily differ in visual style. In the case of York and Hong Kong, the required parcel-level detail could only be obtained by assembling multiple map tiles into a composite image. These variations in representation are purely technical and do not affect the morphological analysis, which focuses on plot geometry, frontage widths, depths, and boundary persistence, rather than cartographic aesthetics.

The following paragraphs illustrate the case studies. Rather than functioning as conventional case studies, the following examples are presented as comparative morphological readings. Each illustrates how fine-grained plot subdivision operates as a long-term spatial structure, shaping the adaptability, preservation, and socio-cultural continuity. The cases are not compared through standardised metrics but through recurring morphological logics: persistence of small plots, resistance to land consolidation, and capacity for incremental functional change. This comparative reading allows for common patterns to emerge across diverse urban contexts without implying direct causal equivalence.

Institutional friction was interpreted qualitatively through evidence of legal ownership fragmentation, cadastral persistence, and documented constraints to land assembly. Resilience is conceptualised here in theoretical terms (long-term morphological persistence, multifunctional adaptability, and socio-cultural continuity), rather than through measurable indicators. While this qualitative synthesis provides conceptual insights, the limitations include reliance on secondary historical and institutional sources, which may not capture recent morphological changes or site-specific variations; a focus on selected cases that limits broader generalisability; and the illustrative (rather than empirically confirmatory) nature of the analysis.

4.1. Venice, Italy

Venice exemplifies how medieval plot subdivision has persisted as a morphological constant, structuring contemporary adaptability. The city's fine-grained parcels, shaped by historical subdivision and fragmented ownership, have limited large-scale redevelopment while enabling continuous processes of adaptive reuse. This morphological stability has allowed Venice to absorb tourism pressures and environmental stress without complete spatial reconfiguration [23]. The combination of hereditary co-ownership and UNESCO-level heritage constraints exemplifies how ownership fragmentation raises transaction costs, preventing wholesale replacement while permitting incremental exaptation of canal-side structures for tourism and residential uses. Plot size ranges are reported as approximate values derived from secondary cadastral or planning sources and represent typical parcel sizes, rather than statistically measured averages.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the high degree of plot-size heterogeneity and ownership fragmentation that are characteristic of the case study. Small, irregular parcels have persisted since the medieval and Napoleonic periods, creating institutional friction that limits mega-projects and enables adaptive reuse over centuries.



Figure 1. Small plots in Santa Croce, Venice. Source: Napoleonic Cadastre (Catastico Napoleonico), 1808–1809, Archivio di Stato di Venezia (Censo Stabile, Mappe napoleoniche).



Figure 2. Cadastral representation of Venice.

4.2. Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo's shitamachi districts (e.g., Yanaka) retain Edo-era fine-grained plots, typically ranging within approximately 100–500 m², with reported minimum parcel sizes of around 140 m² in comparable inner-city areas [24,25]), preserved post-WWII due to fragmented ownership resisting redevelopment. Diverse uses (temples, shops, housing) enhance resilience, as in earthquake recovery via community “machizukuri” [26], heterogeneity buffers shocks, with mixed agricultural–urban lands boosting self-sufficiency. Here, resilience emerges not from formal planning coherence, but from incremental rebuilding within persistent subdivision patterns, enabling rapid recovery while maintaining social and functional diversity (see Figure 3).

Figures 4 and 5 show the fine-grained and highly heterogeneous plot subdivision characteristic of the Edo-period low-city fabric between Ueno and Asakusa along the Sumida River. Plot areas typically range between 200 and 500 m² with narrow street frontages, creating the institutional and spatial friction described in the framework. These long-persisting land divisions (many traceable to the 17th–19th centuries) constrain large-scale land assembly while enabling incremental transformation, architectural exaptation,

and socio-cultural continuity over centuries. The building footprints are shown in grey. As noted in the Section 4, variations in map symbology across cities reflect differences in official data portals.



Figure 3. Small plots in Ikebukuro, Tokyo. Photo by Taming Complexity and Michael Bouchey.

