HERITAGE 2016
5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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green lines institute
for sustainable development
Foreword

Heritage 2016, 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development followed the path established by previous editions of this event definitely establishing a state of the art event regarding the relationships between forms and kinds of heritage and the framework of sustainable development concepts. The number, variety and quality of papers presented and published allow a final and positive balance. As usual double-blind peer-review of papers applied and the number of definitive rejections was relatively low, confirming the over-all high quality of submitted material.

As nowadays sustainable development was brought much forward than the original concepts expressed during the last decades, Heritage followed that path and aimed at a broader vision on heritage and sustainable development. The role of culture and social aspects enlarged the initial statement where environment and economics took the main role, guiding the earliest research on sustainable development. The environmentalist vision of the world as a whole ecological system, and the world economical trades and product and service flows, enhanced the idea of a globalised world, where different geographic dimensions of actions, both local and global, emerged as the main relationships between producers, consumers, and cultural specificities of peoples, philosophies and religions. In such a global context, heritage becomes one of the key aspects for the enlargement of sustainable development concepts. Heritage is often seen through its cultural definition. However, sustainable development brings heritage concepts to another dimension, as it establishes profound relationships with economics, environment, and social aspects. Nowadays, heritage preservation and safeguarding is facing new and complex problems. Degradation of heritage sites is not any more just a result of materials ageing or environmental actions. Factors such as global and local pollution, climate change, poverty, religion, tourism, commerce, ideologies, war, are now in the cutting edge for the emerging of new approaches, concerns and visions about heritage.

Thus, Heritage 2016 – 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development was proposed to be a global view on how heritage is being contextualised in relation with the four dimensions of sustainable development (environment, economics, society and culture) that were the core topics of the Conference. These topics brought to discussion the definition of a singular approach on how to deal with and go beyond the traditional aspects of heritage preservation and safeguarding. As presently heritage is no longer just a memory or a cultural reference, or even a place or an object, further analysis and other perspectives are in order: heritage is moving towards broader and wider scenarios, where it becomes often the driving forces for commerce, business, leisure and politics. For those reasons the topics of “governance for sustainability” and “education for the future” were also included in the programme as key factors for enlightenment of future global strategies for heritage preservation and safeguarding.
A new chapter was included in this edition of Heritage conferences on Heritage and authenticity. This chapter dealt with the specific issues of authenticity which is one of the key-words on present days discussion on heritage. Defining what is, and is not, "authentic" raises a number of serious issues, answers are not easy to reach and consensus is far from being achieved. Authenticity can be addressed as "historically true" or as depending on authorship... can be viewed as matter of "style" or as question of possession/property... can be an interpretation of material objects or a objectification of intangible concepts. In fact, authenticity is such a a complex domain that it deserves proper research and specific attention. Heritage 2016 aimed at to contributing to the discussion on these issues, under the umbrella of sustainable development - this special chapter aimed at pushing forward a debate that is far from being a peaceful one. Papers submitted to this special chapter focused both theoretical approaches and applied research.

As in past editions of this Conference, Heritage 2016 also gave stage to early stage researchers and students willing to share the results of their research projects, namely post-graduation projects and doctoral projects. Heritage 2016 received a significant number of such proposals the quality of which was confirmed during double-blind review.

We would like to express our gratefulness to all the partners and sponsors of this edition of Heritage, who joined the effort to make a significant Conference. Our special recognition to the School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon and to CLEPUL, the research centre who welcomed the event.

We would also like to express our gratitude for all the cooperation and support given by the Portuguese Government - General Department of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), the Municipality of Lisbon, the Lisbon Municipal Bureau for Cultural Facilities Management (EGEAC), the Lisbon Museum and the Tourism of Lisbon.

The Organising Committee also expresses its gratitude to all Members of the Scientific Committee who reviewed the papers and made suggestions that improved the quality of individual work and the over-all quality of the event.

Last but not least, a special word of recognition to Professor Annabela Rita who welcomed us and opened all the doors so the event could become a reality.

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# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1 – Heritage and governance for sustainability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovative retrofitting activities for the enhancement of energy efficiency in public buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ahmed, M. Mateo-Garcia &amp; D. McGough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The inclusion of the cultural dimension in integrated urban regeneration assessment tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Alonso Naveiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The SWOT analysis of Macao’s cultural heritage protection and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ao, Io Weng (Eric) &amp; Hoi, Ka Man (Nora)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Heritage Officer Programme in Ireland’s local authorities: a model for others to follow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Carey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risks and opportunities of Italian governance strategies for public heritage buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. De Medici &amp; C. Senia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance for built heritage sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Falzon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Silk Road: a sustainable cultural route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. J. Freitas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The *Albergo Diffuso* promotion in Italy. Issues on buildings preservation and sustainable use of historical villages

M. M. Grisoni

Neighbourhood governance and heritage protection in the Big Society

S. A. Jackson

The transverse friendly city. Towards a laboratory of public space in Andalusia

E. Larive López, C. Gallardo Ramírez, J. Sobrino Simal & M. V. Segura Raya

Limes 2.0

D. G. Papi, G. D. R. Pagnetto & G. D. Uberti

Policy and management of cultural landscape - comparing Val de Loire and Grand Canal

L. Peng

The role community at the memory management

O. Priosti

Heritage and governance: the fisheries sector in Portugal – from past to present

C. T. Ramos, M. Pinto & A. Santos

First block of public housing in Segovia after the Spain Civil War. The “San Jose Obrero” neighborhood

M. I. Sardón de Taboada, S. Alvarez González & A. L. Telesca Stiefel

An integrated Delphi-FAHP-PROMETHEE for the thermal renovation of masonry buildings in Algeria

M. Seddiki, K. Anouche & A. Bennadji

Territorial cooperation as a means of management and sustainable development of military heritage

J. V. Valdenebro

Heritage taxonomy: towards a common language?

L. Veldpaus

Legislative and planning approaches to conserving the settings of listed buildings in England

T. R. G. Wilson

Re-examining building regulations and institutional arrangements for adaptive reuse of heritage buildings


Chapter 2 – Heritage and society

Built heritage conservation: the implications of cultural racism, segregation and oppression

J. H. N. Amar, L. Armitage & D. O’Hare

Cuba’s shifting economic context: the impact on the social fabric and built environment of Old Havana

A. Caron

#invadeDurham: identifying the significance beyond outstanding universal value

J. G. Davies, A. Pereira Roders, L. Veldpaus & S. Semple
The significance and meaning of preserving ancestral shrines as cultural heritage in modern Taiwanese societies
C. C. Fu

Heritage and nation narration in contested societies
N. D. Galway

Cultural routes as a medium for changes in regions
A. Göral

Re-examination of the relationship between World Heritage Site designation and local identity
T. Jimura

What defines Macao? A discussion on its post-colonial identity
I. I. Kok

The many identity markers of Luso-Americans: The role of the Portuguese language and Portuguese culture among first-, second-, and third-generation Portuguese-Americans
J. A. Levi

i2MHB – a COST Action aiming multidisciplinary interoperability

The old Turia riverbed: a framework for sustainable development and connection between historic heritage and the trends of the contemporary city
M. Puyuelo Cazorla, L. Merino Sanjuán & A. Rodrigo Molina

Heritage and the production of culture: a case study of northern Cyprus
R. Sadikoglu

Global and local intersections in a prospective World Heritage Site: Naganeupseong, South Korea
C. Santos

Innovative tools for a social sustainable development: ICTs & participation
C. Siddi & N. Gkitsakis

Public sites and private memories: cemeteries as historic assets in future urban development
G. Swensen

Resituating cultural landscapes: Pan-European strategies for sustainable management
G. E. Tully

Changing rules in heritage sites: from professional military to professional artistry. Case study of Kaunas (Lithuania)
I. Veliutė

Planned segregation: the labour village as an element of the historic landscape in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
D. Whelan
Chapter 3 – Heritage and environment

The relationship between architecture heritage and the sustainability of the environment
A. Aldeberky

A comparative approach for sustainability assessment in historic urban context
F. Appendino

Post-disaster decision making and heritage in Christchurch
D. Brand

Artisanal fishermen and farmers on the Catalan coast: the patrimonialisation of nature in a saturated
E. Carbonell

tourism market

Historical small smart city: the recovery of small historical centers between “modulation of the
M. Cerasoli

protection” and new technologies

Economic development and vernacular heritage in Castile and León
J. Cortés

The line mutation of the Lagoon of Santa Caterina: the history of a productive-natural landscape
A. Dessì

becomes a park

Analysis of the ICCA registry for a possible heritization of Moroccan agdals
P. Domínguez, D. Querol & M. C. Romera

Service oriented approach to historical rural landscape analysis and valorization
G. Duca, A. Acierno & E. Guerrera

Traditional architecture to enhance occupants’ well-being for a sustainable future in the Middle East
I. S. Fardous & A. Bennadji

Environmental analysis towards low carbon urban retrofitting for public spaces
B. Gherri

Natural vegetation and archaeological interpretation in Turkey
N. P. Korostoff

Building heritage towards the future, through the energy efficiency
G. Loddo & D. Ludoni

Using view sheds and repeat photography to understand landscape dynamics in post mining heritage
M. I. López, I. Bisbal & L. Pérez

sites: the case of Lota in Chile

Management of historic urban landscapes: an approach
V. Martini

Historic landscape evaluation to inform future policy objectives
C. McDonald
The River as environmental heritage. Critical considerations for sustainable development of a natural resource
T. M. M. Piccinno

Balancing different needs: enhancing energy efficiency and preserving historic windows
V. Pracchi, N. Rat & A. Verzeroli

Bioclimatic museum architecture in historic buildings: instrument of environmental sustainability
M. B. Ribeiro & L. L. B. Lomardo

God, Mammon, and geophysics: the sustainability of New Zealand’s heritage churches
E. A. Rose

Shared heritage and cultural resilience: Portugal whaling and the inception of a collective identity in Arctic Alaska and northern Atlantic
C. Sakakibara

Heritage and sustainable development in Paranaguá, Paraná, Brasil
M. G. R. Santos

The Bakhtyaris’ responsive and adaptive black tents
Y. Sourani & D. Groves

Active layers
E. Tynan

A conceptual framework proposal for sustainable urban conservation practice in terms of area management: a case study of Eyüp historic city center in the context of Golden Horn and its surrounding
A. Ulubaş

Chapter 4 – Heritage and economics

Economics of urban economic heritage areas
M. F. A. E. Alim

A sustainable management process through the preventive and planned conservation methodology: the Conservation Plan of the complex of St. Anthony
S. Bossi, A. Caligari & R. Moioli

Cultural heritage as an element of regional development. Creating an open-air experience game in the mountains of Souli, Greece
S. Giannakopoulou, A. Kokkalas & D. Kaliampakos

Managing historic cities under a new paradigm for urban conservation
F. Giliberto

A recipe for public archaeology: experimental Neolithic cooking in Cyprus
A. P. McCarthy

Cultural values vs. economic values: a very difficult interaction
E. Petrucci & M. Battiaglia
Chapter 5 – Heritage and culture

The cultural landscape of Arequipa: evolution and problems
R. A. Ampuero Rodríguez

Portuguese loans in some African languages
S. Baldi

Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe – a critical analysis
A. Barresi

The open heritage of digital archives. Preservation, sustainability and accessibility of historical documentation to map the field of Italian Mind Science
L. Bollini

Beyond safeguarding: intangible cultural heritage in international cooperation
S. Cardinale

Preserving and reusing Japanese-style dormitories as local historical halls in Taiwan
T. C. Chang

Interaction between ground morphology and technological landscape in the Ave Valley: devices of rural and industrial heritage systems in territorial modelling
A. Chaves, V. B. Pereira & G. Furtado

The revaluation of cultural heritage for sustainable tourism: Vall de Boi and the nine wonders of Romanesque art
L. Coma-Quintana & A. Torres-Delgado

Scientific dissemination of the Roman heritage in the Valencian community (Spain)
J. J. Ferrer-Maestro, J. Benedito-Nuez & B. Bellés-Fortuño

Heritage and cultural tourism: case study – “Orion” project as a self-sustainable cultural product
L. Fistrek, R. Lekic & N. Mance

The last Bhopa: the effects of modernization on India's folk culture
C. Gould & P. S. Rathore

A Sámi workshop: an ethnographic account on Sámi handcraft in Northern Norway
G. Henyei Neto

Stewarding the recent past in a fast growing present: making the case for Abu Dhabi’s late modern
A. A. Husnéin

Heritage vs. consumption, or the ‘spoilt child syndrome’, and how the humanities can remedy it
A. La Vergata

A cultural approach to the Historic Urban Landscape of Cagliari. Strategies of reuse and network for a new life of the public city
M. Ladu

Insight into Historic Center of Macao: how the memory of cultural heritage enriches cultural identity under the global development
K. H. Lei & K. F. Wong
New landscapes. The architectural and urban design on the archaeological sites in western areas of the European Mediterranean
M. Leonardi

RFID solution to implement personalized visits in Museums - the case of the Museu da Moeda, Luanda
G. R. Lira & S. Lira

The SIGILLVM project - inventory and collection management
S. Lira & F. R. Gouveia

More than ‘just a load of old books’: sustaining heritage in the UK independent library sector
K. Loach, J. Rowley & J. Griffiths

The cultural heritage of the Silk Road - ATLAS
A. Ma

An archaeology of San Diego Art, identity, and community: confluent uses of historic preservation in research, teaching, and local engagement
S. Mallios

The Fisherman’s Route project
S. Martins & M. Carvalho

Touch the building lightly: the heritage work of Marcus Collins
S. McGann

The SIGILLVM project – the Portuguese sigillographic heritage in the light of a project's results
M. R. B. Morujão

Third National Pantheon in the City of Polish Kings – Kraków
B. Podhalański

Verezzi: a particular case of Mediterranean Ligurian culture
L. Rascaroli

Displacement by culture: resident perceptions of culture based urban renewal
M. Ripmeester

Managing the sustainable transformation of the city. Parma and Modena (I)
P. Rota & M. Zazzi

Intangible and tangible heritage in a cross-cultural setting: integrity versus profit
J. Skrzypaszek

Digital archive of temporary exhibitions: enhancing the design culture
R. Trocchianesi, E. Lupo, L. Parrino, N. Pedrazzini & A. Spagnoli

Conservation of stone masonry in traditional buildings and changes in masonry skills
Y. J. Tseng

Structure and form of the salt cathedral
C. Verazzo & M. Bitondi

The Halles in Paris: from industrial heritage to a non-lieu? A reflection on the role of contemporary architecture in historic urban environments
A. Versaci & A. Cardaci
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The SIGILLVM project – the northern and central archival research</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. S. Vidal &amp; M. M. G. Santos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetic introspection of Macao’s urban spaces in new millennium era</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Wai Ip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter 6 – Heritage and education for the future</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revealing a liable formula of Pedagogy in heritage education toward Muslim Societies</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Y. Gharib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards a new sustainable conscience of architecture</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Jiménez Caballero, L. M. Fernández-Salido, V. Larripa Artieda, M. Álvarez García &amp; F. Alonso Pedrero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising from intangible to tangible – a knowledge management challenge</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Kiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divulging heritage</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Lafuente Bolivar, G. Fernández Adarve &amp; J. M. Santiago Zaragoza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explore the sustainable development of a digitalized Heritage Stroll with the concept of Portable City Museum</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Lao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New strategies of intervention on existing school buildings</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Locatelli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Cistercian heritage research and architectural education</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. T. Martins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can architecture education raise the awareness of heritage for a sustainable development</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. A. Mostafa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter 7 – Preservation of historic buildings and structures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-earthquake infrared thermography applications to historic buildings in the ancient center of L’Aquila (Italy)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ambrosini, D. Paoletti, S. Sfarra, A. Mignemi &amp; G. Galli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable interventions: maintenance of old timber roof of Michelangelo’s cloister in Diocletian’s Baths</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Baggio &amp; S. Santini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversing the devaluation of urban heritage. Boernerowo case</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Barelkowski</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake and reuse. The preservation of historic buildings of L’Aquila University (Italy)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Belicoso, G. Di Giovanni &amp; A. Tosone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New landscapes. The architectural and urban design on the archaeological sites in western areas of the European Mediterranean
M. Leonardi

RFID solution to implement personalized visits in Museums - the case of the Museu da Moeda, Luanda
G. R. Lira & S. Lira

The SIGILLVM project - inventory and collection management
S. Lira & F. R. Gouveia

More than ‘just a load of old books’: sustaining heritage in the UK independent library sector
K. Loach, J. Rowley & J. Griffiths

The cultural heritage of the Silk Road - ATLAS
A. Ma

An archaeology of San Diego Art, identity, and community: confluent uses of historic preservation in research, teaching, and local engagement
S. Mallios

The Fisherman’s Route project
S. Martins & M. Carvalho

Touch the building lightly: the heritage work of Marcus Collins
S. McGann

The SIGILLVM project – the Portuguese sigillographic heritage in the light of a project's results
M. R. B. Morujão

Third National Pantheon in the City of Polish Kings – Kraków
B. Podhalański

Verezzi: a particular case of Mediterranean Ligurian culture
L. Rascaroli

Displacement by culture: resident perceptions of culture based urban renewal
M. Ripmeester

Managing the sustainable transformation of the city. Parma and Modena (I)
P. Rota & M. Zazzi

Intangible and tangible heritage in a cross-cultural setting: integrity versus profit
J. Skrzypaszek

Digital archive of temporary exhibitions: enhancing the design culture
R. Trocchianesi, E. Lupo, L. Parrino, N. Pedrazzini & A. Spagnoli

Conservation of stone masonry in traditional buildings and changes in masonry skills
Y. J. Tseng

Structure and form of the salt cathedral
C. Verazzo & M. Bitondi

The Halles in Paris: from industrial heritage to a non-lieu? A reflection on the role of contemporary architecture in historic urban environments
A. Versaci & A. Cardaci
Chapter 6 – Heritage and education for the future

Revealing a liable formula of Pedagogy in heritage education toward Muslim Societies
R. Y. Gharib

Towards a new sustainable conscience of architecture
I. Jiménez Caballero, L. M. Fernández-Salido, V. Larripa Artieda, M. Álvarez García & F. Alonso Pedrero

Awareness raising from intangible to tangible – a knowledge management challenge
F. Kiss

Divulging heritage
F. J. Lafuente Bolívar, G. Fernández Adarve & J. M. Santiago Zaragoza

Explore the sustainable development of a digitalized Heritage Stroll with the concept of Portable City Museum
C. W. Lao

New strategies of intervention on existing school buildings
M. Locatelli

Portuguese Cistercian heritage research and architectural education
A. M. T. Martins

Can architecture education raise the awareness of heritage for a sustainable development
L. A. Mostafa

Chapter 7 – Preservation of historic buildings and structures

Post-earthquake infrared thermography applications to historic buildings in the ancient center of L’Aquila (Italy)
D. Ambrosini, D. Paoletti, S. Sfarra, A. Mignemi & G. Galli

Sustainable interventions: maintenance of old timber roof of Michelangelo’s cloister in Diocletian’s Baths
C. Baggio & S. Santini

Reversing the devaluation of urban heritage. Boernerowo case
R. Barelkowski

Earthquake and reuse. The preservation of historic buildings of L’Aquila University (Italy)
A. Bellicoso, G. Di Giovanni & A. Tosone

Technical evolution and modernity of the Austrian south-Tyrolean imperial fortes on the Italian
Conservation and enhancement of the "Cittadella Micaelica" in Monte Sant'Angelo (Province of Foggia, Apulia Region, Italy): restoration work carried out on the envelope elements of the monumental buildings
L. P. Catiandro & F. Angelucci

Photography as a resource for recognising the value of flooring and paving
A. Cattani & F. Kubaski

The Castle of Carsoli: the awareness and enhancement of the architectural heritage in a 'borderline territory'
S. Cecamore

Large deformations in the Romanesque churches of Vall d'Aran (XII-XIII)
S. Coll-Pla, J. Lluis I Ginovart, A. Costa-Jover & A. Samper-Sosa

Cultural heritage and mobile robotics technologies
R. dell'Erba, G. Conte, D. Scaradozzi & J. P. Bandera

The phases historical-architectural for the project of conservation. Abbey-Castle of Santo Stefano Monopoli (Bari)
A. Diceglie

Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM): a new challenge in heritage building
K. Fabbri & M. Pretelli

Patio-house: tipology and modern city generation in Granada
G. Fernández Adarve, F. J. Lafuente Bolívar & J. M. Santiago Zaragoza

Windows and renovation: the case of 19th century ordinary housing in Switzerland
C. W. Gago, P. Zurbrügg & L. Ortelli

The Pisan Castle of Gioiosa Guardia in Villamassargia (Sardinia). Archæometric analysis of masonry
C. Giannattasio, S. M. Grillo & V. Pintus

Simplified approach to convert 3D Laser scanning models to FEM-Models applied on ancient statue in Egypt
A. M. Y. Hamed & A. Abdelhafeez

Color design on urban preservation of a historical city in southern Brazil
D. Heidmann, M. Monks, L. Correa & M. Lemos

Health monitoring of historic ruins and heritage buildings using terrestrial laser scanning and Generalised Procrustes Analysis
H. A. Jaafar, X. Meng & A. Sowter

The refurbishment of the Basilicata constructive historical models through the refurbishment of the medieval historic centre of Brienza (PZ, Italy)
F. Lembo & F. P. R. Marino

Strategies for the evaluation of existing timber structures: Challenges, problems and solutions
J. S. Machado
Regenerating Barcelona: re-inhabiting the city and reusing its buildings 149
M. Mária i Serrano & A. Arboix-Alió

Restoration of the old slaughterhouse from Porcuna (Andalusia, Spain): use of new tools in heritage conservation 150
P. M. Millán-Millán

Gaining knowledge of materials and chronologies of the ruins for the preservation of historical centers: the case study of Monteleone Rocca Doria in Sardinia (Italy) 151
E. Pilía & M. S. Pirisino

Polish and Ukrainian timber architecture as an example of authentic past and contemporary values 152
B. Podhalański & Y. Kryvoruchko

History and preservation of historic mining buildings. A case study in Sardinia 153
R. Putzolu

Sanatoriums and Modern Architecture: cases of preservation. A case study in Sardinia 154
R. Putzolu