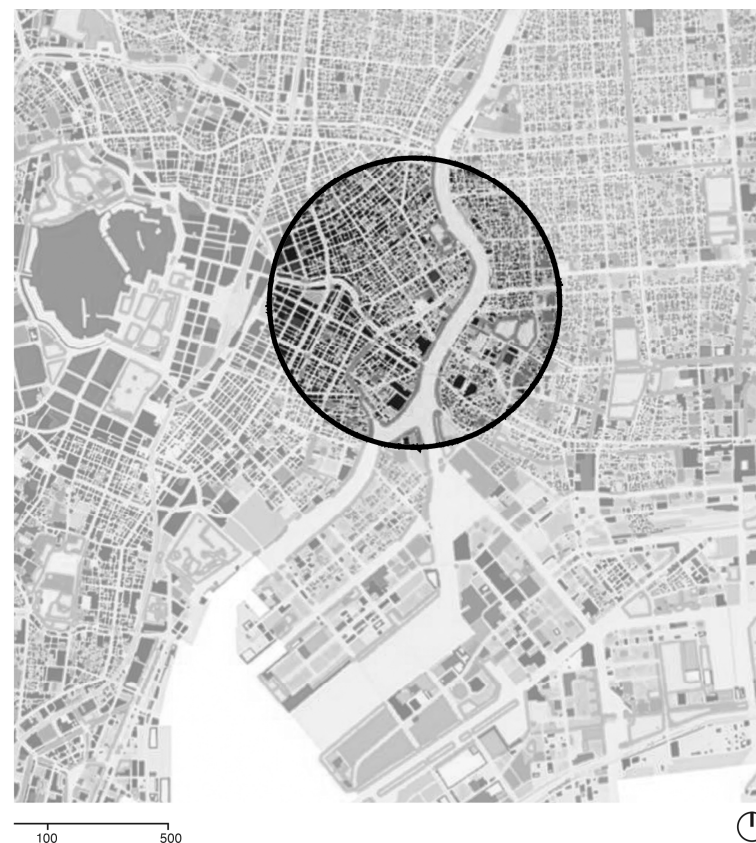


Figure 4. Cadastral plan of Tokyo's historic Shitamachi district (Japan). Authors' original map based on Tokyo Metropolitan Government GIS/open data.

4.3. Hong Kong

Colonial-era plots in Sheung Wan remain relatively small, generally ranging between approximately 80–300 m², with spatial analyses indicating that high levels of fragmentation within dense built-up areas [27]) persist amid skyscrapers, thanks to clan ownership

fragmentation (see Figure 5). Mixed uses (markets, tenements) promote economic resilience, though pressures from urbanisation threaten fabrics. Preservation efforts balance the development, as in Tong Lau revitalisation [28].

Figure 6 illustrates the high degree of plot-size heterogeneity and ownership fragmentation that are characteristic of the case study. Small, irregular parcels have persisted since the colonial period, creating institutional friction that limits mega-projects and enables adaptive reuse over centuries.



Figure 5. Small plots in Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. Photo by Jose Antonio Lara-Hernandez.