A new infill piece made from ceramic and plastic waste for sustainable repair work on planked timber floor slabs 155
P. Rubio-de Hita, F. Pérez-Gálvez, M. J. Morales-Conde & C. Rodríguez-Liñán

The Planu Sartu mining village: restoration and conservation 156
A. Sanna & G. Monni

The restoration of the Carbonia OND: research and planning 157
A. Sanna & G. Monni

Vila Cruz: the end of romanticism 158
L. M. L. Sêrro

Preliminary results of the development of a unified system for the research and monitoring of the current condition of the 17th century Assumption Cathedral in the island town of Sviyazhsk (Tatarstan, Russia) 159
E. F. Shaykhutdinova, A. V. Kasimov & A. G. Sitdikov

The care of the ancient surfaces of Venice, between abandon and fast changing 160
A. Squassina

Architectural and structural authenticity of Lisbon’s medieval overhanging dwellings 161
S. Stellacci

Roman cement degradation by physical and chemical factors 162
D. Wilk

Monitoring of a bridge with passive seismic techniques: case studies 163
R. Zinno & F. Magaró
Chapter 8 – Heritage and cultural tourism

Economics and marketing of heritage. When tourism is an added value
A. Besana & A. Esposito

Tangible and intangible battlefield heritage: the “historic site” of Arapiles (1812)
C. Borreguero Beltrán & L. Pérez Ruiz

Albania: where restoration merges with cultural tourism and sustainable socio-economic development. A case study
A. Briganti

Investigations about the spatial restructuring and discursive-imagery occurring on the outskirts of the Western region of Rio de Janeiro (RJ, Brazil): sequestration of the cultural-heritage’s memory?
D. S. Cardoso

Retro-tourists area in Budapest’s Historical Center
A. Csizmady & G. Olt

Nostalgia for the rural. Cultural heritage based tourism and community building in rural Hungary
B. Csurgó

Urban transformation through the perspective of tourism, the case study of the Town of Alcobaça, Portugal
S. Di Salvatore & A. Tostões

The transformation of maritime architecture into an attraction for cultural tourism. The case of the Costa Brava
G. Domènech Casadevall

Analysis of urban configuration variables applied to small touristic towns in Brazil
R. Egídio & V. Medeiros

Local resources and territorial identity in mountain areas: a view from Catalonia
M. B. Gómez Martín & X. A. Armesto López

Tourism and sugar cane’s industry in Eastern Málaga
M. C. Ladrón de Guevara Muñoz & F. Montes Tubio

Sustainability and cultural tourism – writers’ homes in the Douro Demarcated Region – Portugal
I. P. Leão & I. N. Patim

Territory, heritage and tourism. The experience of Guiniguada Project
P. Ley Bosch

Twenty years of the European Heritage Days in Italy (1995-2015)
R. Martino

Port and city. The ports of Catalonia in a period of change. Conflict or opportunity?
J. Nadal i Farreras

Touring the battlefield while learning Spanish: the route of the blown bridges
L. Pérez Ruiz & C. Borreguero Beltrán
Heritage and cultural tourism: integrated approach, creativity and innovation to face the challenges of sustainability
G. Pultrone

Heritage preservation vs. political policies. The Pueblos Mágicos program and the cultural tourism in México
C. Rodríguez & E. Pérez

Paper Edinburgh the world’s LEADING festival city cultural tourism as a destination driver
K. M. Wardrop

Exploring the cultural tourism potential of the hinterlands of Istanbul: the case of Akçakese
A. Yılmaz

Chapter 9 – Heritage and authenticity

The authenticity of heritage buildings: the forgotten Brand’s “Shearing Layer of Change”? 189
R. Amoêda

New forms of identity in the architectural project 190
M. Ascolese, A. Calderoni & V. Cestarello

Taranto’s soul: history of a post-industrial identity crisis 191
R. Forleo

Knowledge tools to preserve the authenticity of architectural heritage significance 192
F. Geremia

For an operante archaeology of the present 193
E. Giani

Reconstructing the Past to satisfy the Present: fictional heritage in the USA, Peru, Brazil, South Africa & Malaysia 194
P. Guedes

The authenticity of the urban memory 195
F. Izzo, M. Ascolese, A. Calderoni & V. Cestarello

Performing heritage: authenticity and sensory logic 196
K. Jamieson

The emptiness of authenticity 197
E. Jannasch

Are ‘Heritage and Authenticity’ divorcing? 198
T. Milner-Huberman

Baroque Organs in Budslau (Belarus, 1781) and Kurtuvėnai (Lithuania, 1792-93): verification of authenticity and authorship 199
G. Povilionis & R. Povilionienė

‘Remember my friend that knowledge is stronger than memory, and we should not trust the weaker’: on World Heritage, authenticity and ‘Dracula’ tourism at Sighișoara 200
M. W. Rofe & D. Maior-Barron
(Re)building the past in the present. The recreation of the Japanese urban heritage
J. M. Silva

Heritage and tribal identity establishment: difficulties arising from heritage claims for an American Indian tribe in the Carolinas

Urban and architectural heritage restoration of cities in Poland under contemporary conditions. ‘City genetic code’ as a key to achieve authenticity
E. Stachura

Evaluating the authenticity of traditional living communities’ ever-evolving heritage
A. G. A. Tawab

Grand Canyon: cultural heritage ignored
N. I. Teufel-Shone & J. L. Teufel

The evolution of the condition of authenticity within the Operational Guidelines
A. S. Wiener

Index of Authors
Chapter 1

Heritage and governance for sustainability
Innovative retrofitting activities for the enhancement of energy efficiency in public buildings

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ABSTRACT: The building sector is responsible for nearly 40% of the total energy consumption in Europe. In order to achieve substantial impact in terms of energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, renovation and retrofitting of existing buildings becomes a very important challenge in both domestic and non-domestic building sectors. Retrofitting Solutions and Services for the enhancement of Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (RESSEEPE) is an EU funded project which aims to bring together design and decision making tools, innovative building fabric manufacturers and a program to demonstrate the improved building performance achievable through the retrofit of existing buildings at a district level. The RESSEEPE framework is being validated by a strong demonstration programme, envisaging the renovation of 102,000 square metres of public buildings. The core idea of the project is to technically advance, adapt, demonstrate and assess a number of innovative retrofit technologies implemented on several pilot cases with different climate conditions across Europe (Coventry-UK, Barcelona-Spain and Skellefteå-Sweden) to ensure a high potential replication of the retrofit solutions. The three demonstrations sites are involved as the main promoters of a very ambitious district level renovation action to demonstrate a systemic approach to technology installation and evaluation, taking into account the benefits of a set of technologies, which properly combined in terms of cost effectiveness and energy performance could achieve reductions around 50% in terms of energy consumption. This paper is an overview of the process and of the challenges that Coventry University faced in this low carbon refurbishment. The main focus is the prioritization of the buildings to be refurbished and analysis of the processes involved in making refurbishment decisions. The building selection such as the building typology and energy benchmarking is explained. The process of making decisions about procurement, technology and alignment with local strategy is described and evaluated. A systemic process is also being implemented that will allow the selection of the best possible retrofitting mix, customized to the needs of the particular building.
ABSTRACT: There is no doubt that one of the key pillars for the development of objectives for sustainability includes the analysis and management of pre-existences. If governance structures do not incorporate a comprehensive study of the cultural dimension, we could continue in the current dynamics of cultural heritage loss, and thus, the collective memory that links citizens with the territory. Integrated Urban Regeneration, as described in Baukultur, requires a multidisciplinary approach that extends the concept of cultural heritage beyond the traditional definition of heritage. This implies that new sustainable development governance systems must incorporate the cultural dimension with a vision that goes beyond the mere registration of heritage features. All European documents point to indicator systems as the proper tool to control the integrated urban regeneration processes. Therefore, the establishment of indexes to correctly assess the state of play would imply the correct transposition of the cultural dimension into regeneration interventions. With the current assessment tools the cultural dimension lacks real entity, therefore, in the urban regeneration processes developed up to date, the incorporation of cultural aspects to strategies and indexes that make them up, is so poor. Cultural issues, unlike environmental, still remain in a second place, and tools continue regardless of the productive nature of these goods, falling into neglect. However, integrated urban regeneration brings the opportunity to overcome the traditional view of cultural heritage as a source of public deficit, and allows indicator systems to “make a reflection on pre-existence not only from an architectural point of view, but also from a multidisciplinary point. Theoretical reflection that still has no real impact on current tools.
The SWOT analysis of Macao’s cultural heritage protection and development

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ABSTRACT: Since the inscription of the “Historic Centre of Macau” on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005, Macao becomes more open to the world, and faces a lot of opportunities and challenges at the same time. The protection of its own cultural characteristics (including the historical buildings and relevant cultural values) is the key to its sustainable development. This paper will first introduce the background of the current situation of the protection of the “Historic Centre of Macau”, then analyze the strength, weakness, opportunities and challenges (SWOT) facing Macao’s cultural protection, finally provide some relevant policy suggestions.
The Heritage Officer Programme in Ireland's local authorities: a model for others to follow?

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**ABSTRACT:** The Heritage Officer Programme in Ireland's Local Authorities A Model for others to Follow? In 1999 the Heritage Officer Programme was initiated in Ireland under the auspices of the Heritage Council of Ireland and some of the country’s local authorities. At the time Ireland was in the middle of the period that became known as ‘The Celtic Tiger’, a period of unprecedented economic development, population increase, development pressure and high profile heritage controversies. The Heritage Officer network has fundamentally changed the relationships around heritage at a grass roots level and provides a good model for Heritage and Governance for Sustainability. This presentation will be given by a Heritage Officer with 12 years’ experience. It will look at how the Heritage Officer programme was started, what its responsibilities are, how it has evolved, and how it has delivered on sustainable local governance. The Heritage Officers main annual works programme comes from Heritage Plans. These are non-statutory five year plans formulated in conjunction with local authority staff, local communities, Non-Governmental Organisations and industry experts. By being a point of contact in a forbidding and bureaucratic structure the Heritage Officers have broken down the barriers that had once existed between local administration and the local community. By addressing potentially controversial issues at an early stage the Heritage Officer network has pre-empted potential heritage conflicts. By raising awareness through education the heritage officers have changed the public perception of heritage in local areas. Over 15 years the Heritage Officer programme has invested tens of millions of euros into Heritage Projects at a local level. To conclude the Heritage Officer programme has been an unqualified success in local authorities and provides a simple, cost effective model of governance for sustainability.
ABSTRACT: The recent Italian laws concerning historical and artistic assets allow the State to sell its cultural heritage buildings to private citizens or organizations, in order to improve the public budget. More and more frequent are cases of property granted to private use in return for payment or for free. This is fostering new trends of autonomous action of the citizens. People care for and use abandoned heritage assets, by implementing the principle of subsidiarity enshrined in the Italian Constitution. In this scenario, the rules which accompany the authorization for sale or for concession in use constitute an opportunity not only for the conservation of cultural assets, but also for the development of the territory. The new Italian management model requires control methods and tools able to guarantee that the enhancement actions will produce a worthwhile pattern of good results while avoiding putting the conservation of cultural heritage into jeopardy.
ABSTRACT: Governance is a key objective to support built heritage sustainability. European Union and national governments call for sustainable proposals supporting historic buildings regeneration. The aim of this paper is to critically examine regeneration policies and current practices of policy development for regeneration in Malta. A mixed-methods sequential explanatory design was adopted in this study. Data obtained from cross-sectional quantitative survey study among mayors and qualitative phenomenological interviews with stakeholders in regeneration was analysed using SPSS and thematic analysis. Research is governed by ethics approval. Questionnaires response rate was 65% (44/68). Only a mere third (32%) of mayors felt that national authorities take into account concerns of local governments. Implementation and interpretation of policies, bureaucratic permitting procedures and unexperienced personnel are main barriers of regeneration. Local Governments and stakeholders should be involved in policy development. National government should streamline policies and provide necessary structures to implement a sustainable national framework policy.
The Silk Road: a sustainable cultural route

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ABSTRACT: The approach for this subject starts on the Silk Road’s history, where networks were built with a great emphasis on the trade of silks and spices by monks, priests, soldiers, nomads and other pilgrims, serving to spread culture and knowledge between different civilizations, for centuries. Trade between people of different countries started from the beginning of 1st century BC, a powerful trade route has always been a dynamic agent of Cultural diffusion that combines economic prosperity with scientific development and the expansion of knowledge. The spirit of the Silk Road today is to keep alive the cooperation between cities in different countries, which in the past made part of the Silk Route and in the future can share the benefits of that inheritance, sharing their skills and different perspectives, connecting in the Construction of a New World, making the new Silk Road a Sustainable Cultural Route.
The *Albergo Diffuso* promotion in Italy. Issues on buildings preservation and sustainable use of historical villages

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**ABSTRACT:** Recurring statements referred to the relevance of the *Albergo Diffuso* for the sustainable development of small towns expressed by the government too, the steady attention of the media, both national and international, and of users towards this kind of hospitality, are the starting point for a close examination of some aspects of the phenomenon in Italy. The paper primarily analyzes the Italian legislation on the matter to emphasize the critical issues due to regional fragmentation of laws and their partiality. Secondly, it summarizes the principles of the theoretical model to highlight the range of interpretations given by the different regulations. Throughout the report many aspects referred to the protection of historic centers and the minor building heritage will emerge, therefore some theoretical reflections will be introduced about the various meanings attributed to the historical center concepts and conservation of the minor architecture, and their exploitation for tourism purposes.
Neighbourhood governance and heritage protection in the Big Society

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ABSTRACT: The legal protection of heritage assets in England has developed since 1882 as an expert-led system with a focus on national significance. For many communities, however, it is more often the everyday heritage of their local streetscapes that they wish protect, but which they are often unable to. In contrast, a key outcome of the UK Coalition government’s Big Society agenda was the 2011 Localism Act. This aimed to refocus power and authority, empowering local communities to take a much more active role in local decision-making. The re-alignment of power which results from this offers a number of opportunities for citizens to be more involved in the sustainable development of their neighbourhoods and by extension, therefore, more authority over the heritage assets within them. This paper examines the opportunities provided by neighbourhood planning and considers whether it can inspire us to discover new ways to protect locally valued heritage assets.
The transverse friendly city. Towards a laboratory of public space in Andalusia

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ABSTRACT: Andalucía Transversal is an active research laboratory on public space (Project Code: G-GI3001/IDU), supported by existing data infrastructures, which attempts to articulate spatial information to support the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies at different levels in the Urban Landscape of Andalusia. The research, called “An Active Information System on the Public Space in Andalusia”, arose as a real need after analysing diverse formal and informal, public and private test samples. This research works on the tactics and therapies necessary to activate processes of intervention in the city, in the public space, “from bottom to top”, developing new tools of citizen participation that facilitate co-operation, communication and the exchange of ideas. The methodology used is in open code, transdisciplinary and more global than purely urbanistic or architectural. The model used is experimental, integrating, focused on the user and transverse in character. Rediscovering the Public Space in Andalusia supposes intervening in the reactivation of the historical city and the city in transit. The central questions to be answered are: What are the new public places like in Andalusia? What help can be given to solve the conflicts raised in the new public spaces? How can the institutional policies on public spaces be guided? How can the collaboration between technicians, politicians and citizens be facilitated in the intervention projects on public spaces? How can the appropriation of public spaces by the citizens be favoured? How can citizen participation in the decisions on public spaces be increased and improved? Which are their connections and their evolutionary guidelines? Is it possible to define them from our disciplines, and how? Or, are we faced with a process of change and transformation that demands new methodologies and tools of action?
Limes 2.0

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ABSTRACT: In this paper we want to give account on the further development that our team has carried on the original "Limes" ("borders" in latin) project that won the "Cortona Open3D International Architecture Prize" in August 2015. The topic that the original "Limes" design team faced while dealing with the competition requirements was "Cortona Smart City" and its guidelines can be resumed as follow: the competition asked the participants to design "smart" solutions for development of advanced urban functions keeping into account an unescapable respect for the very important heritage that is everywhere in Cortona. The projects had to be economically realistic and have a low impact. In short terms, the original "Limes" project won the prize because of its global fullfilling this requirements without giving up with architecture. "Limes" is a project that could actually take place in the Italian historic town of Cortona (AR). The Limes 2.0 design team reconsidered the original design solutions and focused on preservation and sustainability topics with a special regard, adding more study upon the peculiar cases of the path of the medieval walls and of the vegetable market that takes places in the center of the town. A special mix of smart functions, including detailed preservation strategies, "pollution free" mobility solutions, urban vegetable gardens, and vertical green have been designed starting from the original "Limes" project. In this paper we will briefly show "Limes" and go into deep of "Limes 2.0" paying a special attention on preservation and sustainability themes.
ABSTRACT: As one important category of heritage, cultural landscape received more and more attention as a result of an improvement of classification and system of heritage protection for “the combined works of nature and human”, and evolution is one important distinguishing feature of cultural landscape along with the change of social environment, this specific character increase the complexity of protection and sustainable development of cultural landscape. There seems to be a general consensus that the management and policy play a very significant role in the process of development of cultural landscape. As a famous linear cultural landscape, Val de Loire have already launched a series actions for the sustainable development of this trans-regional heritage site, comparing to the cultural landscape “Grand Canal” in China, even though they have differences in the scale and cultural background, they have lots of similarities on basic landscape elements such as the trans-regional, linear canal with plenty heritage sites and historical urban landscape along the river. This paper will summarize the main policy, manage system and structure of the governance of this two sites, discusses the influence of planning policy and management on the development of the cultural landscape, compares the differences and similarities between the site 'Val Loire 'in France and' Grand Canal 'in China, analyzes the interaction between landscape and policy. It tries to make a conclusion of changing cultural landscapes affected by the policy, put forward a “Tetrahedron relation” with four important forces represented at each point of tetrahedron, including: Government, University/Research institute, Organization/Company and Public which could be established as a cooperation and development model, provide cases study and research reference for the sustainable development and the protection of cultural landscape.
The role community at the memory management

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ABSTRACT: The rights to citizenship, to memory and to development of people have been challenged the museums world that, were created at the political scenario in the 19th century, they evolved from the passive condition or consumer to require increasingly the participation and the community role at the management of its heritage and culture. We present the real case of NOPH ecomuseum in Santa Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, as a community creation of that place in the 80’s. At the maturation and consolidation process sequence of the shared management heritage in the practiced place of the community in Santa Cruz, which is conducted by NOPH Santa Cruz ecomuseum, action – reflection – the action put on the line the binominal creation and sustainability of museums. The goal is to reflect about the compatibility or not of the creation process and subjectivity construction and autonomy creation and construction of the community museums and ecomuseums with their sustainability and the local development. It is also part of our goal to investigate and make comparison among community museums and ecomuseums in different contexts in their different methodologies jobs, we present questions to debate “who is responsible for management of memory and in which situation does it occur?” It does not mean that we have to insist on useless debate of keeping the community autonomy or subjecting ourselves on the power game, but we have to evoke answers to communities creation, sustainability and development been free processes from impositions of models or hard juridical statements or waterproof methods to museums creative actions. Based on Brazilian pioneer experience and on the difficulties and on the entry barrier that we deal with. Making reflections on new free questions about the community action, autonomy, collective subjectivity linked to the sustainability, community museum initiatives.
Heritage and governance: the fisheries sector in Portugal – from past to present

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ABSTRACT: In the framework of the project *Prospects for youth employment: networking in the fisheries sector (Iceland, Norway and Portugal)* research was conducted on the state of the art of the fisheries sector in Portugal, within a comparative framework with the cases of Norway and Iceland. Although the focus of the project was not fisheries, as traditional craftsmanship belonging to cultural heritage as such, rather it was present days’ employment opportunities in the sector, there is a relevant reflection to be made on the evolution of that activity in the framework of living cultural heritage studies. Activities which once had a significant economic input for local communities and the national community as a whole, especially, as is the case, one that is profoundly connected with the geo-economic opportunities of the territory, raise questions not only as to preservation but also as to continuity, and a continuity that should be able to bring together both perpetuation and modernisation. The text provides an overview on the fisheries sector in Portugal. As a diagnosis instrument it offers insights for mapping job opportunities for the youths, but those questions cannot be detached from broader governance questions for the sector, which have to match economy with environment and culture, as we hope to have demonstrated.
First block of public housing in Segovia after the Spain Civil War. The “San Jose Obrero” neighborhood

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper is about the urban project named “San José Obrero”, designed for Segovia city during the Autarchy (1939-1957) in order to cover the necessity of low cost housing for the working class. Previously to the development of the project, there was no urban planning as in the case of Peñascal suburb. Later the neighbourhood of “Colonia Pascual Marín”, “San José” and the housings of “Pista Militar” were constructed at the same time. The main feature of this conurbation is that it is promoted by the Official Organisms, on the basis of a type of basic housing, of which principal characteristic, is that they are isolated building blocks.
ABSTRACT: In Algeria, the residential and tertiary sectors are the ones with the highest energy consumption making use of 34% of the total energy. The government has launched a thermal renovation program for existing buildings to reduce the energy consumption. The existing stock has 1,050,000 of masonry dwelling built before 1945. Masonry buildings represent a cultural heritage. Thermal renovation of masonry buildings in Algeria requires a comprehensive approach as it simultaneously involves a multitude of decision makers that can express a multitude of criteria. This paper presents an integrated method that combines the structured group interaction method Delphi, the Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (FAHP), and the Preference Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment Evaluation (PROMETHEE) for the thermal renovation of masonry buildings with a heritage value. The aim of the proposed method is to rank the thermal renovation solutions using a fuzzy multi-criteria and multi-decision makers approach. A case study using the proposed method to obtain a full ranking of thermal renovation options is detailed in the paper.
Territorial cooperation as a means of management and sustainable development of military heritage

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ABSTRACT: Throughout history, cities had the need to defend themselves so their fortifications and military constructions were for many years its reason for being. The art of fortification, linked to the poliorcetics and weapons development has been for centuries the forefront of technological development and human knowledge. Preserve and promote the military heritage has become a major challenge and at the same time an opportunity for governments. Difficulties such as lack of knowledge, historical memory, the large dimensions, accessibility and security problems or simply large economic investment required, difficult decisive actions. The territorial cooperation between regions and countries can represent an excellent opportunity to start working. From the experience gained in the FORTIUS Project - Tourist and cultural enhancement of fortified heritage in Pamplona and Bayonne, it’s possible to share some good practices, guidelines and recommendations that can serve as a roadmap for the cooperation between cities and sustainable development of its military heritage.
Heritage taxonomy: towards a common language?

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ABSTRACT: The heritage taxonomy presented, is to stimulate discussion on developing a common language in heritage management. Can it support more effective governance and the comparative study of empirical data to foster knowledge sharing co-learning? Charting the evolution of heritage concepts and subsequent management approaches in supranational policy documents led to a domain dependent taxonomy, reflecting the evolution of heritage concepts over the last 50 years. In this paper the development of such taxonomy is explored and discussed. The taxonomy was tested and revised with academics from various heritage-related disciplines. Moreover, the application of the taxonomy in comparative analysis is proposed. Although the taxonomy grew enormously with the widening of the heritage concept, it is still limited. It is therefore very important to always remain open-minded towards new, previously unrecognized conceptualizations of heritage, and include them in the taxonomy.
Legislative and planning approaches to conserving the settings of listed buildings in England

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ABSTRACT: Setting is the environment in which a historic place can be experienced. In English planning, setting has its origins in theoretical developments (largely from UNESCO) regarding how setting is conceptualised, and how this should inform planning decisions. The settings of listed buildings have been protected in English law since 1990. Policies and guidance for setting conservation have developed more recently. Through High Court and Appeal Court judgements, application of the 1990 Act is becoming increasingly codified. The legislation has strict powers to protect the settings of listed buildings, which are privileged over other concerns because ‘special regard’ must be given to their preservation. However, other public benefits may still outweigh harm to settings when considered in planning balance. Therefore, setting may be variably protected depending on the desirability (to decision-makers and planning objectives) of the development proposals. This paper explores the development of setting protection, and considers how this related to the political zeitgeist.
Re-examining building regulations and institutional arrangements for adaptive reuse of heritage buildings

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ABSTRACT: Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings extends the life of existing buildings and conserves social and cultural values, generates economic return, as well as saves carbon emission and building materials. All the economic, environmental and social benefits provided are in line with the concept of sustainable development. However, in transforming into a new use, there remain a lot of challenges in complying with the current building codes and legislation. The aim of this study is to investigate the possible building control relaxation and the extent of discretion which can be exerted to facilitate reuse of heritage buildings. To achieve this, an international comparative study of different countries' building codes and institutional arrangements that can facilitate adaptive reuse of built heritage will be conducted. Case studies of adaptive reuse of heritage buildings in Hong Kong will be used to identify the common difficulties in complying with the building codes and relevant legislation. This study suggests a more performance-based approach with professional discretion in approving building works in heritage buildings and supportive institutional arrangements will be needed.
Chapter 2

Heritage and Society
Built heritage conservation: the implications of cultural racism, segregation and oppression

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ABSTRACT: Introduction: In Australia and Tanzania, as in many other countries, the cultural built heritage comprises a blend of colonial architecture and urbanism. At the same time, it also reflects the culture of racism, segregation and oppression between the countries’ original inhabitants and the newcomers. These cultural traits have enabled different societies to arrange themselves on a continuum of space and time in the cultural landscape. Yet, the significant traumatic memories embodied in the historic buildings, monuments and sites create ongoing moral tension on perceptions of heritage value and conservation decision-making between these two groups. Purpose: To highlight theoretical and practical implications of cultural traits for conservation management of cultural built heritage. Methodology: This paper is based on qualitative methods. Data were collected through a literature review, in-depth focus groups and interviews from key informants in Australia and Tanzania. Findings: Stakeholders’ perceptions, which impact on the conservation goal of safeguarding significant places regardless of their cultural ramifications, should extend beyond moral judgements. Research implications: Further investigation is necessary to grasp how deeply the cultural traits of racism, segregation and oppression influence the conservation and management of cultural built heritage in the context of postcolonial multicultural societies. Originality: This approach allows policymakers, heritage practitioners and community groups to identify potential strategies to overcome cultural barriers when implementing a conservation plan for the management of cultural built heritage in a previously poorly researched field of study.
Cuba’s shifting economic context: the impact on the social fabric and built environment of Old Havana

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ABSTRACT: The Office of the Historian of the City of Havana (Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana) is in charge of a unique social restoration project. This is the reason why Old Havana has been mainly saved, so far, from the typical gentrification process normally observed in other historic centers (Audefroy, 1999). However, as our on-site research reveals, recent changes in commercial and real estate regulations are starting to threaten the balance that has been achieved over the last 20 years. Public ownership of the land, urban regulation and co-op organization, are key tools Cubans have in hands. In this regard, Canadian experience shows that co-op housing can be effective in saving historic buildings as well as providing low-cost homes for groups of individuals from varying socio-economic statuses.
ABSTRACT: Durham is an historic urban landscape with an historic layering of cultural and natural significance created over more than 1000 years. Almost thirty years ago, Durham was among the first properties proposed by the United Kingdom to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Though, unlike more recent nominations including comparable historic urban landscapes, its outstanding universal value was confined to the close surroundings of Durham Castle and the Cathedral. The layering of significance of Durham however, goes far beyond this set of outstanding universal values. This paper aims to reveal how resourceful Durham is, beyond its outstanding universal value. This paper presents and discusses the results of a pilot study, using the walking interview and other qualitative GIS methods to analyze the effectiveness of walked interviews in collecting data regarding public perception on the built environment and its cultural significance.
The significance and meaning of preserving ancestral shrines as cultural heritage in modern Taiwanese societies

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ABSTRACT: Ancestor worship is one of the most important traditions in Taiwanese culture. Although it is in many aspects inseparable from the idea of family, ancestor worship can be conceived as a domestic version of deity worship. In Taiwan, the tradition of ancestor worship was passed from early immigrants to their descendants. Everyone is free to believe or not believe in the gods, but it is almost impossible not to worship ancestors under the bounds of social norms. In addition to the ancestral altar placed inside the house as the pivot of a traditional house, ancestral shrines were constructed in villages and towns and worshipped by people of the same kinship. Inside an ancestral shrine are ancestral tablets, which are the most sacred objects in the shrine. The ancestral tablets are placed in the altar which is a sacred space within a sacred space. It is the center where the line of the family and the axis to Heaven merge into one. In recent years, many ancestral shrines in Taiwan have been listed as cultural heritage sites. This paper will review the development of the ancestral shrines in Taiwan and discuss their role as cultural heritage in modern Taiwanese societies.
ABSTRACT: The targeted destruction of heritage sites in recent conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Mali has tragically illustrated how the treatment of heritage, as the tangible manifestation of the identity of the ‘other’, can be a symptom of the nadir to which group relations can descend. In a world in which the nation-state remains the primary means of identification, the following overarching research question was investigated: How do nation-states narrate their pasts in the built form? Drawing upon the conceptualisation of heritage as a present-orientated and political construct that is utilised to represent the values of the “dominant political, social, religious or ethnic groups” (Graham, Ashworth & Tunbridge, 2000: p.183), this paper discusses the role that heritage interventions can play in both emphasising gulfs and building bridges in divided post-conflict societies (Fojut, 2009).
ABSTRACT: In the proposed paper, I would like to look at cultural routes through the prism of network structures that can have great impact on the regions in which they were delineated. Cultural routes are not only tourism products, but structures which affect and are affected by local communities. According to that belief, the basic reference groups for the functioning of cultural routes are those which are in their immediate environment, i.e. the members of local community, and not operators which appear in the area only occasionally, sometimes only once, such as tourists. It is believed that a cultural route constructed wider than a tourist attraction has to generate a diverse cultural offer, thus it becomes an important medium for changes in culture (it has impact on building the cultural competences of local residents, formulating their identity, meeting needs and aspirations). An important dimension of cultural routes is also their direct impact on the tangible and intangible heritage of the regions; cultural routes become significant elements of protection, popularization and heritage management. The proposed text presents the results of studies on the impact of cultural routes on the cultural and social changes in regions that are currently being carried out on selected cultural routes in Poland. In the research, special attention has been paid to the recognition of the role and significance of cultural routes in the following areas: a) cultural, b) social, c) civic. The discussion is summarized with reflection on how to manage cultural routes as a medium for changes in a social space, conceived from a multidimensional perspective.
Re-examination of the relationship between World Heritage Site designation and local identity

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ABSTRACT: Jimura (2015) investigated the relationship between World Heritage Site (WHS) listing and local identity through the analysis of 14 Japanese WHSs, and identified three requirements WHS inscription must satisfy to contribute greatly to creating/enhancing local identity. First, the site must not be well-known to visitors before WHS designation but see a clear increase in the visitor number afterwards. Second, it must not have played a significant role in the local community before WHS inscription, but the community’s awareness of the value of the site must have been enhanced subsequently. Third, it needs to be a definite area where local population resides. Five sites have been added to Japan’s list of WHSs since the time of Jimura (2015)’s investigation, making it a total of 19 WHSs as of February 2016. Hence, this paper re-examines the association between WHS designation and local identity by exploring whether the three requirements are still valid.
The many identity markers of Luso-Americans: The role of the Portuguese language and Portuguese culture among first-, second-, and third-generation Portuguese-Americans

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, I shall look at how some communities of Luso-Americans across the United States use the Portuguese language and, as generations go by, Portuguese traditions in order to maintain, (re)create, and enhance their ties to their (lost or distant) heritage. Living in a country where multiculturalism, multiracial, and multiethnic do not always correspond to (perfect or not-so-perfect) bilingualism - whereby bilingual speakers are able to reach a proficiency in the other language at the educated-native level - it is not surprising then that, through time, generations of Luso-Americans negotiate over and over the identity markers that tie or somehow reconnect them to their (lost or at least very loose) heritage. The heavily-localized (e.g., New England, the New York/New Jersey area, and California) and (almost) common legacy of these communities of Luso-Americans contribute to this ever-morphing sense of belonging that gives social cohesion to an otherwise scattered and “invisible” - if compared to other ethnic groups of the United States - community of first-, second-, and third-generation of Portuguese-Americans. Language (for the most part a vary localized idiolect), culture, and mores thus contribute to building numerous, diverse, and multilayered identity markers that assist Luso-Americans in claiming their role in the “ethnic garden” of the United States.
What defines Macao? A discussion on its post-colonial identity

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ABSTRACT: As the Historic Centre of Macao was inscribed on the list of World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 2005, Macao’s colonial history represented by the built-up environment and the public space fabric is regarded as a global cultural treasure. Meanwhile, fifteen years after 1999 “Handover”, to the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Macao as a Special Administrative Region (SAR) is considered as an international leisure tourist center. This paper intends to investigate the contradiction of Macao’s roles under the shadows of World Heritage and being an important leisure and tourism supplier in the region. When confronting the dilemma, the identity of Macao should be determined by its cultural authenticity, despite the global and regional expectation. However, the identity of the city is blurred at present, henceforth a discussion of Macao’s cultural identity and authenticity during its post-colonial epoch is conducted. The author argues, in response to its current post-colonial ambiguous political statue and the rapid landscape transformation, a progressive discourse is in needed for future urban development.
ABSTRACT: Nowadays, Heritage Buildings’ areas of knowledge and applications have been developed without a global seamless integration view. Collaboration targeting the Heritage Buildings domain is actually focused on peer-to-peer partnerships, with a clear lack of integration and non-global interoperability. This imposes several constrains on Heritage Buildings, not only on scientific research but also on their daily operation. Today, the main challenge is to overcome these confined collaborations, moving towards a global integrated scientific, technological and social multidisciplinary approach. A fundamental pre-requisite for good decision-making about the future of Heritage Buildings is, first, knowledge and, then, knowledge sharing. The objective of i*MHB Action is to create a pan-European open network, to promote synergies between Heritage Conservators and Science's specialists, industrial stakeholders and research/education players, to achieve a unified common understanding and operation in the Heritage Buildings’ domain, integrating multidisciplinary expertise, technology and know-how through a novel and independent global framework.
The old Turia riverbed: a framework for sustainable development and connection between historic heritage and the trends of the contemporary city

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays, as it passes through the city of Valencia, the old Turia riverbed is a big urban park that allows different leisure activities, consistent with the contemporary concept of sustainable city that is active, healthy and participative. In this longitudinal space that runs through the city, natural elements play a leading role to connect leisure, mobility (walk or cycle) and sports, and define a green area. Moreover, in this extensive tour, multiple elements of urban identity and historic heritage merge: bridges and several monuments which, at present, frame different expressions and celebrations that are part of the intangible heritage of this city. This article looks at different interventions made in recent decades in the old Turia riverbed, highlighting the constructive components and the recycling of heritage elements. It is important to point out the coexistence between old elements and updated resources and design. This relation has been decisive in transforming a geographic feature into an accessible and vital environment that contributes to create a sustainable urban landscape. The various interventions carried out in recent decades have meant a regeneration of the urban landscape, and have created a unique environment for collective experience.
Heritage and the production of culture: a case study of northern Cyprus

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ABSTRACT: This paper presents the preliminary findings of an on-going ethnographic PhD research on intangible cultural heritage in northern Cyprus. In particular, it focuses on how cultural heritage is being used to assert and strengthen a sense of unity among the Turkish Cypriot community. The theoretical background is that of symbolic power, which argues that all cultural practices function to enhance social distinctions. In empirical terms, the research employed informal and semi-structured interviews and was held in different cities of northern Cyprus from June 2015 to August 2015. The findings and analysis suggest that Turkish Cypriots are using culture to emphasise their differences from immigrants and guarantee the survival of their species.
Global and local intersections in a prospective World Heritage Site: Naganeupseong, South Korea

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ABSTRACT: This study explores the dynamic interplay of the global and the local in the context of Naganeupseong, South Korea, a site submitted to the World Heritage Tentative List in 2011. It examines how, under what conditions, and to what extent the global and the local intersect in the process of preparing for World Heritage Listing. Employing the theoretical lens of glocalization (Robertson, 1994, 1995), this study explores the global/local intersection in the process of making heritage, a process that is inherently dynamic, contingent and contested (Harrison, 2010; Santos & Zobler, 2012; Smith, 2006; Teo & Li, 2003). To date, there has been a lack of research examining the process of developing the WHS from a global-local intersection perspective, exploring the relationships and dynamic interactions between global priorities and local needs for development (Su and Wall, 2012). In addition, relatively little attention has been devoted to studying the views of local communities in/around the WHS and their perceptions of the changes that occur from tourism development and/or WHS designation (Jimura, 2011; Millar, 2006). This study, by focusing on the local perspectives and understanding of heritage and cultural change from a global/local interaction perspective, examines the perceived significance of the site, the negotiation process to suit the needs of the global in the local context, as well as the local's expectations and fears for WHS designation and its perceived corresponding impacts. In so doing, this study furthers our understanding of the intersection of global/local processes involved in determining what constitutes World Heritage, as well serves as an excellent opportunity to understand the impacts of such processes from a pre-World Heritage Site designation perspective.
Innovative tools for a social sustainable development: ICTs & participation

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ABSTRACT: This work is founded on the idea of a cultural sustainable development strictly related to the concept of ‘participation’, implying new efforts to make it truly effective. In recent years, participation has become a slogan, government policy all over the world has institutionalized it, but often with weak updates as much in theory as in concrete results. The ever-developing ICTs affect every aspect of our life, and this project aims to express their potential in improving participation: we are developing DE/BaTE (Deconstructing/Building a Thinking Environment), an innovative complex ‘high-tech device’ that aims to act as a ‘facilitator’, allowing entire communities to activate new, dynamic, stronger relationships with their cities.
Public sites and private memories: cemeteries as historic assets in future urban development

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ABSTRACT: Many participants in the cultural heritage discourse share the view that cultural heritage can be best understood as ‘the contemporary use of the past’ (Graham et al. 2000). While parts of heritage may be material remains of a long forgotten past, the way these fragments are viewed, interpreted and appreciated as social and cultural assets is a product of today. The basis of this paper is a study of the role that old cemeteries play as green public spaces in contemporary cities. The layout of the cemeteries and their locations within cities influences their everyday use. The fact that they function as both a public space and a private memorial site may represent a challenge for urban planners. Do memories linger on? Is it possible for, and do we really want, cemeteries to turn into ordinary parks? By comparing three urban cemeteries, one in Oslo (Norway), one in Sheffield (United Kingdom) and one in Kaliningrad (Russia), this paper will reflect on how these city’s histories have influenced the form and layout of the cemeteries, as well as their potential roles as future green areas in a modern urban context. At present, one of the cemeteries is in active use, one is a secluded public garden, and the third is on the verge of obliteration. Their prospects as historic assets valued in future urban development are dependent both on planning contexts and strong cooperation with those who care about their future.
ABSTRACT: Integrating stakeholders as the active creators and beneficiaries of cultural landscapes is an under-developed element of sustainable heritage research. Through work focusing on some of the most significant monuments in European history (Late Iron Age oppida: c.200BC-AD60), this paper will explore how communities (including farmers, small-medium enterprises (SMEs), wildlife organisations and residents) understand and experience cultural landscapes. Focusing on perceptions data from Bagendon and Salmonsbury, UK, these oppida sites represent the pilot phase of the EU funded REFIT project, and work on 2 further sites, Bibracte (France) and Ulaca (Spain), will follow. The perceptions studies will examine how existing understanding and use of these cultural landscapes can aid the integration of non-archaeological stakeholders into wider archaeological research and support the development of future cultural landscape management strategies, at a pan-European level, that offer greater mutual benefit to all those with a vested interest in cultural landscapes.
Changing rules in heritage sites: from professional military to professional artistry. Case study of Kaunas (Lithuania)

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ABSTRACT: The people working in heritage protection field are joking that mostly authentic details of architecture you can find in a poor or abandoned outskirts of the city. If somebody starts the renovations or even the restauaration – the authenticity is disappearing from this moment. In the outskirt of Kaunas Žemieji Šančiai in Kaunas (Lithuania) is it possible to find wooden houses with carving details from the middle of XIX century, it’s a lot of wooden and brick buildings from Kaunas fortress period, some industrial territories from interwar, soviet period relics. Some objects are authentic, but abandoned and some are renovated, but not authentic anymore. The renovation of A.Juozapavičiaus Av. and military barracks in this outskirt improved everyday life for some people, but destroyed the urbanistic and architectural authenticity and it had not so deep social impact as expected. The contrasts from asocial occupants, drugs and criminals to contemporary social artistic actions – it is the real face of this outskirt, the true value of Ž.Šančiai. Do we have a right to consider which way of preserving this outskirt is the best one?
Planned segregation: the labour village as an element of the historic landscape in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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ABSTRACT: KwaZulu-Natal on the eastern seaboard of Southern Africa has a rich history of agricultural development and innovation. Its sub-tropical climate allows for the cultivation of most crops, and its open and rolling landscapes enable the production of monocultures, particularly timber and sugarcane. Hand in hand with such crop production is the necessary requirement for a labour force to work in the fields and plantations. Today, much of this is mechanised, but in the past, local socio-cultural factors created a need for imported labour, and, particularly, requirements to house them. Until the malaria epidemic in 1930, most of these ‘labour villages’ were haphazard affairs: the findings of the commission into the epidemic noted the slum-like conditions that labour was living in, spurring the owners of the plantations to construct formal villages to house their labour. These were constructed to allow for different race groups, as well as different sectors of the labour society, allowing for single men, as well as married quarters. This paper will discuss the history of labour villages in general, before presenting a number of specific cases in more detail, showcasing an important part of labour history in the province.
Chapter 3

Heritage and Environment
The relationship between architecture heritage and the sustainability of the environment

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ABSTRACT: This research presents an analytical and field study for some inherited urbanization and architectural systems and elements in some desert areas of Egypt and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Some of these systems are considered an example of environmental harmony and rationalization and recycling of resources and energy, as they are almost similar to the international standards of environmental design and energy rationalization for preserving the biosphere. The research also presents a comparative study of these architecture heritage and the recent changes that were transferred to them via the worldwide means of communication and the globalization that intervened into local cultures, turning them into one global culture, despite all environmental, social and economic differences. This resulted in the existence of almost similar systems of living, in addition to systems and means of building and planning, which do not differentiate among cold, hot or desert zones.
A comparative approach for sustainability assessment in historic urban context

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ABSTRACT: The study of the processes which determine urban sustainability appear to be at the center of the contemporary debate on the future development of the city. This is particularly evident when regarding historic cities. Indeed the city of the future will ideally be smart and sustainable, while keeping intact their heritage and traditional values. But what could be the connection between urban heritage and sustainable development? What tools can be used to promote and assess the sustainability of historic urban landscape? This article reviews, after an international and comparative approach, two different and specific cases: Italy and France. Once explained the operative assessment model of the different countries, attention is drawn to the role of heritage indicators. The last part of the position paper concerns the need expressed by the principal actors of two cities, Turin and Paris, to provide both of the different realities with a diagnostic tool that contains dimensions of both heritage and sustainability, that will be the base for future urban decisions and a fundamental support for decision-makers.
Post-disaster decision making and heritage in Christchurch

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**ABSTRACT:** Decision making processes after the Christchurch earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 unevenly impacted the city’s architectural, planning and landscape heritage. This paper looks at the red zone cordon, and two subsequent recovery plans to assess how these decisions have affected Christchurch’s multi-scaled urban heritage as defined in the 1987 Washington Charter. The conclusion is that while built heritage has been decimated, historic ideas about the urban plan and open space have been reinforced in two official proposals to rebuild the city.
Artisanal fishermen and farmers on the Catalan coast: the patrimonialisation of nature in a saturated tourism market

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ABSTRACT: The last anthropological studies on the patrimonialization of nature in Southern Europe describe the imposition of a disciplinary discourse that refers to the European modernist myth of rural pastoralism, as defined by Raymond Williams, and whose ultimate objective is no other than to reproduce the neoliberal capitalism through heritage tourism industry. This paper argues that, despite parallels with certain aspects of other European rural regions, such as the crisis involving the conventional exploitation of nature, the patrimonialisation of nature in the Mediterranean coastal areas of Catalonia presents some peculiarities to be considered. Heritage initiatives and the stakeholders involved in the patrimonialisation of nature on the Catalan coast articulate an identity crisis caused by the impact of the mass tourism that has swept across the Mediterranean coastal region since the 1960s and the saturated tourism market. This is the case of artisanal fishers and local farmers presented in this paper. They are taking over this situation and propose, instead, a patrimonialization that diverges from neoliberal interests.
Historical small smart city: the recovery of small historical centers between “modulation of the protection” and new technologies