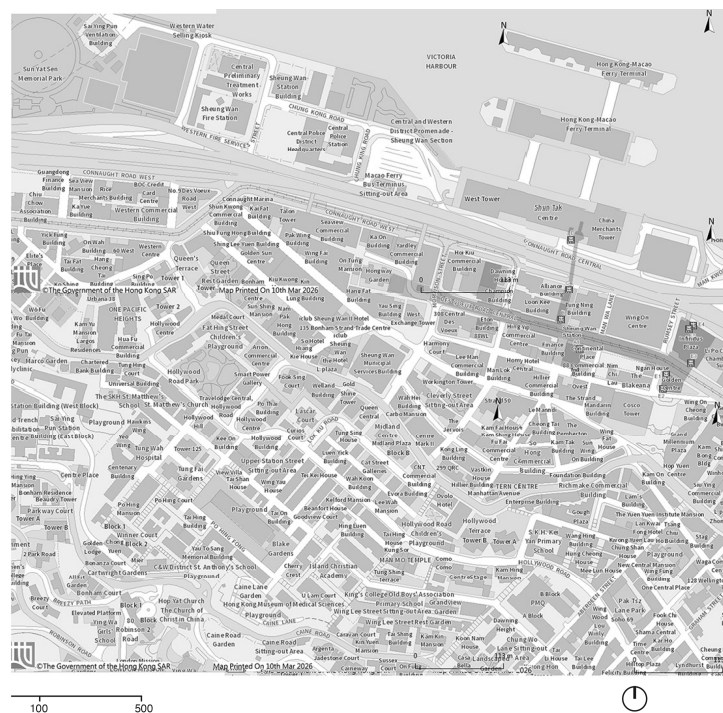


Figure 6. Cadastral representation of Hong Kong’s central historic core. Source: Hong Kong Geospatial Map, Lands Department.

4.4. Mexico City, Mexico

Mexico City Centre is characterised by heterogeneous small plots, typically ranging within approximately 100–600 m² across 668 blocks within a 9 km² area [29,30], a pattern that has persisted despite recurrent seismic events, and it is supported by diverse ownership structures [20,31]. Multifunctional uses (vendors, heritage) enhance the seismic resilience, as the post-2017 recovery shows. Peri-urban fragmentation counters degradation (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. Small plots along Moneda St. in Mexico City Centre. Photo by Jose Antonio Lara-Hernandez.

Figure 8 reveals a dense pattern of small, irregularly sized parcels with high variation in frontage and depth, typical of the colonial-era urban fabric. This morphological structure, combined with fragmented ownership, creates institutional and spatial “friction” that has resisted large-scale land assembly for centuries, while permitting incremental adaptive reuse (exaptation) and long-term socio-cultural continuity. Black rectangles highlight representative blocks with extreme plot-size variation.

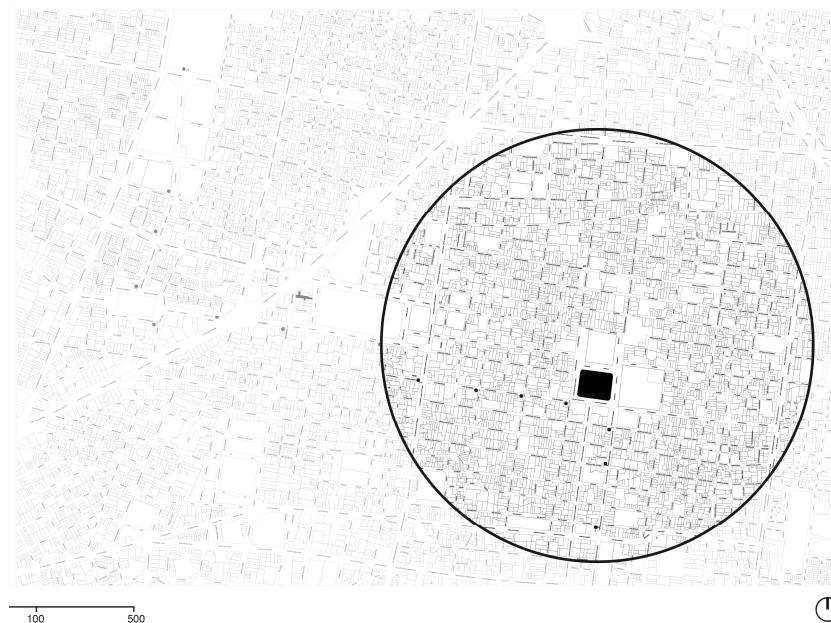


Figure 8. Cadastral plan of Mexico City’s Historic Centre (Centro Histórico), showing persistent fine-grained plot subdivision heterogeneity.

4.5. York, UK

York’s medieval Shambles consists of narrow, fine-grained plots, generally ranging within approximately 60–200 m², arranged along a street that historically measured at around 130 ells in length, with tightly subdivided parcels documented in archival sources from the 14th century [32]. It has been preserved through individual ownerships resisting change. Diverse uses (retail, residential) support cultural resilience, with conservation efforts maintaining the core (see Figure 9).



Figure 9. Small plots in Shambles, York. Photo by NDLA.

To complement the comparative morphological readings, Table 1 synthesises the property regimes and land-assembly conditions that plausibly support (or undermine) plot heterogeneity. Rather than presenting a full legal analysis, the table identifies recurring institutional mechanisms—ownership fragmentation, leasehold governance, readjustment practices, and heritage controls—that modulate the feasibility and tempo of land consolidation. Table 2 illustrates a conceptual diagram illustrating how plot subdivision heterogeneity operates as a micro-scale structural mechanism linking land subdivision patterns to long-term urban resilience through ownership fragmentation, incremental adaptation, and architecture.

Table 1. Property regimes and how they sustain (or weaken) plot heterogeneity. Source: authors.

Case Study	Dominant Property/Tenure Regime	What Makes Land Assembly Harder/Easier	Heritage/Planning Constraints that Affect Redevelopment	What This Tends to do to Plot Heterogeneity (Mechanism)
Venice	Predominantly private ownership; frequent co-ownership, including hereditary co-ownership shares.	Co-ownership can raise transaction/coordination costs for assembly because decisions may require multiple parties; fragmentation persists through inheritance patterns [21].	Strong heritage constraints under Italy’s Cultural and Landscape Heritage Code (Legislative Decree 42/2004), requiring authorisations for protected assets/areas [33].	Fine-grain parcels are “sticky”: ownership fragmentation and heritage authorisation increases friction against consolidation, supporting incremental adaptation rather than wholesale replacement [21].
Tokyo	Predominantly private ownership; historically small-scale landholdings common in inner-city neighbourhoods.	Land assembly is often approached through land readjustment (kukaku seiri); reorganises parcels while preserving rights (owners contribute land for	City-planning and zoning controls exist, but a key institutional feature is that redevelopment commonly proceeds through incremental rebuilding or	Plot heterogeneity can be reproduced even during upgrading, because readjustment and incrementalism often avoid total

		infrastructure but retain adjusted plots) [18].	readjustment, rather than full expropriation/clearance in many contexts [34].	homogenisation; fine grain can persist through cycles of renewal [18].
Hong Kong	Near-universal leasehold: land held from government via leases/land grants (not freehold) [17].	Assembly can be enabled via government control and lease conditions, but in practice inner-city renewal often requires acquisition of multiple titles/units; Urban Renewal Authority processes formalise acquisition and compensation steps [22].	Government lease covenants/conditions are a powerful lever over land use and redevelopment form (a distinctive governance tool) [35].	Mixed effect: despite small-lot historic fabrics, the leasehold system and formal renewal machinery can make large-scale redevelopment more feasible, putting fine-grain heterogeneity under stronger pressure (unless protected/planned otherwise) [17].
Mexico City Centre	Mixed regimes across the metropolis: private property dominates historic-core parcels; social property (ejido/comunidad) is significant on urban fringes under Article 27 framework [36].	In the historic centre, assembly is often complicated by multiple owners and legacy building typologies; city-wide, ejido/social tenure historically restricts sale/subdivision unless regularised, shaping very different dynamics at the periphery [36].	Centro Histórico governance typically involves multiple heritage/planning bodies (e.g., INAH/INBA + city planning), creating layered permissions and constraints [37].	In the historic centre, institutional layering and fragmented ownership can support persistence of fine-grain patterns; in other areas, tenure transitions (regularisation) can either stabilise or rapidly transform subdivision patterns, depending on policy direction [37].
York	Predominantly private property (freehold/leasehold mix is common in England), with strong statutory planning controls.	Assembly is legally possible via compulsory purchase powers (CPO) as a land-assembly tool, though procedurally demanding and scrutinised [38].	Statutory controls for listed buildings and conservation areas under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; plus local conservation area appraisal/designation practices [38].	Fine-grain historic fabric tends to persist because heritage consent requirements raise the “cost” (time, uncertainty, limitations) of redevelopment, steering change toward incremental adaptation; CPO exists but is not frictionless [38].

Table 2. Conceptual diagram of plot subdivision heterogeneity operating as a micro-scale structural mechanism. Source: Authors.