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ABSTRACT: The transformations of the post-industrial settlement models and the globalized living culture have often inserted the historic centers (small and not) in contradictory dynamics, in which they are affected by different phenomena (from the abandonment to the replacement of the inhabitants). In some cases, in fact, we can observe the inclusion of new social classes, sometimes composed of immigrants, while in others there are phenomena of gentrification or reuse (partial or total) only for touristic-commercial goals. Debate about recovery and valorisation of the historical centers, especially the small ones which, at least in Italy, represent an important reality, can be very topical at a time when, perhaps for the first time, some models of settlement and development, mainly aiming at the expansion of urban areas, are questioned. The historical centers are extremely delicate territories, with a clear urban identity and a high historical and testimonial value, referable both to the urban texture and to the elements of architectural heritage of considerable value, than to its inhabitants and to its social tissue. In fact, they can be a key resource for a virtuous and sustainable project of transformation of the entire territorial structure: the coming back to living the historical centers, especially smaller ones, could constitute one of the most effective tools for the rebalancing of the territory and for reducing the unsustainable land consumption. The possibilities and perspectives aimed to increase the “attractiveness” of small historical centers are based on a “healthy combination” of planning intervention criteria – starting from the “modulation of protection” –, restoration of buildings and use of new technologies, both at “urban” level (according to the “Historical Small Smart City” logic) and at building level (energy efficiency, domotics, etc.). But also, and above all, on the understand the vision of theirs residents and users. In the context of the planning of the urban recovery, the “modulation of protection” is based on a scrupulous historical-critical interpretation of the historical center that aims at preventing its “freezing”. It consists of a series of rules of “appropriate behavior” aimed to “calibrate” the protection of the historical buildings in relation to their level of historicity and the degree of type-morphological transformations previously suffered. The new digital communication technologies, the possibility to move data and information instead of people, the use of renewable and clean energy sources represent an opportunity to give new life to small historical centers. In fact, if on one side it is important to safeguard the heritage of collective and individual memories formed by the small historical centers, on the other it is possible to rethink them on “smart” way, identifying possibilities for sustainable revitalization and regeneration. For this purpose there is the need to define a “protocol” of intervention, compatible with the specific characteristics of the small historical centers and on which shared policies for “smart” recovery can be based. Without stopping the history!
Economic development and vernacular heritage in Castile and León

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ABSTRACT: This paper studies the physical transformations of rural settlements, belonging to the Spanish region of Castile and León, during the last 6 decades. The selected period reflects the transition from an ancient labour-intense agrarian culture to the current urbanized society with unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. The evolution of urban morphology is related to historical demographical and economic data, searching for relations of causality. The results show the effects of functional specialization on settlement layouts, caused by the integration of agrarian regions in global economic hierarchies. Gradual loss of traditional features, such as urban compactness and visual integration in the surroundings, due to neglect of vernacular architecture and construction of infrastructures, poses a risk for place-based development policies. The success of regional branding strategies based on promoting local identity, for competing at the supranational level, is compromised by the trivialization of the landscapes that have typified the rural environment.
The line mutation of the Lagoon of Santa Caterina: the history of a productive-natural landscape becomes a park

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ABSTRACT: Can the principles of mutation, reversibility, appropriation, adaptability, feed the contemporary concept of territorial park? Can the establishment of a contemporary park transform a residual area of the industrial development of the twentieth century? Can a renewed connection between heritage and environment, which might based not only on the materiality issues, but also on the ecology and culture channels, be the main prospect of an economic declining region? This paper tries to critically respond to these questions in the post-industrial region of Sulcis Iglesiente, in the southwest of Sardinia.
Analysis of the ICCA registry for a possible heritization of Moroccan *agdals*

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**ABSTRACT:** Authors from various fields of expertise have stressed the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (often referred to simply as commons, but hereafter ICCAs: http://www.iccaconsortium.org) vis-à-vis local communities’ well-being, their socio-ecological resilience and the conservation of biodiversity. Despite this fact, today ICCAs and the bio-cultural diversity they promote are experiencing a rapid process of degradation, linked among others to state intervention or missintervention in the face of, among other factors, demographic growth, market integration, cultural globalization or climate change. Without appropriate intermediation and evaluation between traditional socio-ecological governance systems and state institutions, the facts established by scientists and/or local and international organizations are too often translated by decision-makers into doubts and used as excuses to avoid action. In such context processes of participatory registration that heritize *agdals* that contribute to acknowledged *agdals* at local, national and international levels, could effectively contribute to bridging this gap of recognition, and politically reinforce *agdals.*
Service oriented approach to historical rural landscape analysis and valorization

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ABSTRACT: The paper is aimed at discussing a methodological framework for the identification, preservation and dynamic management of historical rural landscapes, merging the two approaches of landscape service and service design. The ecosystem services perspective on historical rural landscapes requires practical tools for their investigation and valorisation, such the ones provided by service design approach. Service design supports the planning and management of people, infrastructures and organizations with the aim to deliver services centred on users’ needs, which are useful, profitable and relevant to the beneficiaries as well as effective for the service provider. Finally, the paper presents the service approach to historical rural landscape by the case study of embanked orchard gardens of Naples hills, where all interested parties (farmers, producers, resellers as well as visitors and consumers etc.) are seen as a cooperating and productive network for the preservation and maintenance of a very fragile historical rural landscape.
Traditional architecture to enhance occupants’ well-being for a sustainable future in the Middle East

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ABSTRACT: This paper is part of PhD research questioning to what extent modern adaptations to traditional architecture can affect occupants’ well-being by modulating temperature and relative humidity. The research aims to assess traditional architecture in the modern context to understand people’s physical and psychological needs and preferences. With focus on building performance; temperature as an indicator for thermal comfort. In order to clarify the importance of integration between building environmental practices and cultural perceptual aspects. With the growth of the population and the urgent need for more dwellings in the Middle East (ME), much of the traditional architectural knowledge that takes the environment into account has been put aside, resulting in an increasing demand for international design concepts. This research attempts to contribute to the study of environmental design in the service of improved human well-being. This involves questions of how to improve the relationship between people and their environment and the compromises required in this relationship in order to ensure a sustainable future in the Arab region of the ME. An experiment is in progress to assess temperature and relative humidity in three different types of buildings. Only the initial results collected from the traditional buildings will be discussed in this paper. The researcher will emphasize people’s perceptions, behaviors and decisions and their views of cultural existence and change.
Environmental analysis towards low carbon urban retrofitting for public spaces

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ABSTRACT: Getting to urban transformation towards sustainability and low carbon future can be easily pursued in new cities or urban development nevertheless, the historical cities and the ancient built environment will require a substantial different types of intervention. Amidst different strategies to overcome barriers to decarbonizing cities, an effective strategy can be played by bioclimatic design and passive systems to be applied for spaces between buildings and at a precinct scale to get to low carbon, resilient cities. The paper addresses the needs intervene in historic districts renewal and in consolidated public spaces, in order to overcome the lack of appropriate assessment tools with which to accomplish that assignment. This paper provides an assessment method to intervene in public spaces, in order to enhance outdoor sustainability, by outlining a designing approach for rehabilitation of urban built areas, thanks to climate sensitive urban design, through bioclimatic design techniques and passive solutions.
Natural vegetation and archaeological interpretation in Turkey

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ABSTRACT: Management of archaeological sites includes the treatment of natural vegetation that can contribute to the interpretation and preservation of archaeological materials. Three contrasting sites in the Republic of Turkey: Ephesus, Termessos National Park, and Afrodesias are compared for the condition and contributions of natural vegetation to the experience and interpretation of each site.
Building heritage towards the future, through the energy efficiency

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ABSTRACT: In period of globalization, where real-time sharing of what happens in the world, opens each scenario to broader visions, even the concept of heritage acquires a significance far beyond. The current events in the Middle East are bringing in the foreground the blind fury toward priceless treasures of history, and they offer us a reason to reflect on the role and the new meanings attributed to historical heritage. The preservation of our heritage becomes a moral duty to society in that it finds the sense of humanity. Recovering a historic building, currently, means to follow a long and complex way that from the reuse of its function, necessarily involves the redevelopment of its envelope, both in terms of construction, energy efficiency, in order to adapt it to the current paradigms of sustainable. The trial travels on two parallel tracks: preservation and requalification. All design decisions must be taken to reduce energy consumption, CO₂ emissions and maintenance costs. Our research group has long been involved in studies on recovering of buildings located in the historic centre of Cagliari.
Using view sheds and repeat photography to understand landscape dynamics in post mining heritage sites: the case of Lota in Chile

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ABSTRACT: The analysis of landscape dynamics constitutes a key aspect for heritage preservation. However, there is still very little research regarding how to incorporate it to cultural landscape planning. More specifically, this kind of analysis is essential in heritage sites undergoing processes of transformation and where historic structures are threatened with disappearance. Repeat photography constitutes a reliable, easy way of understanding these phenomena. Besides, it is a methodology that integrates inhabitants in assessment and decision making through a direct language based on images. This paper shows the application of this methodology to the case of the heritage site of Lota in Chile. Here, the preservation of mining facilities, housing and public space is an essential tool against ongoing processes of environmental decay. This paper presents a research tool aiming to understand the different patterns and speed of landscape change; in order to establish action priorities and preservation policies.
Management of historic urban landscapes: an approach

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**ABSTRACT:** The main international references for the management of historic areas are to be found in the UNESCO Documents, in particular in the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscapes. It considers the historic city as a living organism, which can adapt itself to the necessities of modern life, seen in a development perspective which should be based on the balance between conservation and transformation. Starting from a multidisciplinary study involving three Italian cities -Assisi, Ferrara and Urbino-, this research aims to give answer to the needs for modernization in historic cities without compromising their historical character and identity, defining a new methodological planning approach regulating the possibility of conservation/development of urban landscapes so that they do not lose the qualities and the historical significance of the place, in line with what is contained in the European Landscape Convention and in the Action Plan of the Recommendation on HUL.
ABSTRACT: The landscapes of the former landed estate in Ireland are of significant heritage value; however the current measures in the local authority development plan do not adequately protect them. This paper reviews the Record of Protected Structure and Architectural Conservation Area, which are the two prime areas where these landscapes are given legislative consideration in the context of planning and development. It identifies weaknesses in the current system and argues that these weaknesses could be strengthened by an assessment method that draws from a range of disciplinary perspectives and examines a more comprehensive range of the ‘natural’, cultural and historic landscape meanings. This in turn can lead to the identification and ascribing of heritage value and ultimately inform policy and protection.
The River as environmental heritage. Critical considerations for sustainable development of a natural resource

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ABSTRACT: The paper aims to examine the role of waterways as an environmental heritage through the comparison of two European river systems in order to check their preservation and enhancement with a view to environmental sustainability. The search is set on two case studies: the Tiber and the River Seine, which represent by type, morphology and geography, fluvial similar assets which can be compared, unraveling their potential and critical issues. Along the waterways three different systems, that make up the river area, meet and intersect: environmental and ecological system, the settlements system and the infrastructure one. Rehabilitation and preservation can be done through the implementation of the river value as natural heritage through a systemic view of the natural resource, in other words the river declined in its various connotations. We must accept this triple identity to preserve and protect the heritage that still lives in it, but that is in danger of being forgotten.
Balancing different needs: enhancing energy efficiency and preserving historic windows

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ABSTRACT: There is a strong need to improve the energetic performance of existing buildings in order to reduce carbon emissions and slow climate change. However, a sensible balance is needed when dealing with historic architecture. In this case, it is not correct to consider the simple reduction of energy consumptions as the main purpose: obtaining high performances to the detriment of cultural values is non-sense. That is why we want to demonstrate, also from the quantitatively point of view, that it is possible to enhance the energetic performance of Cultural Heritage trying - at the same time - to preserve its characteristics. In the paper it will be discussed - as the main point - the case of historical windows, because they are disappearing at an alarming rate. The aim is to collect and order recent data, to offer the results of the researches carried out in different countries, in order to have the basis for discussing the question in a scientific and clear way. Three case studies of ancient buildings in Northern Italy will be presented with the purpose of comparing the different possible interventions on historical windows, improving them in energy terms, but preserving their characteristics.
Bioclimatic museum architecture in historic buildings: instrument of environmental sustainability

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ABSTRACT: Throughout the development of the museums architecture, despite many advances and achievements of this architectural typology, there has been a gap between architecture and the museums environment. The microclimate that is created within a museum building, in particular in existing buildings, usually does not favor collections conservation. In Brazil most of museums are installed in historical buildings and the studies about the building influence in microclimate inside de museum are just beginning. The building is a passive agent of conservation but the architectural projects developed in traditional museums have not taken the performance of the building into account. It’s necessary to develop in Brazil more embracing and updated databases on temperature, humidity, lighting and others parameters to improve those projects. The application of bioclimatic strategies and environmental indicators in existing buildings can drive the internal microclimate in the direction of the preventive conservation needs, and the intentional creation of microclimate can harmonize museum architecture and museum collection, frequently thought as independent beings in Brazil.
God, Mammon, and geophysics: the sustainability of New Zealand’s heritage churches

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ABSTRACT: New Zealand’s historic wooden and masonry churches are architecturally distinctive in its otherwise ubiquitous modern townscapes. Many are protected by New Zealand’s statutory heritage frameworks, which recognise their spiritual, historical, aesthetic and social values. Although most are privately owned and maintained by their trustees and congregations, they often play an important communal role for people other than worshipers: as stages for life’s spiritual and secular rituals and spectacles, places for reflection and consolation in a hectic world and as cultural tourist attractions. Heritage custodianship is, however, not core church business and there are tensions between traditional structures and initiatives to make religious practice more relevant to current generations. This is coupled with shrivelling congregations, shrinking maintenance budgets and church building redundancies. In New Zealand, as in other parts of the world, there are also broader issues around the increasing costs of managing risk and insurance cover. New Zealand is a seismic country, with earthquakes leading to significant loss of life and property, most recently in Canterbury 2010-11. This paper focuses on the impact of escalating building codes, hazard mitigation policy and earthquake-strengthening requirements on a selection of the country’s masonry churches. It uses a case study methodology drawing on archival documentation, policy analysis and interviews with church, heritage and government representatives. Increasingly stringent earthquake requirements impose considerable costs on church communities. Government support is modest and competitive. Churches with outstanding heritage status and robust parishes are strengthening buildings (although the process is protracted), but smaller or unscheduled churches face demolition. Church buildings of outstanding heritage status, but no longer supported by parishes, struggle to raise community funding and find acceptable adaptive reuses. While seismic vulnerability is an obvious threat to New Zealand’s heritage churches, this paper argues for a nuanced understanding of equally important cultural, economic and political factors.
Shared heritage and cultural resilience: Portugal whaling and the inception of a collective identity in Arctic Alaska and northern Atlantic

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ABSTRACT: This paper challenges our perception of the North by confirming the historical and contemporary linkage of the western Arctic and northern Atlantic, connecting environments, histories, and peoples with the spaces and communities that are (traditionally perceived as) non-Northern. Illustrating the contemporary manifestation of cultural identity between the two distinct cultures and peoples—Iñupiat and Azoreans—this paper reveals how their heritages and identities may blend in the northernmost portion of Alaska today, and how this process may transmit to their relatives in the northern Atlantic as a form of shared collective identity for the future. This study shows how place-based identities are not necessarily a defensive reaction to globalization, but might be a product that reveals a new solidarity generated by the desire for developing cultural resilience. It is my hope that this study contributes to the literature of decolonization through the lens of indigenous geography.
ABSTRACT: The city of Paranaguá is the oldest in Paraná. The history of this city is connected initially to the extraction of gold in the seventeenth century and later with the production and transportation of erva-mate, which began in the mid nineteenth century. The city is located in the Bay of Paranaguá, an important estuary on the Brazilian coast, which includes other municipalities, as well as small islands, whose population keeps traditional practices and customs, originally linked to fishing and the production of clay and bamboo crafts. Nowadays, environmental researchers recognize this bay as Estuary Complex of Paranaguá, which brings together environmental, cultural and landscape qualities. These peculiarities demand integrated actions that allow maintenance of its original features and contributes to its economic and social development. For its value, some bay areas are protected by law, such as the historic centers of Paranaguá and Antonina towns, protected as national heritage and the historic center of Morretes, listed as a state heritage, as well as environmental protected areas such as the Area of Environmental Protection of Guaraqueçaba and Superagui National Park, protected by UNESCO. Based on the elements above, this work, which is a part of post-doctoral research about the relationship between heritage and sustainable development in the Bay of Paranaguá, presents an analysis of the urban center of Paranaguá and its relation to the dynamics of the bay. For this, the text adopts one of the study’s premises of this bay, related to the cultural landscape concept. Under this concept, the Paranaguá Bay integrates the natural environment and the man. In addition, the study has adopted guidelines defined by the Heritage Charters, which relate to sustainable development and heritage preservation, as elaborated in a previous survey step.
ABSTRACT: It is interesting that in today’s modern world there are still people who live traditional lifestyles without modern technology. The Iranian nomads have been following an old way of life on their ancestral lands and have coped with nature’s difficulties for centuries. How the natural environment and the nomads’ deep knowledge of the dynamic ecosystem of their lands have supported a nomadic lifestyle for a long time is a worthy subject for investigation. This paper examines the architectural aspects of the summer dwellings and the traditional climate-responsive strategies of the Bakhtyari who are the largest nomadic tribe in Iran with a history of about 8,000 years.
Active layers

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ABSTRACT: Environmental change is occurring at unprecedented rates in the Arctic. Scientists have assembled in and around the Arctic to investigate and monitor these changes. Permafrost has started to thaw and the impacts are becoming evident. Some of the changes that are being experienced include altered ecologies, instability of infrastructures, increase in geo-hazard occurrences and increased vulnerability of protected structures and sites. Longyearbyen in Svalbard, is one such place experiencing the effects of thawing permafrost. The industrial ruins from the mining industry, which are now protected heritage sites, are vulnerable to these effects. This paper explores ways in which the role of landscape architecture can bridge gaps between heritage and science in the Arctic to increase awareness of the effects of climate change on its heritage sites. Merging design, scientific research and heritage together could encourage reflection and action on the problems facing vulnerable environments in a time of unforeseen climate change.
A conceptual framework proposal for sustainable urban conservation practice in terms of area management: a case study of Eyüp historic city center in the context of Golden Horn and its surrounding

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**ABSTRACT:** In developed countries, there is increasing interest in sustainable urban conservation practices, however, in Turkey, the conservation praxis and policies have little concern on sustainability which will act as a tool to retain deterioration in the historical vicinity. Although, upper scale plans and regulations determining codes and legislations impose 'sustainable urban prevention regarding risk and climate', moving to implementations made in lower scale, it can be observed that they fail to be realized due to incorporative management systems. For these reasons, presenting a proposal of a conceptual framework to be used as basis in different scales of planning praxis and policies considering sustainable urban conservation in terms of area management in historic parts of the cities was aimed with this study. The study is supported with the results of the research conducted in an important historic vicinity, Eyüp historic city center located in the Golden Horn basin in Istanbul.
Economics of urban economic heritage areas

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ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the conflict of the proper safeguarding and management of cultural heritage sustainably, in the frame of urban, economic and management criteria. Increasingly many arguments have occurred about valuing heritage in terms of money and how to get benefit of heritage, while economic forces1 exist in the society (scarcity, market failure, public good,..) the matter which affect the economic base and its development for heritage areas. And the fact about management system in Egypt which is represented by a "unitary system", overlapped authorities, ignoring the role of localities in taking actions either making decisions towards the heritage areas. Moreover the absence of clear planning guidance to secure heritage areas and to balance, coordinate demands of the users. This unbalanced handling of this conflict led to a great loss of cultural heritage. The whole mechanism towards such integration can be reached by applying criteria of Management, Economy and planning.
A sustainable management process through the preventive and planned conservation methodology: the Conservation Plan of the complex of St. Anthony

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ABSTRACT: The paper presents a current and original work dealing with the management of long run conservation activities of the complex of St. Anthony in Morbegno (Italy). It describes how the application of Preventive and Planned Conservation (PPC) methodology is a fundamental tool for an effective management of built cultural heritage (BCH). The objective is to demonstrate that a long run process as PPC is linked to a strong sustainable development as cultural capital it is not replaceable with other kind of (economic) resources. The work has been carried out within the broader framework of Cultural District of Valtellina that identifies the synergy between cultural heritage and economics as the engine for a local sustainable development. The final reflection is that Conservation Plan is a tool for the management able to define both the technical and the administrative aspects necessary for a sustainable conservation process.
Cultural heritage as an element of regional development. Creating an open-air experience game in the mountains of Souli, Greece

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**ABSTRACT:** Cultural heritage is a key factor in sustainable development. This is underlined in the main planning and policy regulations in EU (i.e. ESDP – European Spatial Development Program, European Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 etc.). The preservation and promotion of cultural heritage is linked to economic growth and job creation. As UNESCO mentions, an increasingly important component of post-industrial, knowledge-based economies are the creative industries that may serve as vehicles of cultural identity and generate development. In this frame, the local cultural heritage of a region may form the basic ingredient for the production of a modern economic activity. In this paper, we present a relative case study concerning the creation of an open-air experience game for children and adults. The team-game takes place in a rather remote village in the mountain range of Souli, in Epirus, Greece. Local history, cultural tradition and vernacular buildings become the game’s tools. Several characters deriving from local traditional tribes are attributed at all players. Under specifically given instructions, the players wander around old shafts and manor houses with maps, acting and tracing. As the game evolves, players come in contact with local cultural heritage and they become part of it. Playing in the actual built and natural environment becomes a carrier of knowledge. The game serves as an innovative vehicle for the regeneration and the re-approach of local history and traditions, while it activates local growth and development of the area. Provided it is promoted, it may form a pole of attraction for schools and visitors of the nearby areas. It doesn’t require high-cost investment and it enhances existing obsolete structures, which makes it additionally attractive for less-developed mountain regions.
Managing historic cities under a new paradigm for urban conservation