Plot Conditions	Institutional/Spatial Friction	Transformation Pathway	Resilience Outcomes (DV)
Small plot size variation	High transaction/coordination costs for assembly	Incremental adaptation and exaptation	Preservation of fine-grained fabric
Fragmented ownership	Resistance to buyouts and mega-projects	Multifunctional evolution over time	Socio-cultural continuity and inclusivity
Functional openness	Constraint on homogenisation	Negotiated continuity	Long-term adaptability to shocks

As shown in Figure 10, the central medieval fabric around The Shambles (clearly labelled) exhibits high plot-size heterogeneity, with narrow frontages (typically 3.5–9 m) and plot areas of 80–150 m². Red-highlighted burgage plot boundaries (original medieval divisions) suggests long-term morphological persistence over 700+ years, despite repeated functional changes. The building footprints are shown in grey; the River Ouse appears at the bottom. This fine-grained subdivision generates the institutional and spatial friction described in the framework, constraining large-scale land assembly while enabling incremental adaptation, architectural exaptation, and socio-cultural continuity.



Figure 10. Composite cadastral plan of York's historic core (United Kingdom), assembled from multiple map tiles to enable parcel-scale visualisation (Source: Adapted from York Historic Environment Record, Ordnance Survey MasterMap, and OpenStreetMap data, 2024).

4.6. Scale Interactions, Boundary Conditions, and Trade-Offs

While plot fragmentation generally supports resilience, boundary conditions exist where it may constrain necessary rapid transformation (e.g., post-disaster infrastructure in Tokyo's shitamachi, where machizukuri coordination slowed large-scale seismic retrofits). Trade-offs include reduced efficiency in land assembly versus enhanced adaptability; in high-pressure contexts like Hong Kong's leasehold system, fragmentation can produce vulnerability if unsupported by planning protections. Counterexamples (e.g., some declining European historic centres where excessive fragmentation led to under-maintenance) highlight that supportive governance and cultural valuation are essential moderators. These conditions underscore the framework's applicability, primarily in contexts of moderate redevelopment pressure and strong heritage valuation.

5. Discussion

The comparative morphological readings illustrate that plot subdivision heterogeneity, beyond being a spatial attribute, is also a relational condition. Across the five cases, fine-grained plot structures persist where legal and governance arrangements introduce friction into land consolidation, thereby modulating the pace, scale, and direction of urban transformation.

A first pattern emerges in cities such as Venice and Tokyo, where the long-term persistence of small plots is supported by institutional mechanisms that favour incremental adaptation over comprehensive redevelopment. In Venice, fragmented private ownership combined with stringent heritage controls generates high transaction and authorisation costs for large-scale land assembly, effectively stabilising the urban fabric. In Tokyo, land readjustment practices and incremental rebuilding allow for renewal to occur without erasing fine-grained subdivision, enabling plot heterogeneity to be reproduced, even through cycles of post-disaster reconstruction. In both contexts, resilience is not achieved

through spatial optimisation, but through managed constraint, where transformation is channelled, rather than prevented.

By contrast, Hong Kong illustrates a more ambivalent relationship between the property regime and plot heterogeneity. While historic districts such as Sheung Wan retain fine-grained parcels, the leasehold system and the presence of formalised urban renewal mechanisms lower institutional barriers to consolidation. As a result, plot heterogeneity becomes contingent, rather than structural, persisting only where redevelopment pressures are mitigated by planning decisions, heritage recognition, or market conditions. This case demonstrates that small-plot morphology alone is insufficient to guarantee long-term resilience; without supportive institutional arrangements, fine-grained fabrics remain vulnerable to rapid homogenisation.

The case of Mexico City Centre reveals how multiple tenure regimes can coexist within a single metropolitan context, producing uneven resilience outcomes. In the historic centre, fragmented private ownership combined with layered heritage governance constrains large-scale redevelopment and supports incremental adaptation following environmental shocks, such as earthquakes. In contrast, areas undergoing tenure regularisation or rapid land-market integration may experience accelerated transformation and subdivision homogenisation. This duality underscores the importance of institutional layering in shaping how plot heterogeneity is either stabilised or eroded over time.