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to present the limits of current urban heritage conservation practices and tools to cope with contemporary challenges and pressures affecting historic cities. It shows how, from the beginning of the 21st century, the international debate on urban heritage conservation has tried to reconcile heritage conservation with development building a holistic and integrated approach to urban conservation and management. The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) Recommendation, adopted by UNESCO in 2011, embodies the key principles of a new paradigm for urban conservation and management. The paper discusses these principles and underlines the limits of its early implementation attempts. Finally, it identifies a research gap in the existing literature and presents the relevance, design and methodology of the PhD research that is currently being conducted by the author. It aims to stimulate the discussion on these topics and to test the research methodology chosen.
A recipe for public archaeology: experimental Neolithic cooking in Cyprus

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ABSTRACT: The rural archaeological site of Prasteio-Mesorotsos in Cyprus is vulnerable to neglect, looting and damage through development, and each of these have occurred since the University of Edinburgh began to excavate there in 2009. A site like this which is away from a major population centre is hard to monitor, police and protect, and equally problematic is the difficulty of engaging the local and regional public to understand and benefit from this cultural heritage resource. In the summer of 2015, the archaeological team undertook an experimental project that replicated Neolithic cooking techniques based on evidence found at the site. The project culminated in a feast that fed 200 people and brought together tourists, foreign and local residents, archaeologists, officials and the general public. The feast engaged the local community and provided a sustainable way to capitalise on the archaeology, which in turn creates an incentive for those who live closest to the site to protect it and become stewards of their heritage.
Cultural values vs. economic values: a very difficult interaction

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**ABSTRACT:** The objective of the work is to provide an integrated framework to plan and design future actions according to both qualitative and quantitative elements. The work will support decision makers and public organizations when managing cultural systems characterized by multiple values. Multi-attribute value techniques are applied to deal with a cultural heritage characterized simultaneously by natural, cultural, ecological, historical and architectural values. The present contribution thus has innovative, trans-disciplinary potential. A typology of heritage values would be an effective guide to characterization and would move conservation stakeholders closer to a common language in which every party’s values can be expressed and discussed. Through the use of this typology - a framework that breaks down significance into constituent types of heritage value - the views of experts, citizens, communities, governments, and other stakeholders can be voiced and compared more effectively.
Chapter 5

Heritage and culture
The cultural landscape of Arequipa: evolution and problems

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ABSTRACT: The city of Arequipa has suffered several phenomena, both natural as earthquakes or floods; and anthropic, as the great migrations during the decade of the 60’s of last century, which were marking the city model we have today: a city completely overwhelmed that grows spontaneously, in a horizontal and low density form. This article is precisely about the developed master plans created to control the growth of the city, especially with respect to the regulation and protection of the Chili River valley and the countryside of Arequipa, although they were mostly unsuccessful, leaving the city to drift, basically due to very weak institutions and informality prevailing in the growth model of the city.
Portuguese loans in some African languages

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ABSTRACT: The presence of Portuguese in Africa for more than five centuries has left a sensible trace in the languages spoken on the continent. Exploiting a Data Base created to monitor the influence of Portuguese on African languages, this paper tries to show how more than five hundred Portuguese loans are found in some one hundred and fifty African languages. The degree of assimilation and their numbers vary from language to language, but it is astonishing to find some Portuguese loans even in some languages spoken in the interior of the continent, far from the places where Portuguese presence was firmly established for a long time.
Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe – a critical analysis

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ABSTRACT: Cultural Heritage has a extraordinary power to improve the quality of our lives. In every corner of Europe heritage building and sites, historic neighbourhoods and cultural landscapes has the capacity to inspire and enrich us all. On 2013 the EU-funded project “Cultural heritage counts for Europe” (CHCfE) was launched with an ambitious goal: to collect and analyse existing and accessible evidence-based research and case studies regarding the economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of cultural heritage, in order to assess the value of cultural heritage which was recognized in 2014 by the EU Council of Minister “as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe”. The final Report of this project, recently published (16 settembre 2016), presents the thorough mapping and analysis of the Europe-wide evidence which deepens and enhances our understanding, knowledge and awareness of the full potential of our cultural heritage as a key resources for sustainable development. The final Report demonstrates the economic, social, cultural and environmental impact of our cultural heritage. This paper is a critical analysis of this EU “Cultural heritage counts for Europe ” project. “Cultural Heritage counts for Europe”, a two-year project, supported by EU Cultural Programme (2017-2013) was launched in July 2013 by a consortium of six partners: Europa Nostra (acting as project coordinator), ENCATC (the European Network on Cultural Management and Cultural policy education), Heritage Europe (the European Association of Historic Towns and regions), The International Cultural Centre (Krakow, Poland) and the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for conservation at the University of Leuven (Belgium); and the Heritage Alliance (England UK) acting as associate partner. The CHCfE project focuses on tangible and immovable heritage. However, as demonstrated in the report, the project does not limit its focus exclusively to individual physical properties but covers also movable assets and intangible aspects of heritage provided that they have a clear connection with tangible and immovable heritage assets. The project identified a large number of significant studies dealing with the impact of cultural heritage and organized the research output into three levels of analysis: macro, meso and micro. In the macro level of the report a theoretical framework was established which allows the data to be understood within a broader global perspective. The meso level entails and analysis of the research that has been done across the European Union demonstrating the wide-ranging impacts of cultural heritage at local, regional, national and European levels. Finally, the research is completed at the micro level with case studies which provide real-life evidence that heritage has an impact in one or more of the four domains: economic, social, cultural and environmental.
The open heritage of digital archives. Preservation, sustainability and accessibility of historical documentation to map the field of Italian Mind Science

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ABSTRACT: In the last few decades many libraries, archives, museum or ephemeral exhibition were transformed in virtual experiences or digital formats due to their own preservation. Nevertheless digitalization is just the first step to preserve knowledge and original documentation to bring them to future generations. The challenge and potentiality of digital archives are to make materials – otherwise destined to wither away or disappear – searchable, accessible, available and durable. The paper is intended to present the Aspi - Archivio storico della psicologia italiana (Historical Archive of Italian Psychology) as a pilot experience of an open, sustainable and accessible documental centre for researchers, historians, archivists, psychologists, PhD or bachelor students as well as other specialists or public interested in original documents, history and protagonists of Italian psychology. The Aspi – established in 2005 as an interdepartmental centre at the University of Milano-Bicocca and now part of PAST (Historic Archive Centre) – is now facing the challenge to become the national on line knowledge-base and reference point of Mind Science documentation. Among the key points of the project are the cross-navigation paths based on the skills and knowledge shared by historians, curators and archivists; the serendipity of discovering associations between the protagonists and further personal or professional relationships; the searchability of manuscript – transcribed or synthesized – and the remote access to date and material not physically stored in the same place.
ABSTRACT: Intangible cultural heritages form an integral part of people’s identity. Today, they have also gained a role in developmental processes particularly due to a shift in the approach from an economic-based to a culture-led development. Through international cooperation with development initiatives financed and supported by European Commission or United Nations, there is a legitimised convergence of people, organisations, interests, means and policies around intangible heritage. However, uses of intangible cultural heritage in the field of aid-development cooperation are quite new and less investigated. Drawing from a case study, the paper discusses new insights about such uses. Under development initiatives cultural expressions may translate into different elements, through the establishment of new socio-material relations with social workers, project outcomes and deadlines, funding agencies, research bodies, tourist, conferences, UNESCO experts. Users are caught in an inevitable process that leads to the de-construction and de-contextualisation of cultural expressions. Some of the most difficult challenges concern the preservation and management of intangible heritages in poor countries that also depend for their viability on international cooperation and development projects. The development project simultaneously represents strategies for creating development and uncertainty of losing some cultural traits.
Preserving and reusing Japanese-style dormitories as local historical halls in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT: Taiwan was colonized by the Japanese between 1895 and 1945. During their colonization, the Japanese colonial government built dormitories for Japanese working for the government. Most of these dormitories were constructed in the traditional Japanese style using wood as the main material. They became part of Taiwanese landscape. After WWII, these dormitories were occupied by civil-servants, military staffs, and employers of different national enterprises. Beginning in the 1990s, a certain number of these dormitories began to be listed as cultural heritage sites. Some of them were adaptively reused as local historical halls. Using several examples, this paper will review, by several examples, how these houses were preserved as heritage sites and transformed into venues for displaying local history.
Interaction between ground morphology and technological landscape in the Ave Valley: devices of rural and industrial heritage systems in territorial modelling

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ABSTRACT: This work is a spatial approach, focusing on contemporary times, to the Ave Valley. The analysis involves the provision of territory belonging to the parishes of Pousada de Saramagos, Joane and Mogege, in the Municipality of Vila Nova de Famalicão, Portugal. The objective is to systematize the interaction between ground morphology and technological landscape. The territory of the Ave Valley is well studied academically, in the subject area of architecture as in recent works by authors such as Manuel de Sá Fernandes, Nuno Portas, Álvaro Domingues, Marta Labastide and Sara Sucena, among others. This research seeks to suggest the possibility of knowing the territory of the Ave Valley, supported by referencing the structure of the technological landscape from a reading that retains the importance of ground morphology. It consists on the study of the named interaction, between ground morphology and technological landscape.
The revaluation of cultural heritage for sustainable tourism: Vall de Boí and the nine wonders of Romanesque art

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ABSTRACT: Tourism today is a social phenomenon that can revitalize a region. It establishes systems of relationships and cultural exchange between two societies: that of the host and that of the visitor. Therefore, it is an economic activity that, when well-planned and managed, can contribute to the host population’s well-being, and to the recovery and preservation of culture and heritage. In short, it can contribute to the sustainable development of destinations. The socio-cultural impact of tourism on destinations has frequently been associated with “deculturalization”. This can be seen in the extreme commercial exploitation of local traditions, the creation of a false, stereotypical image for tourism, and the disappearance of local culture due to the adoption of a foreign one. However, these effects are related to models of tourism development that are already obsolete. Increasingly, destinations aim to achieve a kind of tourism that is sustainable and responsible, stimulates the local culture, and promotes the recovery of traditions, customs and heritage for inclusion in the tourism experience. The objective of this paper is to discuss the importance of heritage as a key factor in the development of sustainable tourism destinations. We analyse how, in the Vall de Boí (Catalonia, Spain), the sustainable development of tourism has been promoted through the revaluation of Romanesque art, which culminated in the recognition of the Romanesque ensemble of eight churches and a chapel as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2000.
Scientific dissemination of the Roman heritage in the Valencian community (Spain)

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is twofold. On the one hand, to present the work done up to now by our research group about outstanding archeological sites of Roman time in the Valencian Community (Spain) and in the second instance, to internationalise the value of these sites. We aim at facilitating the comprehension of scientific information and disseminating the heritage as an example of culture and civilization. We present here one of the most recent historical sites excavated in the ancient city of Roman Hispania: Saguntum.
Heritage and cultural tourism: case study – “Orion” project as a self-sustainable cultural product

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ABSTRACT: This paper is a case study of the "Orion – promotion of the Vucedol culture" project as a self-sustainable cultural product. Primary goal of the project is the promotion of heritage through cultural tourism. The "Orion" project was launched in cooperation with 3rd year undergraduate students at the Department of Tourism of "Vern" University of Applied Arts from Zagreb, as part of the Event Management and Marketing course (March to October 2014). The Vucedol culture is the most impressive European response to the greatest civilisational leap in history, starting with the appearance of first writing systems and the establishment of states around 3000 BC. Discovery of the first Indo-European calendar at the Vucedol site has enabled us to establish the evidence of advancement, stability and development of the Vucedol culture, and encouraged us to conceive the "Orion" project. The aim of the project is to present the Vucedol culture to the public in order to promote creativity and active participation in the local community. The project was developed in cooperation with several institutions including Museum of Vucedol Culture, Vinkovci Town Museum, Vukovar-Srijem County Tourist Board, Vukovar Tourist Board and Vinkovci Tourist Board) and creative industries (designers and local craftsmen). Inspired by the Vucedol archaeological site, historical data and lectures on the Vucedol culture and the oldest Indo-European calendar called "Orion", the students have developed a plan for a 2-day festival that would take place in Vinkovci and would include a scientific conference, cultural and artistic programme, presentation of local cuisine, creative workshops and promotion of local crafts. This self-sustainable festival would develop into a recognizable tourist destination. It would ensure promotion in the country and abroad and encourage cooperation with countries in the region. The branding of "Orion" emphasises its educational and cultural dimension, but also the potential it represents for tourism and promotion of cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible). By experiencing intangible cultural heritage, the tourist is immersed into environment and gives intangible culture a "new life" with new protagonists in a new time.
The last Bhopa: the effects of modernization on India's folk culture

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**ABSTRACT:** India is a country that has an age-old, complex and fascinating culture. The authors, an American professor and an Indian documentary film-maker, have conducted field research in India for several years, focusing on traditional textiles, folk music, cultural heritage and their inter-connections. The presentation will begin with the screening of a short documentary film: "The Last Bhopa". The authors will then discuss how development in India has negatively impacted traditional folk singers and artisans, including bhopas, semi-nomadic priest singers of rural Rajasthan and the josi community, traditional painters of the phad (parh), a large narrative textile which depicts the life of Pabuji, a 14th century folk deity of rural Rajasthan, India. Traditional Indian textiles are tangible cultural artifacts, which are imbued with intangible meanings and associations, providing important links between the past and the present. In the case of the phad, its complex visual iconography is revealed through oral narration in the form of singing by the bhopa and his wife, the bhopi. Relentless, rapid development in rural Rajasthan has had devastating impacts on traditional lifestyles in the region. Bhopas can now be seen singing for tourists at nearby forts and palaces and the josi community of painters has altered their work to appeal to tourists as customers. The original context and meaning of their age-old traditional work has been marginalized and in some aspects lost. What is happening in rural Rajasthan is not an anomaly. It is a phenomena that is occurring all over the Indian subcontinent. While some individuals, communities and government agencies accept this as inevitable, a normal result of "development", "modernity" and "progression", there are others who do not easily accept it as just the way things are, the price to be paid for "development".
A Sámi workshop: an ethnographic account on Sámi handcraft in Northern Norway

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper will talk about the Sámi people’s traditional handicraft, and how that was and is affected by colonization, international laws on indigenous peoples, copyrights and trademarks formats and identity issues. The paper will assess the struggles of the traditional Duodji – the Sámi material culture in general – and the ways it has been developed in the town of Kautokeino, Norway. Based upon my own fieldwork, this paper touches the development of the Sámi identity as an indigenous group, but also as a legitimate, independent “art school”, being regarded distinctively from Norwegian folk art. Because the fieldwork was based mostly on a participatory observation, the paper will also briefly touch upon the personal debate of the anthropologist in the field, and how to objectify the inputs from the field.
Stewarding the recent past in a fast growing present: making the case for Abu Dhabi’s late modern

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ABSTRACT: Abu Dhabi, the capital city of the UAE, has recently embarked on the next most ambitious wave of urban renewal. In an era of unprecedented rapid growth and development threats to cultural heritage abound. This paper addresses the issues and concerns over preserving Abu Dhabi’s late modern urban heritage, which under the pressure of development is facing gradual extinction. It provides a brief historical background followed by an overview of the evolution of a developed Abu Dhabi. Examples primarily focus on landmark buildings, structures and places linked to the early stages of the capital’s boom which are overshadowed by attention to either pre-oil vernacular structures or signature contemporary skyscrapers. Reference is made to the competing views, recent government initiatives, and community programs. The discussion highlights the significance of the urban heritage and its potential in sustainable development. It endeavors to contribute to the ongoing debate surrounding the genesis of cultural heritage and the values which underpin conservation decisions and landmark designation process.
Heritage vs. consumption, or the ‘spoilt child syndrome’, and how the humanities can remedy it

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ABSTRACT: Technological progress leads to technological obsolescence. It inevitably tends to obliterate its own past. It also widens the gap between those who know and invent, and those who merely purchase and use instruments and appliances but with no idea of ‘what’s inside’ them. The latter have little or no notion of the cultural processes which led to the creation of such instruments. As a result, not only is technology disconnected from scientific knowledge, but collective memory and cultural heritage are lost. The link between generations is weakened, as if the past were some sort of ladder which can be kicked away after use. The sense of human cooperation and effort, inquiring and learning through success and failure is replaced by a ‘spoilt child syndrome’. Technological information should not be divorced from scientific education, nor from education in history and the humanities. The teaching of history can complement and enliven scientific instruction, and strengthen a sense of common heritage.
A cultural approach to the Historic Urban Landscape of Cagliari. Strategies of reuse and network for a new life of the public city

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ABSTRACT: The current debate about how we can preserve cultural heritage from a sustainable development perspective involves the broader context of the historic city, where it's still possible to find a deep sense of identity. The Historic Urban Landscape refers to ensembles of any group of buildings, structures and open spaces, in their natural and ecological context, which are the direct witnesses and memory of the Nation. Today the city has to face strong pressures and changes (economic, environmental, social) and it's necessary to define new tools for historic areas. Culture is an important driving force for sustainable development and includes the history of places and communities, the way we think, the landscape and monuments that are representative of a civilization. In this paper, Culture is seen as a prospect through which urban policies of Cagliari follow the 2020 European strategy objectives for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
Insight into Historic Center of Macao: how the memory of cultural heritage enriches cultural identity under the global development

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ABSTRACT: The concept of heritage, in which the perceptions is about the relationship between heritage memory and cultural identity, is important for building up personal or community cultural identity. This paper explores and investigates the historic memory of Historic Center of Macao in order to explore definitions of ‘Heritage’ throughout its own history under the complex cultural background, and the question is how the community memory in leading and considering heritage sites enrich residence’s cultural identity under the global development. The research is beneficial in understanding the complex cultural construction of Historic Center of Macao and exploring the place of memory. We stress Historic Center of Macao as treasure, which contain western and Chinese culture over 500 years, is not just a group of physical buildings.
New landscapes. The architectural and urban design on the archaeological sites in western areas of the European Mediterranean

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ABSTRACT: Many archaeological sites currently dialogue with recent architectures in a distorted way. This causes urban or environmental imbalances. Interpreting archaeological heritage as an explanation and justification of the roots of Western European civilization, the enhancement concept does not only guide actions to protect and restore a monument, museum of itself, but extends the scope of action, if it is possible, even creating architectures of cultural mediation. Cities like Arles, Nimes, Orange, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Merida, Cartagena offer different ways to interpret the bond between the new and the landscapes of memory. The speech presented here is structured on the Architectural and urban design methodology, that with its different actors, has the task of rethinking the limit that separates the old from the new offering strategies capable of reinterpreting historical or ancient continuity, their potential valorisation in relation to the identity of the place, the needs of landscape, and urban development. Interpreting synchronic and diachronic complexity of an ancient or historical place, the Project creates spaces for relationships, rearranging them in compliance with the existing and their meaning, adapting itself, respectful to what exists, but making the site relive with collective use.
RFID solution to implement personalized visits in Museums - the case of the Museu da Moeda, Luanda

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ABSTRACT: RFID (Radio-frequency identification) is a technology already in use in some museums and other cultural institutions (at least since 2009). It has been used mainly to track visitors' paths during the visit and to produce statistics on their overall time of visit, but not a lot more than that. Some unsuccessful experiments (e.g.: include RFIDs in mobile phones) probably lead to the idea that RFID was not that useful and the number of applications in museums and exhibitions is very low. In this paper we will describe the solution that was designed and implemented in the Museu da Moeda - Luanda, Angola. The use of RFID cards to access interactive solutions, to personalise their use and to produce thorough statistics about the visit of each visitor will be under the focus of this paper in two different perspectives: a) the technological solution (hardware and software in use) and b) the advantages both for the public and for the museum itself.
The SIGILLVM project - inventory and collection management

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ABSTRACT: SIGILLVM - Corpus of Portuguese Seals is an interdisciplinary project initiated a few years ago and boosted since April 2014 by the support of the Gulbenkian Foundation. It aims at the inventorying, cataloguing, organising and processing of Portuguese medieval secular clergy seals that exist in various institutions holding archives, collections of separate seals, and seal matrices. The project also aims at the repackaging and assessment of seal condition through the preparation of reports that recommend conservation and restoration measures. During its first phase one of the main tasks was identifying and inventorying the seals. This phase is coming to an end and the collection now gathers more than 2,000 objects. For the inventory it was decided to use Index Rerum, an application devoted to heritage inventory and management developed and made available by a Portuguese company (FCo - Full service Company in Multimedia). This application fulfills all national and international standards and requirements, both on what concerns scientific specification and legal requests. It was specially customized for SIGILLVM and in this paper we intend to present: a) the project requests in terms of inventory and collection management; b) the solutions and proposals added by Index Rerum; c) a brief description of its use and potential (present and future); d) the main achievements so far in terms of inventory and public access to information.
More than ‘just a load of old books’: sustaining heritage in the UK independent library sector

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ABSTRACT: Independent libraries are an important aspect of British heritage. Their collections provide fascinating insights into their users’ interests over many centuries, and their buildings are often historic landmarks that provide a unique cultural and social space for their communities. However, financial instability and a lack of strategic planning has left the future of independent libraries and their heritage at risk. Museums have adopted sustainability concepts to develop a holistic approach to assessing the sustainability of their institutions. The research reported in this paper seeks to adapt and advance sustainability frameworks from the museums sector, to provide a holistic framework that supports independent libraries in sustaining their heritage. This paper focuses on the initial phase of desk research. It profiles the cultural assets of the member libraries of the Association of Independent Libraries (UK), to establish an evidence base for seeking to manage their sustainability.
The cultural heritage of the Silk Road - ATLAS

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ABSTRACT: The galloping development of modern economy accelerates the development of Western China and the process of modernization as well as the fading of traditional ethnic culture. Under the impact of modernization, the traditional silk weaving and dyeing process of ATLAS was once on the edge of being lost. ATLAS, the material carrier of the Uyghur culture, and its related intangible cultural heritage, are being forgotten, which is definitely a great loss to both the ethnic minority and human civilization. ATLAS is a kind of tie-dyeing silk. The appellation 'ATLAS' derives from Uyghur language, meaning "elegance and abstraction". The Uyghur people name the silk ATLS as 'yupofunenkanateguli' (cuckoo wings), with the hope that ATLAS brings people the beauty of spring. Tie-dyeing is a process of folding and pleating the silk, cloth or garments into designed patterns, binding with rubber bands or string, followed by application of dyes. After drying, the rubber bands or string will be removed and the patterns will appear naturally. ATLAS tie-dye first stains the warp with specific patterns, binding with rubber bands or string, then weaves plain and austere weft. With different silk tension and unique technique, the ATLAS is featured with strong sense of layers and unique styles. Therefore, the author hope that through the study of ATLAS to inherit the Uighur culture. This study through reading a large number of literature and part of Yi li(Tekes, Huocheng villages) preliminary field research, from the atlas of historical research, technology research and innovation research introduced in three aspects.Put forward opinions and suggestions on that ATLAS cloth only appears in the Uyghur festival or life etiquette elaborates the present situation.
An archaeology of San Diego Art, identity, and community: confluent uses of historic preservation in research, teaching, and local engagement