In York, the persistence of fine-grained medieval plots is primarily sustained through statutory heritage and conservation frameworks. Although compulsory purchase powers exist as a land-assembly tool, their procedural complexity and political sensitivity render them exceptional, rather than routine. Consequently, redevelopment tends to proceed through adaptive reuse and small-scale modification, reinforcing the relationship between heritage governance and plot-scale resilience. This suggests that, even in contexts where ownership fragmentation is less pronounced, regulatory friction can perform a similar stabilising function.

Taken together, the cases support the plausibility that plot heterogeneity operates as a spatial moderator, shaping urban resilience not by resisting change outright, but by structuring how change unfolds. Fine-grained subdivision patterns encourage architectural exaptation by preserving latent spatial capacities, enabling buildings and parcels to accommodate new uses without systemic reconfiguration. From a land-systems perspective, this supports multifunctionality and socio-cultural continuity, aligning with regenerative urbanism goals while avoiding the rigidity that is often associated with preservation-led approaches.

Importantly, the findings challenge the prevailing planning paradigms that prioritise land assembly, densification, and redevelopment efficiency as default resilience strategies. While such approaches may deliver short-term gains, they risk undermining precisely those micro-scale land structures that have historically enabled cities to adapt over long temporal horizons. Recognising plot subdivision heterogeneity as an institutional and morphological asset reframes resilience as a process of negotiated continuity, rather than one of optimisation or replacement.

6. Conclusions

This paper advances a theoretical contribution to land-system and urban resilience scholarship by foregrounding plot subdivision heterogeneity as a micro-scale structural condition shaping long-term urban adaptability. While resilience research has largely focused on macro-scale spatial patterns or infrastructural systems, this paper proposes and illustrates that the persistence of fine-grained plot structures—particularly when coupled with fragmented ownership—plays a critical role in mediating how urban change unfolds over time.

Through comparative morphological readings across diverse global contexts, the analysis suggests that heterogeneous plot fabrics function as spatial moderators, constraining rapid land consolidation while enabling incremental, multifunctional adaptation. Rather than impeding urban transformation, such constraints facilitate architectural exaptation by preserving latent capacities within the built environment, allowing uses, meanings, and social practices to evolve without spatial erasure.

In this sense, fine-grained land subdivision is reframed not as a historical residue or planning inefficiency, but as an active land-system mechanism with contemporary relevance for resilience-oriented urban development.

Conceptually, the paper repositions heterogeneity from a residual condition of pre-modern urbanisation into a deliberate resilience asset, contributing to ongoing debates on regenerative urbanism, adaptive reuse, and land governance. Plot-scale fragmentation emerges not as a barrier to change, but as a form of structural redundancy that enhances socio-cultural continuity, ecological multifunctionality, and long-term spatial resilience.

From a policy perspective, the findings suggest that planning instruments focused exclusively on densification and land assembly risk, undermining precisely those urban fabrics that have demonstrated adaptive capacity over extended temporal horizons. Protecting fine-grained subdivision patterns, either through zoning, conservation overlays, and/or incentives for adaptive reuse, should therefore be recognised as a viable strategy for resilient land-use transitions, rather than as an obstacle to development.

This perspective challenges optimisation-driven planning paradigms by highlighting the resilience value of constraint, friction, and negotiated continuity within land systems.

By situating plot heterogeneity within assemblage theory and architectural exaptation, this study opens new avenues for research on how micro-scale land structures condition urban futures under increasing climatic uncertainty, redevelopment pressure, and socio-economic change.

This study contributes to land-systems scholarship by illustrating that micro-scale parcel heterogeneity functions as a structural resilience mechanism that constrains large-scale land assembly while enabling incremental urban adaptation. As such, the proposed mechanism should be understood as a theoretical proposition requiring future empirical validation, rather than as a tested causal relationship.

Future work that integrates cadastral data, longitudinal spatial analysis, and institutional comparison could further operationalise these insights, strengthening the role of plot-scale morphology in land-system research and planning practice.

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