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ABSTRACT: Recent archaeological discoveries and preservation efforts at San Diego State University succeeded in rescuing hidden and long-since forgotten 1930’s WPA-Era murals from the bowels of the historic campus. Through detailed historical research, extensive community outreach, and a vigorous public anthropology program, a team of scholars, administrators, and students preserved the artwork—deemed by the city newspaper as “the soul of the university”—and moved it to the center of campus as a central locus for discussions of artistic expression and resistance. The “Lost Murals of San Diego State Project” has now grown to include the successful restoration of a variety of campus protest murals from the past eight decades that tell the university’s history through the people’s art.
The Fisherman’s Route project

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ABSTRACT: The growing importance of informational heritage as a value generator agent and as a distinctive identity is, nowadays, an essential element for creating, distinguishing and enriching tourism activities based upon the realities of the local heritage. Indeed tourism is now seen as strategic for local development. The School of Management and Industrial Studies (Vila do Conde) of Polytechnic Institute of Porto was contacted by Vila do Conde Parish Council in order to develop a joint project to preserve the identity and cultural connection of Vila do Conde to the fishing activity and its fishermen, who have in Caxinas and Poça da Barca one of the largest fishing communities in the country, through the creation of a cultural and tourism project "the Fisherman’s Route". This is a multifaceted project that aims to collect, recover and recreate information, traditions as well as inventory assets covering diverse forms of Heritage.
Touch the building lightly: the heritage work of Marcus Collins

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ABSTRACT: Before his death in 2015, Marcus Collins received the Board Award from the Architects Board of Western Australia for his significant contribution to the profession and to the West Australian heritage preservation movement. This paper looks at Collins’ major body of work for the University of Notre Dame in Fremantle where he led the sustainable adaptive reuse of over forty heritage buildings within one small district. The effect of his work and design philosophy, in combination with the vision of the University founders has transformed an area of near-dereliction into a prosperous university town campus. His work, though often on a shoestring budget, has also inspired a generation of university staff and students to appreciate how the adaptive reuse of historic buildings can enhance their sense of place and build a community cultural heritage.
The SIGILLVM project – the Portuguese sigillographic heritage in the light of a project's results

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ABSTRACT: In Heritage 2014, a communication was presented about "The Portuguese sigillographic heritage: SIGILLVM, a new research project on a remarkable and mostly neglected heritage". Two years later, I bring to Heritage 2016 the first phase results of this project of inventorying and cataloguing seals completed in December 2015 and dedicated to the Portuguese secular clergy seals. The data obtained confirms the worst case scenario we anticipated: as suggested by a survey carried out in one of the richest archival collections in seals, about half of those that were once attached to the documents studied do not exist anymore. Of the remaining, more than 55% are broken or reduced to mere fragments, and all without exception require suitable packaging and, at least, cleansing. On the other hand, the inclusion in the reference database to lost seals or sealed missing documents allowed us to recover the memory of more than a hundred sigillographic specimens, including sometimes the images engraved in seals that have disappeared or reached us in poor condition. This data shows how SIGILLVM was an urgent, important and needed project, and how it should be continued, expanding the inventory and catalogue to other sigillographic universes and timelines, so that the sigillographic heritage still subsisting in our country might be safeguarded and recovered. Therefore proposals for future projects will also be presented in this paper.
ABSTRACT: The traditional city is dead. If this were to be true, then we would have no other way but to refer to the past, golden times - to the work of the noble men and women who were the creators of history. Unfortunately, these people have long since passed on, but their achievements are still engraved in stone, for the future generations to marvel at - for us as well...

This is the reason for the development of the idea of converting the old crypts underneath the Baroque period St. Peter and Paul church, which stands on the Kings Road in Krakow - the former capital of Poland. A foundation had been established by 11 of Krakow’s universities, the Polish Academy of Science and the Krakow Archdiocese in order to form a body that would organize this process. The foundation has worked on the development of the idea of the project and on the reconstruction of the crypts for four years. The first part of the project has been completed. After a couple of years of archaeological research, additional crypts were discovered, that turned out to be connected to the previously known ones. The entirety of the crypts has been renovated and opened to the public. The article describes the results of the archaeological research and the design problems that were faced by its authors over the course of the project.

The second part of the work gives details on the results of the archaeological research that had been performed in 2015 and how its results formed the base of a preliminary design of the expansion of the existing crypts to include a new underground exhibition area featuring newly discovered elements of the historical city walls and other historical artifacts. The article contains several illustrations and drawings, which explain the entire process of the renovation and the proposal of the new design.
ABSTRACT: This paper will present a research project developed by the author [...], following his significant professional experience of urban and architectonic recuperation carried out over a period of 25 years in Verezzi, a Ligurian village of the 14th–15th century [...]. Verezzi is, however, an urban area still inhabited today, in a situation of increasing conflict with the exigencies of modern life [...]; an environment rich in landscape, archaeological and cultural heritage belonging to the history of the Mediterranean [...] is today being gradually erased. [...] This study thus pursues the understanding and appreciation of the local environment as a means of decisive action to support the residents with a continuous activity of control and of promotion of the territorial values [...], therefore, it proposes appropriate multidisciplinary tools, [...] including the evaluation of the results thus far obtained by a law of protection of the territory promulgated 30 years ago, and of its necessary revision [...]. The overall conclusion is that, in order to preserve and effectively communicate heritage and cultural values, technical tools and a new cultural paradigm are needed.
Displacement by culture: resident perceptions of culture based urban renewal

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ABSTRACT: This research engages the geographic implications of economic and cultural change on the intangible heritage of working people. On one hand, the transformation of cities around new economic models may lead to radical realignment of employment. But there is so much more at stake. Such changes lead to the reorganization of material and symbolic lived spaces as factories are closed and razed. The context of home and community are severely diminished. As manufacturing jobs are lost, shrinking opportunities and lower wages can mean both familial trauma and loss of home. Communities tied by class and occupation fade as people move on. On the other hand, the reorganization of downtown spaces may lead to exclusion of particular groups of people as an art and culture focus caters to the desires of middle class creative workers and new forms of public citizenship take hold. Municipally led gentrification, for example, leads to the multi-faceted displacement of inner-city neighbourhoods. Urban managers’ focus on spending public money downtown also means that other parts of the city do without. Preliminary research in St. Catharines demonstrates that there is considerable public dissatisfaction as officials cater to the whims of the “one percenters” as downtown revitalization begins. This particular paper offers an exploration of survey results with over 300 St. Catharines residents.
Managing the sustainable transformation of the city. Parma and Modena (I)

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ABSTRACT: The transformations that have changed in recent decades the face of the city have slowed down, and in some cases the regeneration programs that have occurred in strategic areas cannot find a conclusion. The spreading of reappropriation practices of the places and of collective management of public goods, is starting to influence the policies of intervention on the city by the public Administrations. The assessments carried out on existing buildings and in particular on industrial ones, also contribute to increasingly consider the possibility of preservation and revitalization of modern urban fabric, as an alternative to its destruction. In this way the ability to maintain the relationship with the history of places strengthens the link with the inhabitants. With the proposed contribution is analyzed research co-funded by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund underway in two Emilian cities: Parma, Modena, whose purpose is the preservation of cultural.
Intangible and tangible heritage in a cross-cultural setting: integrity versus profit

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ABSTRACT: The paper explores the impact of cross-cultural integration on the intangible and tangible heritage and its sustainability. It argues that the processes of acculturation generate a distancing between the original creators of the heritage and the narratives attached to the cultural entities in a new setting. The named detachment demises the originality and uniqueness of the local heritage expressed in language, rites, dressing, greetings, music, folklore, religion, cultural monuments, and sites. More so detrimental to the original ‘spirit of the place,’ are the new cultural modes imposed by time and change. In the context of the named challenges, this study aims to reinforce the significant role the original local culture plays in the progressively changing world. The defined cultural spaces of the local heritage, engrossed in the shared experiences and collective memories, enshrine the community cultural character and identity. These, in turn, provide an environment conducive to stability, safety, and an inspirational springboard for expressions evidenced both in tangible and intangible heritage. More so, it suggests that a clearly delineated cultural identity of the intangible heritage provides a motivational framework not only for creative expressions in the present but also a motivational for creative expressions in the future.
Digital archive of temporary exhibitions: enhancing the design culture

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ABSTRACT: This contribution deals with methods for documenting, archiving, visualizing and enhancing the culture of the exhibition design process by conceptualising a digital archive that experiments with new structures and narratives for an online experience of these documentary assets capturing the ephemeralness of exhibit design. The “Digital archive of the temporary cultural exhibitions” collects an heterogeneous and complex set of documentation as sketches, maquettes, technical drawings, pictures, videos, interviews and so on. One can explore it through three different paths: the historical masters (where the user can find exhibitions made by the most famous designers in the past), different exhibitions for same place (where the user can do a comparison among different exhibitions in the same place) and contemporary experiences (where the designer explains the narrative of the whole exhibition process).
Conservation of stone masonry in traditional buildings and changes in masonry skills

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ABSTRACT: Due to close proximity to Xiamen and Quanzhou on the Chinese mainland, stones used for building either houses or ancestral halls in Kinmen had been mainly shipped from across the strait. However, traditional materials from the Chinese mainland were suddenly out of reach in Kinmen upon the rupture of contact across the strait in 1949 and the beginning of the cold war. Under military control, the short supply of building materials led to simple and easy repairs of traditional buildings with previously left stone materials. It was after the reconnection between Taiwan and China in 2002 that building materials from China began to be allowed to enter Kinmen again on an application basis. Meanwhile, with growing demand of repairing traditional buildings, cheap factory-produced masonry stones were extensively used to replace the original stonework. The low level of preservation awareness and the resulting neglect of historically valuable architectural stonework have endangered the stone craftsmanship conservation. In this paper, ways of conserving stonework in repairing traditional buildings and attitudes of property owners towards stonework conservation are analysed to study the current situation in the face of the introduction of new types of masonry stone.
Structure and form of the salt cathedral

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ABSTRACT: The work of Pier Luigi Nervi as a designer for the State Monopoly is long and productive. The rich series of drawings and plans prove the importance of his contribution in this area, especially after the Second World War. The typical elements of his poetic are deduced from the modern mechanical constructions, the application of innovative techniques and materials, the employment of reusable formwork, prefabricated structures, quick setting binders and reinforced concrete. The warehouse for sophisticated salts in Margherita di Savoia represents a great opportunity to enhance his qualities of structural forms inventor. The three-hinged arch mark the interior and form an unique system with the pillars that measure longitudinal prospects and collaborate to support the roof, creating a space enlighten by strip windows cut into walls. Active until about 1975, now it is in a state of underused and still waiting for a concrete action of protection and conservation.
The Halles in Paris: from industrial heritage to a *non-lieu*? A reflection on the role of contemporary architecture in historic urban environments

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**ABSTRACT:** The construction of the *Halles Centrales* in Paris dates back to the mid-19th century and represents the culmination of an adventurous and controversial history. Born to be the ‘Louvre of the People’, by Victor Baltard it became a masterpiece of lightness and transparency. This gigantic ‘belly of metal’ was destroyed in 1972 to create an underground shopping centre. In 2010, even this unattractive structure, already unsuitable to its role, was demolished to make way for a new reorganization. Today, *les Halles* is undergoing major urban renewal to make the district more welcoming and interconnected, open to the city and better integrated into the environment. Concerning one of the most controversial sites of the town, this project has sparked a new argument on the appropriateness of contemporary architectural insertions into historic urban areas: a very relevant topic to which this paper intends to contribute.
The SIGILLVM project – the northern and central archival research

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ABSTRACT: Within the framework of the SIGILLVM project, the archival research to gather especially the seals from the secular clergy was diversified and divided between several main documental collections. This presentation focuses on the sources kept in the northern cities of Oporto and Braga, and the central cities of Coimbra and Viseu. Thus, the source gathering took place in the main archives of these locations and presented inherent challenges and methods. The aim of this presentation is to show the development of the research. By collecting not only seals, but also documental references to its previous existence, the data allow us to map the occurrence of the sigillographic use more precisely, guiding us to interdisciplinary work by touching disciplines such as paleography and diplomatics beyond the iconographical analysis of the seal depiction. In the northern Portuguese archives for instance, there were found over 90% of collections with fragments of seals, including suspension remains in several kinds of fabrics or only the parchment incisions and their references in the corroboration of the document. This paper will also focus on some of the setbacks of this kind of research. Firstly, the preservation conditions and policies are far from ideal. Secondly, despite of the evolution of the archival descriptions in Portugal, based on international standards such as the ISAD(G) (International Standard Archival Description), in a majority of archives seals aren’t considered as part of the document’s relevant information. Nevertheless, the SIGILLVM project also awoke a new awareness to these issues and luckily in a near future the situation will be improved, and seals will be regarded as the unique and rich source that they are.
Poetic introspection of Macao’s urban spaces in new millennium era

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ABSTRACT: As Henri Lefebvre denotes space as social product and that the production of space may reveal social relations. It is intriguing to examine how the living space in the Historic Centre of Macao, to which local communities live in close proximity, reinvents itself with the combined processes of urbanization and globalization. In these vicinities, there has been a historically uneasy correlation between the competing demands of developments, mass tourism, heritage preservation, and the traditional beliefs and practices of local people. The speeding up of the process of capitalist appropriation means a new space-time configuration that determines us to call for renewed concepts of space corresponding to contemporary social conditions. The paper investigates the spatial representation in the poetries that uses the historic places of Macao as both setting and subject matter to illuminate its urbanism and imaginative and creative reflections. The intensities of cultural friction within and beyond the spatial representation, emphasizing the significance of everydayness, serves as counter-efforts to the dominating logic of state and commodity that produces and reinforces homogenizing effects.
Chapter 6

Heritage and education for the future
Revealing a liable formula of Pedagogy in heritage education toward Muslim Societies

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ABSTRACT: This paper is dedicated to expose a Reflexive Critical Urban Pedagogy approach, via examining two graduate courses: ‘The Muslim City: Urban Form, Planning Principles, and Traditions’ and ‘Types and Typology of Domestic and Architecture in Islamic Societies’. Those two courses explore the relationship between Islamic principles and values toward built heritage and their assembly within current urbanism of Islamic communities. Both courses are among the core subjects of the Urban Design and Architecture of Muslim Societies Master programme at Hamad Bin Khalifa University. These courses seek to fill the gap between design realization and materialization of future built environment for Islamic Societies, with concentration on the impact of Islamic principles, norms, and built heritage. The pedagogy and method of the courses construct a bridge between theory and practice of architecture and urbanism in Islamic societies. In this paper, we discuss the pedagogical goals of two courses that acknowledge reviving the Islamic principles for shaping contemporary urbanism with better understanding of present needs. Based on quantitative and qualitative examination, the study investigates the achievement of objectives, structure, and students’ feedback of both courses. Education in Islamic contexts with relation to heritage studies requires creativity and intellectual courage to invest in various methods for solving the current urban challenges. These courses address the values required to shape the Islamic societies’ built environment today and built heritage of tomorrow.
Towards a new sustainable conscience of architecture

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ABSTRACT: “Graphic Expression” has played a crucial role in the transmission of architectural knowledge. This paper focuses on the subject of “Analysis of Forms,” which introduces first year students into the comprehension of the elements of architecture through the graphic analysis. Firstly, it will focus on how the students “learn to see” architecture by studying the work of excellent draftsmen who were able to grasp within their lines some sustainable design strategies from traditional architectures. Secondly, on the impact that some “collaborative projects” with the local industries have had on the pedagogy of architecture and how it has influenced the way industry understands its products. Finally, how graphic analysis has helped architectural students to broaden their field of interest and to understand the architectural project as part of the vaster field of ‘design.’ It is in this sense, that drawing could be understood as a ‘projective tool’ in itself.
Awareness raising from intangible to tangible – a knowledge management challenge

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ABSTRACT: While thousands of books, articles, scientific and informal publications examined the issues, such as how to present the heritage values effectively for the visitors, how to dismantle the pre-assumptions, or how to establish understanding for a multicultural audience, the fact is that the trend of growing number of tourists worldwide correlates the decreasing level of awareness. Analysing the posts, photos and videos presented in the social media, it seems, the majority of these memories, reflections, private "news" are about the person, brightening the ‘ego’ of the visitor and not about the values or the lessons learned. Furthermore, the minimalism – the minimal design of web pages, printed material etc., as well as the simplification of texts with the subtraction of facts, figures, deeper thoughts or conclusions – has been a trend in the communication for many years. Thus, cohorts of tourists heavily attack the popular heritage sites for making selfies, looking for the certification of their pre-assumptions and stereotypes, checking their bucket list and running away taking less and less knowledge about the sites and the values, but getting them worn. There is no presence, no awareness, not a little stop for observing the thing as they are. It is a knowledge management challenge how to turn this process back to a real value transfer and towards a sustainable direction. First we have to (re)understand the real nature of information and knowledge. Then we have to redesign our value delivery and presentation strategies and processes. This paper offers some points how this can be implemented.
Divulging heritage

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ABSTRACT: Society demands from the universities the creation, development, transmission (through constructive criticism), of science, technology and culture. As “knowledge” generators and repositories of it, they must be faithful transmitting it to society in a permanent effort of transformation, innovation and responsiveness to new social demands. After the implementation of the "Bologna process" in the new curriculum of Bachelor Degree of Building Engineering, the Final Project can be developed through a research monograph. For this the study of heritage, offers students a wide and attractive range related to professional activity linked to the world of research. The revaluation of heritage buildings is the main objective; the application of the abilities acquired during the career finds solutions based on knowledge, applying a research methodology, consistent with the reality of the building. The learning process follows a systematic work including research of historical information, analysis of constructive evolution and evaluation of the different conditions of the buildings. There are no restoration or rehabilitation without investigation. Following the spirit of the EHEA (European Higher Education Area), it is of vital importance that the work and research done by the students, does not remain relegated to the academic discussion. It should be criticized and the outcome reported and disclosed to the public. The works dissemination through graphic displays, virtual recreations, audiovisual presentations can achieve the additional goal of rooting in the population's a feeling of identity, considering their values in all their dimensions: historical, cultural, economic and social. Finally the works have to be evaluated making them “visibles” through conferences and scientific publications. This approach fulfils the function of linking students and citizens with the national heritage.
Explore the sustainable development of a digitalized Heritage Stroll with the concept of Portable City Museum

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**ABSTRACT:** The arrival of New Media Age also signifies a new challenging era to the persistence and promotion work of the cultural heritage of Macao. As the historic centre of Macao has its unique special and geographic characteristics, the utilized of a digitalized heritage stroll will build a strong connection between the universal value of cultural heritage and personal cultural connotations. This piece will explore the vision and methodology of a digitalized Heritage Stroll in Macao, analysis the demand and behavior of potential users, estimate the carrying capacity of existing resources and technology support, and also review the data collected from the event “Heritage Stroll with Poetries” in the past three years. And thus, to summarize the synergistic effects as well as the social benefits between a digitalized Heritage Stroll, the persistence and promotion work of the cultural heritage.
New strategies of intervention on existing school buildings

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**ABSTRACT:** The disparity between schools in northern Europe and Italy can be described as significant. This study aims to identify methods and solutions in order to improve uses and services of school buildings, analysing the morphology of the building and its impact on the city. This research begins with the analysis of school development over the centuries in order to understand how we have arrived at the current situation, considering also the analysis of the needs of the younger generation and the European education systems. Forty European cases of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, will be compared with the Italian normative indices (D.M. December 18th, 1975) with the final purpose of finding a sustainable and economical way to alter existing buildings in order to enhance the surroundings and also provide services that might be useful to the city and community.
Portuguese Cistercian heritage research and architectural education

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ABSTRACT: The Portuguese Cistercian heritage research at the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the University of Beira Interior began in 2008 and since then students of the Architecture Integrated Master’s Degree are invited to research about Cistercian Architecture. This paper reflects the research developed at this UBI Department always regarding the Portuguese Cistercian Heritage and also its divulgation to society (either by articles or papers and symposia organization). This research culminated in the FCT Project Orfeus (EXPL/EPH-PAT/2253/2013). Two master dissertations in architecture (2013-14) were achieved within the ORFEUS Project and another one is a work in progress (2015-2016). These works and research demonstrates the actuality of the theme as well as the importance and contributions of Cistercian Architecture in contemporary religious architecture, the morphology of the Cistercian churches, the relationship between architecture and music as well as the importance of natural light. Through this specific research at UBI, encouraged by the ORFEUS Project, the research within the Cistercian Heritage as a system, allows to reach conclusions through the interrelation of various examples of Cistercian monasteries in Portugal. Through this research a sense of cultural awareness is revealed to students of Architecture providing a very specific formation. Thus this communication aims to bring the debate to a contribution to the study of the specificity of the Portuguese Cistercian monasteries.
Can architecture education raise the awareness of heritage for a sustainable development

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ABSTRACT: This paper is discussing the role of the architectural education as a tool to rise the heritage awareness within the architecture students of today and new architects of tomorrow. The research is highlighting the sustainability in its wider meaning by imbedding the sense of heritage within the junior generations throughout the educational process. This research consists of theoretical and applied study through the architecture design course, of a sample of students registered in architecture Design course in collage of Architecture and Design. The research is concluding some approaches that could be addressed within architecture design course that would have an important impact on new generations regarding understanding heritage and impeding it within a wider understanding of the sustainable development.
Chapter 7

Preservation of historic buildings and structures
Post-earthquake infrared thermography applications to historic buildings in the ancient center of L’Aquila (Italy)

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ABSTRACT: In this paper we propose a combined multidisciplinary use of diagnostic techniques, such as active and passive infrared thermography, visual inspection and data coming from historical sources. This approach has been applied on several buildings in the ancient city center of L’Aquila, which suffered from a strong earthquake in 2009. These buildings are characterized by different age and construction features. This integrated monitoring is able to locate different materials, hidden architectural structures, presence of humidity, cracks, debonding and so on. A comparison of the results can help in assessing the specific risk linked to a particular type of construction.
Sustainable interventions: maintenance of old timber roof of Michelangelo’s cloister in Diocletian’s Baths

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ABSTRACT: In this study two ways of preserving cultural heritage are compared, with reference to the XVI-XVII cloisters in the Baths of Diocletian in Rome. In the small cloister, known as Ludovisi’s, the old chestnut timber structure was dismantled and substituted with a new roof made of glued laminated timber half trusses and purlins. In the past twenty years also some of the bays of Michelangelo’s cloister undertook substitution of the roof structure, with new timber elements of chestnut wood. In order to satisfy the reliability assessment of the roof structure, as required by the management of the edifice, the authors decided to carry out experimental full-scale tests on the purlins dismantled from the roof itself, aiming at the conservation of the historical value of the timber structure.
Reversing the devaluation of urban heritage. Boernerowo case

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ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the implementation of HeV methodology and diagnoses its efficiency in particular case of Boernerowo, the residential complex from 1930s, very special development. It investigates the history of the estate, changes to its scheme, unrealized parts. It establishes distinct moments in its evolution to understand its structure, its constituents, historic substance, among others. New methodology uses also new tools and connects urban and architectural issues, and at the same time connects social understanding and purpose with material vessels of meaning. Narration leads to establish the framework to reverse negative transformations as well as negative results of routine protection means so far.
Earthquake and reuse. The preservation of historic buildings of L’Aquila University (Italy)

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ABSTRACT: Following the earthquake of 2009, in line with the reconstruction process for L’Aquila, the redevelopment of the historic building assets of the University, relevant to quality and position, stands as the central issue for the future reorganization of the University structures within a renewed vision of the rebuilt city, involving the assessment of the opportunity to rethink the falling buildings in the historical city centre as electively appointed places looking for an effective and efficient integration of innovation and economics, research and culture, services and residential, university and work. This study, by defining an operational methodology able to discard the term reconstruction with the reuse-term perspective of compatibility, sustainability and security, cites the trial of two case studies; Palazzo Camponeschi and Palazzo Carli, significant and exemplary models of different operational levels, ranging from restoration and transformation to formulating the hypothesis of more congruent functional requalification; also in relation to the necessary types of intervention in view of an active conservation of cultural assets.
Technical evolution and modernity of the Austrian south-Tyrolean imperial fortes on the Italian border. 1860-1904

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ABSTRACT: The final years of the 19th century known as the beginning of the "Belle Epoque" were characterized by a period of peace and confidence in the future. In that same period governments, military establishments and heavy steel industry continued researching and improving new technologies – of offense and defense - which in the second decade of the twentieth century clearly showed their power of annihilation and destruction. In Austria-Hungary, in particular, there developed a school of fortifications that, in parallel to the development and improvement of artillery, lead to realization of a number of military buildings for defensive purposes on the territory of South Tyrol that enclosed the Modern concepts of Science of Fortifications with extraordinary formal results and of composition. This results were also attained due to the perfect adaptation to the specific conditions of the mountainous terrain on which they are built. The theoretical and historical research of this essay intends to present the most important Forts built in this period in South-Tyrol and Riva, highlighting the transition from the formal terminology of traditional fortification to the new forms that incorporate technological advances of heavy firearms integrated with the use of the first heavy armored domes and shields that introduce the modernity in the building practice. This research was mainly done through archival research of original sources in Austria, in particular from the original documentation of the Austrian Military Genius and the War Ministry of the time. It also takes into consideration an appropriate historical-critical framework refering to original texts of the time and texts of history and critique of military contemporary architecture. It will also present the drawings done by the Author's architectural relief and the restoration project of an emblematic case: the heavy armored Fort Garda. The examination and the systematic study of the original documentation from archives- some of which unpublished –, read in the light of the debate on the architecture and the military theory of the time, in parallel to the visit and the comparative reading of the works constructed, has been integrated with also current photographic images made by the Author. All of the above as well as some references to the historical and cultural context of the time, can fully reveal the evolutionary technical and formal process of the Austro-Hungarian fortifications of the time in South-Tirol and Riva, that make some of them autentic masterpieces of modernity.
Conservation and enhancement of the "Cittadella Micaelica" in Monte Sant'Angelo (Province of Foggia, Apulia Region, Italy): restoration work carried out on the envelope elements of the monumental buildings

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ABSTRACT: The "Cittadella Micaelica" consists of the Sanctuary of St. Michael Archangel, the Church of the Madonna della Libera, and the adjacent monumental area including the Tomb of Rothari, the open-air nave of the former Church of St. Pietro and the Church of St. Maria Maggiore. These monuments are a nucleus of great historical importance and one of the most important pilgrimage sites for Southern Italy and the whole of Europe. In 2011, the UNESCO Committee placed the Sanctuary of St. Michael on its list of world heritage sites, within the 'serial site' called "The Lombards in Italy. The places of power (568-774 AD)". In 2015, the Apulia units of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism completed restoration work for the "Recovery, functional improvement and enhancement of the Sanctuary and monumental area". This important restoration work was needed to deal with the decay of the historical buildings and to enhance the historical pilgrim route with instruments providing visitors with an integrated perspective and historical reconstruction of all the pre-existing buildings. The work undertaken involved conservative restoration of the Tomb of Rothari and the portal, façade and frescoes of the Church of St. Maria Maggiore, together with spatial, material and functional reorganization of the open-air nave of the former Church of St. Pietro, including restoration of its residual architectural structures (façade and apse). The work also involved structural stabilisation, inspection of the external plaster, and repainting inside the Church of the Madonna della Libera, near the atrium of the upper Basilica. Therefore, this paper aims to provide a description and punctual analysis of the methodologies and techniques used on roofs and internal and external walls, extrapolating these interventions from the set of restoration works carried out in the entire monumental complex.
Photography as a resource for recognising the value of flooring and paving

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ABSTRACT: “Where the University walks: flooring and paving in the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul” is a research project developed since 2007 to value the aesthetic-plastic quality of floor finishes in the university. Located in Porto Alegre, UFRGS is one of the most important universities in Brazil and possesses a rich architectural heritage from different periods. A photographic survey is being used to catalogue the different flooring types in the historic buildings, recording those with appreciable aesthetic value according to Gestalt-theory analysis and their hidden geometries. Photography allows not just the recording of this formal diversity, but also reveals plastic qualities that would not otherwise be properly noticed, contributing to the appreciation of this particular feature of our constructed heritage and raising the university community’s awareness of the importance of its preservation.
The Castle of Carsoli: the awareness and enhancement of the architectural heritage in a ‘borderline territory’

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ABSTRACT: The study introduces the outcomes of the research carried out on the historic centre of Carsoli in L’Aquila, Italy and in particular on the “de’Leoni” Castle, a fortress in defence of the Marsican Region. Over the years it had become a boundary territory between the pontifical government and reigning dynasties in South Italy. The old town portrays an enriched urban structure, resulting in spiritual and residential buildings as well as of defence; an urban and architectural reality discarded and difficult to address since it requires a discreet approach, respectful of an apparently incomplete identity that has been, however, established and consolidated in the community throughout the years. The restoration project aims at designing and planning the preservation of the "remaining structures” by arresting the decay of the existing facilities and securing safety management. The highly historic and abandoned context does not allow any room for hypothetical reconstruction of the missing parts or inserts of new manufactured products, however, it invites to discover areas of the surrounding landscapes through routes, crossings and breaks in green equipped areas leading and suggesting the visitor to see the possibly unseen. The study was divided into three principal parts: the first phase consisted in the relief of the building; then the construction phases of the facility were defined through the historical research (archivist science and bibliographic) sided by the sampling of the masonry to attain the elaboration of a project that sides the preservation of a structure to a new use of the castle which is compatible with the morphological and historical aspects signposted. The archaeological park in Carsoli is situated within a larger planning system in terms of landscape and archaeology. The project aims at preserving the national landmark in its material integrity, reinstating to its pre-existing composition the role of historical building with its physical characteristics, preserving and protecting that image that has been handed to us throughout time.
Large deformations in the Romanesque churches of Vall d’Aran (XII-XIII)

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ABSTRACT: In the Vall d’Aran, located on the North face of Spanish Pyrinees, there is a great number of churches. Those were built between twelfth and thirteenth century, and have suffered large geometrical deformations. This is especially true in the case of Santa Maria de Unha (XII) and Santa Maria de Arties (XII-XIII), where the deformations are over 10% from its original shape. Puig i Cadafalch (1908) affirmed that this churches with basilica floor plant were originally built with timber frame roofs, but nowadays the oldest churches from twelfth century are covered with barrel vaults. This typology evolved to larger structures with three naves, covered by a cannon vault in the central nave, and quarter vaults in the lateral naves. These are supported by circular non-monolithic masonry columns in the centre and the perimeter walls. Several surveying campaigns in Santa Maria de Unha (XII) and Santa Maria de Arties (XII-XIII) have been performed during last years. These combined manual direct measurements (2013-15) with topography, photogrammetry (2013-14), and Terrestrial Laser Scanner techniques (2014-15). The data obtained revealed antifunicular shapes in the barrel vaults, caused by the large displacements of the structure. This paper presents the theoretical assessment and characterisation of these deformations, which surprisingly have not caused the collapse of the structures.
Cultural heritage and mobile robotics technologies

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ABSTRACT: This paper reviews current research works at the authors’ Institutions to illustrate how mobile robotics and related technologies can be used to enhance economical fruition, control, protection and social impact of the cultural heritage. Robots allow experiencing on-line, from remote locations, tours at museums, archaeological areas and monuments. These solutions avoid travelling costs, increase beyond actual limits the number of simultaneous visitors, and prevent possible damages that can arise by over-exploitation of fragile environments. The same tools can be used for exploration and monitoring of cultural artifacts located in difficult to reach or dangerous areas. Examples are provided by the use of underwater robots in the exploration of deeply submerged archaeological areas. Besides, technologies commonly employed in robotics can be used to help exploring, monitoring and preserving cultural artifacts. Examples are provided by the development of procedures for data acquisition and mapping and by object recognition and monitoring algorithms.
The phases historical-architectural for the project of conservation. Abbey-Castle of Santo Stefano Monopoli (Bari)

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ABSTRACT: In 2013 the University of Bari and the Consortium Laboratory Aerophotographic Center of the University of Bari, under the scientific direction of the writer, have launched the interdisciplinary study on The Territorial Context and the Abbey-Castle of St. Stephen di Monopoli (BA): knowledge, conservation and development, which aims to ensure the site stay as long as possible in time, respecting its identity and uniqueness. The project is divided into a plan of knowledge, conservation and development, and is coordinated with the owner of the site, prof. adv. Savero De Bellis. Knowledge plan develope with historical-documentary investigation, design and survey and non-invasive diagnostic tests campaigns. Goals are: the architectural knowledge, geometric-dimensional, historical-critical and material-construction of the fortified artefact, as well as recognition of the major occupation phases of the same.
Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM): a new challenge in heritage building

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ABSTRACT: In order to improve indoor microclimate during XIX century there is a widespread passage from braziers to fireplaces, from stoves to heating systems. From second half of XX century indoor microclimate control systems and HVAC are incredibly sophisticated. Hence, we can speak of a new research field: Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM). Every age and building have a specific level of comfort and indoor microclimate, that depend on: (i) outdoor climate (history of climate), (ii) human habits, food and clothes, and (iii) architectural/technical strategies. In order to guarantee historic building use and refurbishment, we must acquire knowledge concerning their HIM, to obtain in them an indoor microclimate coherent with heritage and actual comfort standards. Starting from these issues, this book allows to describe the Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM). Its main peculiarity is in the approach adopted: the study of a microclimate is not considered only the test of physio-chemical data, it involves the historical perspective of the actual microclimate (HIM), from the original microclimate of the building (OIM), to its current one (AIM). The goal is to comprehend the mechanisms of conservation and to correctly direct the restoration projects, paying particular attention to every aspect that modifies microclimate, including HVAC systems. Furthermore, HIM research allows us to develop an in-depth study of other historical and cultural aspects related to heritage buildings. The paper describes heritage and architectonic points of view that are related to the study of historic indoor microclimate.
ABSTRACT: The quarters of Magdalena, Duquesa and the Virgin are three clear examples of generation of the modern city of Granada. After the splendor of the Renaissance palace houses, which modified the medieval image of the Moorish city, these three districts of new plant exceed the limits of the medieval wall. At the end of the sixteenth century and especially in the next two centuries, noble families of Granada settle in the plain of the Vega. They were areas without physical relationship, causing various generatrices and different orientations in the orthogonal drawing and whose blocks have differing proportions. The Magdalena neighborhood consists of elongated blocks with north-south orientation. Bounded on the north by Puentezuelas (place name referred to the small bridges on the canal that were there) and south by the Convent of Nuestra Señora de Gracia and the meadow, showing its relationship with the rural administrative district. The patio-house is the predominant residential typology. Used by the nobility to show their rank and later by the bourgeoisie to demonstrate economic power. In Magdalena, the patio-house can occupy several parcels either in the middle or at the head of the block. The house on 13 Gardens street occupies two of these plots and finishes off the corner of Veronica de la Magdalena street by a tower. This unique element by the late Baroque decoration of its facade with brick and mud wall sgraffito drawers are examples of the urban image of the neighborhood. The courtyard and its curious peristyle, with a pillar and false blazon, complete the interest of this building that serves teachers PMA-UGR to propose it as a research and intervention proposal for conservation.
Windows and renovation: the case of 19th century ordinary housing in Switzerland

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ABSTRACT: This contribution examines the original features and renovation strategies for windows of ordinary late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings in French-speaking Switzerland. The aim is to compare the energy performance of different interventions, as well as assessing their architectural impact. Three types of intervention strategies are compared: adapting windows with single glazing to insulated glazing; replacing existing windows for new timber windows; adding a second window with insulated glazing in front or behind the original window. For each type of intervention, the architectural and thermal insulation impact are compared using the same criteria, drawings at the same scale and by calculating heat transfer coefficients.
The Pisan Castle of Gioiosa Guardia in Villamassargia (Sardinia). Archaeometric analysis of masonry

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ABSTRACT: The Castle of Gioiosa Guardia in Villamassargia (Sardinia) is a classic example of a XIIIth century military fortress. It was located in a strategic position on top of the hill with the same name. It guarded and watched over the Cixerri valley, which was important due to its mineral resources. The fortress occupies several levels: halfway up are the ruins of buildings that very probably served as guardhouses, on top are the ruins of the castle itself, enclosed and protected by a perimetral curtain wall. The aim of this case study is to define the construction techniques used to build the fortress, which was constructed on the request of the Pisan family, Della Gherardesca. It was built in a single phase and abandoned, probably after just two centuries. It defined a type of wall, the Pisan style in Sardinia, in the late XIIIth century. The chrono-typological definition of the walls took advantage of an interdisciplinary method through archaeometric analysis developed over three main phases: photogrammetric survey; archaeological investigation - deepening the knowledge of the formal, dimensional and technological aspects - and, finally, mineralogical and petrographic characterization of the natural and artificial stone materials, through the analysis of thin sections and x-ray diffractions. The study presented is part of a wider research with the aim of offering a contribution to the knowledge of the history of the traditional local building techniques, so that it is easier to recognize, date and preserve all the buildings which, unlike the one examined, are not philologically dated.
Simplified approach to convert 3D Laser scanning models to FEM-Models applied on ancient statue in Egypt

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ABSTRACT: Risk assessment and structural analysis of archaeological sites is a critical issue especially in a country like Egypt with one third of the world heritage. The first step of this process is to recover reliable and accurate as-built models for objects under investigation using the modern technology of laser scanning. The recovered models have to find their way to the finite elements software in order to finalize the structural analysis. The stress levels of an object are governed by both the tensile strength of the object material and its geometry. Hence, accurate determination of the material properties is important in the structural analysis as well as the recovery of as-built geometric models. The main aim of this work is to establish the most appropriate pipelines to convert the recovered as-built 3D model of an object to a volumetric model ready for finite elements structural analysis. The developed approach is employed in recovering a 3D model then analyzing the stresses levels of an ancient stone statue in Cairo, Egypt. The statue is located at the entrance of the Baron palace. The palace, which was built in the period between 1907 and 1911 in Heliopolis, is considered one of the most famous and interesting buildings in Cairo. The analysis results show clearly the critical sections of the statue under stress to be evaluated against the statue materials properties. It is also showed that the proposed technique used in converting the point cloud data file into a finite element volumetric mesh is an efficient time-saving technique.
Color design on urban preservation of a historical city in southern Brazil

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ABSTRACT: This paper, which is the partial result of a research in the course of Architecture and Urbanism at the University of the State of Santa Catarina, investigates the need for chromatic composition plans for buildings located in the historical town of Laguna. It concerns the relation to the visual quality and authenticity of urban morphology, which is one of the biggest challenges for heritage preservation. The research aims to: develop a survey of the current situation of the facades, register the Chromatic Evolution through stratigraphy, prepare a registry for collection and systematization of information on the Polychrome Urban, and demonstrate the application of a management model based on the literature review and the products generated by research. The methods include historical research, contextualizing the influence of urban transformations, in the setting up of a central area of commercial use and its relationship with the types and architectural aesthetics. Those, which are the literature review in international recommendations for interventions in historic cities. The results demonstrated the difficulty of reconciling this approach to contemporary trends of polychrome and visual identity of this area, due to the needs of colors on the facades for visual communication and the hard interventions, which have affected the urban morphology, as well as the typology of buildings in the historical center of Laguna. This paper presents the discussion of the results already obtained with emphasis on visual interference caused by the inappropriate use of chromatic palettes in buildings of different architectural languages. As a result, the need to prepare consistent chromatic plans to recover authenticity in protected cities as cultural heritage in Southern Brazil is justified.
ABSTRACT: One of the most vital duties for engineers is to preserve life and nature by utilising safe designs that take into account environmental standards and monitoring the performance of structures against design criteria. Furthermore, monitoring can be used to determine any required maintenance of an important structure following a catastrophic event. Numerous different techniques and instruments can be used for such a purpose with different requirements producing different results. For instance, some techniques need to use embedded sensors inside the building, such as geotechnical sensors. However, this method cannot be used for historic and heritage buildings. Other methods can offer high quality, but with a low point density and require fixed stations and targets, like Total Stations (TS). In such a case, the location of deformation tends to be expected, such as dams, bridges, high rise buildings etc. Nevertheless, this is not the case for historic ruins and heritage buildings where each brick could be subject to deformation. The challenge in such a case is to detect the deformation without any previous knowledge. Imaging techniques that provide point clouds, such as Digital Photogrammetry, Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR), Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS), etc., are evidently the best solutions for such an issue. The aim of this research is to develop a new approach to detect and localise unpredictable deformation. It is based on TLS measurements and Generalised Procrustes Analysis Techniques (GPA) to determine deformation vectors, while boxing structure and F-tests are used to detect and localise deformation. In summary, after applying this approach, the whole concerned building is represented as parts, for each of them the displacement vector and deformation probability are estimated. Ultimately, it is possible to monitor any part through different epochs. In addition, using this technique, it is possible to determine deformation not just between two epochs, but for sequences of epochs. This can give more reliable results. Validation experiences have shown the capability of the proposed method to detect and localise deformation of sub centimetre level for ranges up to ten meters, and 1-2 centimetres for ranges of about 25 metres.

Health monitoring of historic ruins and heritage buildings using terrestrial laser scanning and Generalised Procrustes Analysis

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The refurbishment of the Basilicata constructive historical models through the refurbishment of the medieval historic centre of Brienza (PZ, Italy)

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ABSTRACT: There are areas in Italy, not so fortunate from a literary, historical and economic point of view, that have seen their history fade away. This is what happened to Basilicata, “where Christ never went” (Levi, C., 1945), the inner part of Southern Italy – the heart (with Puglia) of Frederick II of Swabia’s empire, an essential part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, conquered and annexed by the Savoy monarchy in 1860 thanks to Garibaldi – whose economy, and partly history, was harmed for the benefit of the economy and the valorization of the history of the winners. Among the effects of all this, the lack, at least up to 25 years ago, of university institutions focusing on the history and the future of the territory. Since 1988 a lot of research, now finally published, has been carried out with the aim both of defining the characteristics of the historical building models and refurbishing their “matter and meaning” (Marconi, P., 2003). This paper reports the research carried out on the late-medieval historic centre of Brienza, overlooked by the XI-century Castle, where some blocks of abandoned houses have been investigated, their types and construction models have been catalogued and the possibility of refurbishing them has been discussed from a static and technological point of view. All this results in a number of interesting acquisitions, such as those on the masonry constructive systems (opus), the wooden roofs and floors with round beams and non-squared boards, the constructive typologies of single and double frame roofs with tiles on battens, the “opus craticium” for partitions and wooden windows and doors. We have proved that it is possible to make these buildings earthquake-resistant complying with the latest regulations on energy demand and environmental sustainability, thus giving them a new future. All this is possible through the application of non-invasive and retrofittable devices of masonry strengthening, the use of trusses made of modified laminated turkey oak wood placed in the plane of the floors, the use of internal insulation as well as insulating plasters.
Strategies for the evaluation of existing timber structures: Challenges, problems and solutions

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ABSTRACT: To perform a reliable assessment of existing timber structures it is necessary to take into account a multiscale and time dependent behaviour. Unfortunately simple and straightforward analysis usually conducted uses only the information available to the design of new timber structures. In the last decade some important advances were made in the fields of guidelines for the assessment of existing timber structures, new survey techniques (including semi-destructives techniques), new data treatment models and regulations. However the uncertainty about the wood material and its properties, the behaviour of timber connections and the way the different survey methods can be efficiently used makes extremely difficult to provide reliable data to the engineer responsible for performing a safety and serviceability analysis of an existing timber structure. As a result of this procedure the final decision is often based on high cost repair/reinforcement works or the demolition of the entire structure even if that structure performed satisfactorily for decades. The present paper discusses different aspects to take into account while performing a survey to a timber structure, detailing some procedures to be followed to obtain information on relevant variables (strength of structural members and connections) and possibilities to address the effect of biodeterioration, time-dependent problems and available data treatments methods. The discussion is supported by recent results on the analysis of structural timber members and new paths based on activities foreseen to be conducted within a research project that will be launched in 2016.
Regenerating Barcelona: re-inhabiting the city and reusing its buildings

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ABSTRACT: This communication is about the capacity that historical architectures have for housing new activities which are distinct to the original ones, maintaining their structural characteristics; while at the same time allowing, thanks to the diversity of uses, a greater public accessibility to these entities. Barcelona possesses a few paradigmatic examples that demonstrate the regenerative potential of these strategies: historical complexes converted into tree-lined pas sageways, cloisters used as arched squares, the interior area of residential blocks transformed into parks or markets used as transit zones. The need to come upon the right selection of activities that these old buildings currently in disuse have to accommodate, maximizing a more porous relationship with the city, are necessary tactics in order to keep them standing and at the same time regenerate the indispensable bonds between architecture and urban space, offering in this manner new spheres of social relationship which contribute to their good functioning.
Restoration of the old slaughterhouse from Porcuna (Andalusia, Spain): use of new tools in heritage conservation

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ABSTRACT: The achievement of high quality graphic data allows the planning of a supervision Project and represents one of the data-retrieval bases, either clearly identifiable or others arising from the interaction between these activities and such documents or the graphic element itself with the physical elements to be analyzed. In contrast with the traditional approach, where the graphic entity was devoted to the upkeep of historical elements and design in general, in nowadays heritage contribution, the graphic element is developed in each and every stage of the activity, granting the researchers with tools by means of which there can be established a dialogue between the historical remains and the creation of new living spaces. The last ten years have witnessed how heritage supervision implied a total change based on a new globalizing concept of “heritage”, due to an interdisciplinary perspective: History, Architecture, Archaeology... The widening of this realm towards these disciplines allows a similarly exponential enlargement of the result and makes them coherent with respect to the reality approached. The use of an intensive record methodology and a systematic planning from a previous archaeological, historical and documental research is used to provide mainly a graphic datum which establishes, beforehand, the problems to face within the restoration and refurbishment work in historical buildings. This theoretical frame, shared by many researchers, lacks, however, enough reflection on study-approach methodology or fulfillment. Hereby we show the outcome of this interdisciplinary process of theoretical, methodological and practical work developed in the restoration of the old medieval slaughterhouse in Porcuna.
Gaining knowledge of materials and chronologies of the ruins for the preservation of historical centers: the case study of Monteleone Rocca Doria in Sardinia (Italy)

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays, the sustainable use of historical ruins is an important debate issue. In fact, even if precious records of the past, they are still misunderstood artefacts that in the most of the cases need a project of preservation in order to be retained into the future. In the past, several tendencies have characterised the planning attitude to these useless buildings, without considering them as possible historical benchmark able to date chronologically the minor architecture, through the knowledge of materials and traditional techniques. Starting by this consideration, the present essay shows as, by means of a multidisciplinary approach, the knowledge of ruins philologically dated can be a valid basis to understand the whole fabric and, consequently, to allow a compatible and sustainable project for its preservation and valorisation. Moreover, their awareness is a precious tool for dating and preserving those buildings that are not yet dated. This purpose is significant in the Sardinian context, where ruins are in lavish number, and where the matter is still more complicated than in other regions of Italy, in particular after years of complete neglect or inept studies. The ruins of the castle of Monteleone Rocca Doria, situated on the North-Southern Sardinia and dated back to 13th century, is an application of this methodology. The research study is focused on investigation of its masonries through a historical, architectural, technical and petrographic-chemical point of view, putting in evidence the executive peculiarities and defining chronological benchmark.
Polish and Ukrainian timber architecture as an example of authentic past and contemporary values

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ABSTRACT: Borders are not important in the case of the preservation of the cultural heritage of timber architecture, which is made from the most fragile of construction materials. What is important is the honest, positive will to shape and conserve the space of this cultural heritage and the work of past generations – a will to save them from fire, the simple stupidity of its current users and the effects of war.
History and preservation of historic mining buildings. A case study in Sardinia

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ABSTRACT: The first part focuses on mining heritage as a result of centuries of mining activities that modified landscapes, social and economical relationships and urban and rural developments around mines. Through example managements of mining heritage in Europe and in Italy we see how those settlements and their infrastructures developed in the territory and how national and local Governments promoted political and economical investments to valorize and keeping alive the memories of those sites and their social and historical values. The second part presents the Monteponi mine, in the Iglesiente southwest region in Sardinia. After the history of its evolution and development, paper analyzes its actual conditions to highlight how Monteponi is suffering from the dismantle of its structures and it represents an excellent mining heritage to be preserved. Thanks to similar experiences, we could identify the possible steps to valorize a such important part of regional history and local identity.
Sanatoriums and Modern Architecture: cases of preservation. A case study in Sardinia

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ABSTRACT: Sanatoriums were buildings created for the treatment of lung diseases, like TBC, which spread in many Countries due to awful hygienic conditions, typical of the slums in industrial cities. The therapy was simple: dry air, sun and quiet; therefore clinics were initially built in alpine locations and then developed proper architectural features, structural solutions, technological and furnishing expedients specifically conceived for the treatments and the living conditions inside them. The paper analyzes then the most famous European sanatoriums recently restored: Hoffmann’s Purkersdorf Sanatorium in Wien, Duiker and Bijvoet’s Zonnestraal in Hilversum and Alvar Aalto’s Paimio Sanatorium (WHL). Italian Rationalism is also explored from the realization of the national sanatorium network to the main buildings and children’s camps. The case study is a pediatric sanatorium in Sardinia, for which the graduation thesis proposes a project of restoration and reuse respecting the integrity of typological, structural and formal features.
A new infill piece made from ceramic and plastic waste for sustainable repair work on planked timber floor slabs

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to develop a new infill piece by reusing waste. Two potential infill types are analysed, one of ceramic waste and the other made of plastic from urban solid waste. Each is intended for use in floors as part of the rehabilitation work on a type of building that are characteristic of southern Spanish domestic architecture. It enables the reuse of existing wooden beams that still retain their strength capacity. Various test models to reproduce the geometry and structural characteristics of these slabs were developed, and experiments with the proportions of mortar and geometries were performed to achieve the required strength capacity for use on site. As a result, an infill piece was produced with a strength capacity of up to 204kgf, which exceeds the values required for prefabricated concrete slabs according to current regulations.
The Planu Sartu mining village: restoration and conservation

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ABSTRACT: In a moment of great attention to the revival of the historic Sardinian mining compendium in the Sulcis-Iglesiente area, it seems important to involve the complexities of industrial archaeology in a restoration, protection and appreciation process that contributes to the integrated development of the area. For this reason, in 2015, an interdisciplinary research group at the University of Cagliari restored a house in the mining village of Planu Sartu. The construction materials originally used were in a state of decay that had reduced the building to ruins. The adoption of a modern concept of restoration, focused on preservation and the return of cultural identity and values, made it possible to carry out an accurate and positive integration between the technology of the materials, the building techniques, the cultural values and the prospective reuse and valorisation of the historical mining heritage site.
The restoration of the Carbonia OND: research and planning

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**ABSTRACT:** In 2001, the technical department of the municipality of Carbonia, a Sardinian coal-mining town built between the two world wars, worked in consultancy with a research group at the University of Cagliari to restore the National Recreational Club (OND) for employees, designed by Gustavo Pulitzer Finali in 1937. Despite the stylistic and constructive limits imposed by the autarchy, it constitutes one of the most evidently modern buildings in the city centre. The comparison with the state of degradation and the modifications made, the mixture of continuity and innovation in style and techniques, and the need to change the original intended use required a restoration operation based on different approaches, based around the unusual relationship between research, design and construction.
Vila Cruz: the end of romanticism

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to ponder about the concept of the "romantic house" and what distinguishes it from the bourgeois house of the “end of the century” or the “house of the Brazilian”, also known as "returnee". The case study will be focused on a room restoration belonging to a house of the early 20th century, which alongside with the Regaleira Palace is stated as one of the last examples of Romanticism in Portugal. The study of the “romantic house” is based upon the analysis of the fundamental principles of romanticism and their manifestation in architecture as well as in the Portuguese art scene that characterizes it. Amongst some of the most significant personalities, the name of Luigi Manini arises, he begins his career in Portugal as the S. Carlos National Theatre stage designer, and during his last years in Portugal works as an architect during the end of the romantic period. Differentiating itself from the "romantic house", the bourgeois house of the "end of century" knows a parallel development to the great classical options of the romantic period which manifests itself in the vernacular culture typical of the South, but autonomous from the one in meridional Europe. The presentation of this case-study "Vila Cruz: the last romantic house" is part of the scholarly taste of the final years of the Portuguese monarchy, and reveals this construction to be the last romantic work in Portugal. The restoration of the Louis XV room is an opportunity to understand the difference between built work and its design. The value of restoration as a preservation of an object in its original appearance and as a keeper of the memory of an epoch and a family.
Preliminary results of the development of a unified system for the research and monitoring of the current condition of the 17th century Assumption Cathedral in the island town of Sviyazhsk (Tatarstan, Russia)

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ABSTRACT: The Assumption Cathedral on the island town of Sviyazhsk (Tatarstan, Russia) is a unique site of cultural heritage. Apart from the architectural elements of the building itself, it is characterized by a vast area of 16th century paint layer. The article presents the preliminary results of development of an automated system for research and monitoring of the Assumption Cathedral. As a result of works performed in 2015, the general concept of operation and structure of the developed system have been determined, and solutions for each of its modules have been described. Besides, future works have been scheduled for 2016.
The care of the ancient surfaces of Venice, between abandon and fast changing

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ABSTRACT: This paper reports the results of some researches which were developed within the University IUAV of Venice during the last five years, in connection with the Venice Heritage Superintendence and with the Municipality UNESCO Office, in order to give an answer to the need for a protocol of knowledge and operative guidelines for the preservation of historical surfaces, within a wider Unesco plan for the protection of the site of Venice and its Lagoon.
Architectural and structural authenticity of Lisbon’s medieval overhanging dwellings

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ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on the medieval overhanging dwellings in Lisbon, by emphasizing the cultural value of their structural and architectural authenticity. Through a brief diachronic itinerary, this issue is discussed underling the continuity of the use of the wood from military structures to Lisbon’s overhanging dwellings in the Middle Ages. A careful intervention on these houses is a proof of the shared need to preserve the vestiges of the past, intended foremost as maintenance of external configurations. However, the rehabilitation is currently carried out by no compatible materials, neglecting the significance of craftsmanship and implying profoundly alterations in original features. Five case studies of Lisbon’s overhanging houses are concisely analyzed by an archival data and on-site survey to retrace the construction phases and to assess the degree of authenticity.
Roman cement degradation by physical and chemical factors

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ABSTRACT: Roman cements were key materials for the manufacture of the exteriors of buildings during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Roman cement mortars are influenced by several environmental conditions, such as air pollution and changes in humidity connected to drying processes or penetration of rainwater, which lead to their degradation. Exposition at humid air leads to changes in the composition of Roman cement. Results show that portlandite is generated from calcium oxide in Roman cement powder during exposition at 20% RH. Moreover calcium aluminate phases are hydrated only in humid conditions, which cause delay in setting time of Roman cements. Deterioration of Roman cement based materials is manifested by cracking formation due to drying shrinkage and salts efflorescence. Cracks can be especially generated due to shrinkage at matured pastes and cement-rich mortars. Curing time is a key factor for driving shrinkage in Roman cement pastes and mortars. Sulfate corrosion tests showed that Roman cement based materials have quite good sulfate resistance in comparison to other highly hydraulic binders.
Monitoring of a bridge with passive seismic techniques: case studies

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ABSTRACT: The test passive seismic single station detects the frequencies at which the motion of the ground is amplified by resonance stratigraphic. The test is commonly referred to as evidence "HVSR" or simply "H / V" means the ratio between the spectral components horizontal (H) and the spectral component vertical (V). The method used in this study to estimate the frequency of oscillation of the structure is as follows: analysis of HVSR (Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio) relations. This allows for evaluation of very simple oscillation frequencies for land and structures. The tool used for data acquisition is an experimental digital tromograph. As the ground, excited by the waves that pass through it, has more vibration modes also the structures and buildings in the c.a. They have in turn the resonance frequency of the building. It’s hould avoid the phenomena of double resonance that is, those cases in which the natural frequency of the terrain has peaks with resonance frequencies similar to those of the building. This technique is aimed to study the dynamic behavior of bridges in the province of Cosenza, in southern Italy, and understand the frequency of these structures to see if their earthquake resistance.
Chapter 8

Heritage and cultural tourism
Economics and marketing of heritage. When tourism is an added value

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ABSTRACT: This paper shows that economic growth is affected by public and private expenditure for culture, because heritages attract national and international tourists. International tourists generate shares of the private expenditure for culture and international tourism receipts. Heritage promotion can improve thanks to marketing and branding. Managers and policy makers have to be aware that, in order to be competitive at the level of marketing, destinations need to build a brand and brand positioning that are in keeping with the sense of place, and that reflect its identity. Marketing and branding contribute to protect heritage and in the same time to develop economies, resulting in positive outcomes for destinations and local populations. Thanks to cluster analysis of macroeconomic data of EU-27 countries three profiles will emerge. The cluster The Best Performer profits by the highest public and private expenditure for recreation and culture and increasing GDPs, international tourism receipts and exports.
ABSTRACT: Many battles symbolize victory for the winners and heroic resistance for the defeated. Battlefield events stay engrained in the collective memory over generations, their traces sometimes still visible on the landscape: castles, bastions, trenches, and cemeteries. Battlefields are silent witnesses to the conflicts, from which cultural references emerge among the people: songs, ballads, dances, popular sayings, and historical re-enactments. As part of an ongoing project called Touring the Battlefield: the Peninsular War in Castilla y Leon, we present an overview of the battle of Arapiles and its consequences for local peasantry, the inhabitants of Salamanca, the French troops, and the allied armies under general Wellington, who considered Arapiles of equal importance to Vitoria and Waterloo. We also discuss the initiatives to establish museums, tourism interpretation centers, touristic routes that show how innovative management of war-heritage sites can convey a deeper understanding of historical events and cultural identity to their visitors.
Albania: where restoration merges with cultural tourism and sustainable socio-economic development. A case study

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ABSTRACT: This paper offers an account of two ‘Cultural Heritage without Borders Albania’ (CHwB) projects, namely ‘Regional Restoration Camps’ and ‘Window to Albania’, which recently merged with the scope to create a trait d’union between restoration, cultural tourism and socio-economic development. This evidence-based case study aims at unveiling both strengths and weaknesses of such ventures. It aspires at investigating what impact CHwB has on the revitalization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage city of Gjirokastra (Southern Albania) and most importantly on the socio-economic recovery of its inhabitants. The narrative also reveals how the evidence and its interpretation are influenced by social, political and cultural forces and by the contingent nature of knowledge (Thomas and Mohan, 2007 p.260).
Investigations about the spatial restructuring and discursive-imagery occurring on the outskirts of the Western region of Rio de Janeiro (RJ, Brazil): sequestration of the cultural-heritage's memory?

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ABSTRACT: Witnessing the controversial territorial development which has been in process since some decades ago in the Western region of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the main purpose of this essay is to expose the discursive and social conflicts which has been leading this vast region, once considered the final frontier of the urban-industrial development in Rio de Janeiro, to lose its rich cultural-heritage's legacy due to the increase of the real estate, industrial and commercial activities in areas of cultural, touristic and environmental interest. Simultaneously to the assault of the cultural-heritage in the areas that consist the western region. The research wants to bring up the museum phenomena of community base in the historical region known as Carioca hinterland. The main purpose is to make these local institutions which work with cultural-heritage known by their benefits. This amount of cultural and artistic islands consist the social archipelago museum in the Carioca metropolitan hinterland, a new concept which I bring up to translate a part of the new cultural scenario that aims to renew the region. The action-research methodology, however, created an unusual path, which was my first experience with local ecomuseums. This "complete" immersion in this researched field has revealed other ways to comprehend the cultural modes of production in force related to the development of community based tourism. This experience makes us understand better the social archipelago museum as a simulacrum of aesthetic work which intends to bring focus to the territorial development that has more historical and cultural basis, this way, it recreates a new connection of wonder with the places, besides struggling for financial resources and making new ways to highlight these places.
Retro-tourists area in Budapest’s Historical Center

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ABSTRACT: Changes in the typical use of the traditional inner city areas can lead to conflicts, like the emergence of tourism. The nighttime economy, and the negative externalities of the process of transformation, first of all the constant noise of these venues, and the changing character of these areas are against the interests (and values) of certain inhabitant groups. In the paper we briefly outline the Budapest situation and show the development path of our research area in Budapest. We examine two questions: conflict connected the ruin bars and the circumstances of forced move of the original inhabitants. 1. We stress that the temporary use of the 19th century housing stock and the high diversity of the different venues made the neighbourhood very popular among local consumers and backpacker tourists as well. 2. Touristic use of the dwellings generated housing demand. Many flats are turned into hostels, or agencies let the apartments to rent for short term stay. The higher status (e.g. older middle class) want to leave the neighbourhood because of the problems caused by the changing functions, and generally they find appropriate housing. But the lack of other social dwellings in the city makes this almost impossible to find appropriate possibilities for the lower status groups. Maybe with the end of the crisis residential gentrification will solve the problems by itself (turning NTE venues into residential projects) or maybe later the housing function of the area will disappear completely. But now the management of the conflict needs a more complex solution more resources and more cooperation from the stakeholders.
ABSTRACT: The aim of the paper is to identify and understand the various forms of cultural heritage in rural society and local economy. The focus of this paper is the cultural dimension of sustainability in the context of rural development and tourism. Based on qualitative sociological methods the paper discusses the role of nostalgia as a motivating factor for community and tourism activities in five micro-regions of Hungary. The case study research analyses local heritages which are developing new functions as nostalgia-based goods and services. A key finding from the study show that heritage based tourism is not only a new and significant way of business and development for rural societies but it offers inspiring possibilities for revitalizing local identity and community building. Nostalgia can be seen as a motivation factor and driver which impacts on tourists’ and locals’ behaviors, attitudes and perceptions in cultural heritage-based rural tourism.
Urban transformation through the perspective of tourism, the case study of the Town of Alcobaça, Portugal

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to present some results of a research project analysing the urban history of the town of Alcobaça. In particular, we present the results concerning the relationship between tourism and the city during the twentieth century, contributing either to the renewal or to the conservation of urban identity, framing the phenomenon both in the political context of the dictatorship of Estado Novo (1932-1974) and in the contemporary times. We analysed the changes of the urban centre of Alcobaça giving particular attention to the historic nucleus of the town arranged around the Cistercian Abbey of Santa Maria de Alcobaça as well as of the wide space in front of the convent, known as Rossio.
The transformation of maritime architecture into an attraction for cultural tourism. The case of the Costa Brava

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ABSTRACT: In little over a century, the Costa Brava (northeast of Spain), like most of the Mediterranean coast, has ceased being an area largely dependent on fishing to become a major tourism destination. The change of economic model has brought about consequences in the social, cultural, and urban development aspects of the territory. Among the many transformations undergone in the area, we wish to focus here on marine architecture, more specifically on the reconversion of decrepit, obsolete buildings linked to fishing to new uses linked to tourism, and particularly to cultural tourism.
Analysis of urban configuration variables applied to small touristic towns in Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper intends to subsidize an urban space analysis in order to plan hospitable touristic destinations, having as a strategy of analysis the topological and geometrical aspects in the Brazilian cities of Goiás (GO), Lençóis (BA), Serro (MG) and Alcântara (MA). The study is based on the Theory of the Social Logic of Space (Hillier, 1984; Holanda, 2010; Medeiros, 2013) and considers the discussion about hospitality for touristic destinations (Grinover, 2007). Explored selected variables associated with the configuration context are: (1) integration, (2) connectivity, (3) synergy, (4) intelligibility, (5) city shape, (6) compactness and (7) angular integration. The focus is settled on the historical centers and their relation to the urban area, taking into account a systemic approach. The results were compared to a Brazilian sample related to small urban settlements data with heritage appeal (Medeiros, 2013). Findings have suggested some configurational variables with the potential of simulating social dynamic in the historic centers and the city, enabling a more refined planning to the such touristic destinations.
Local resources and territorial identity in mountain areas: a view from Catalonia

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ABSTRACT: As a result of the demands of an increasingly globalized and interconnected world, mountain areas must reinvent their role and focus on multifunctional activities to survive. This article seeks firstly to explore the role of local food production as a means of promoting endogenous development processes in rural areas and secondly to try to understand and demonstrate how the increasing popularity of local products is helping to boost collective self-esteem by expanding the scope of folk identity. Local food products can act like a business card presenting territories with high quality landscapes, while offering a rewarding experience for local people, visitors and tourists alike.
Tourism and sugar cane’s industry in Eastern Málaga

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**ABSTRACT:** Coastal territories in southern Spain have undergone multiple transformations due to various agrarian crises and tourism. In particular, sugar cane’s industry became one of the most affected by these transformations, leaving no trace of several mills. Despite sugar cane’s industry arrived in Spain during the tenth century, it was not until the XIV-XV century that it bloomed in Malaga, only to start its decay two centuries later due to their inability to compete with the colonial markets arisen. These industrial architecture and machinery were a significant part of our past and deserve to be present in our present and adequately preserved. Tourism was one of the reasons why they became unattended, but it can also be the reason to revive them. In this paper, the importance of preserving such evidences of this antique industry is explored regarding cultural tourism as the main resource for preserving and exploiting them properly.
Sustainability and cultural tourism – writers’ homes in the Douro Demarcated Region – Portugal

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ABSTRACT: Heritage and sustainability are (or should be) inseparable concepts, mainly when cultural tourism becomes a major economic reference. Cultural tourism demands both accommodation structures and points of interest that attract visitors. One of the sub-areas of this kind of tourism is visiting house-museums that once belonged to famous writers. In Portugal there are several good examples. In this paper we aim at analysing the importance and the potential of such houses, having in mind that writers’ homes can be (or become) the leitmotif of an entire region sustainability.
Territory, heritage and tourism. The experience of Guiniguada Project

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ABSTRACT: The possibility of sustainable development requires understanding the dispersion of urban space over the territory. But this mixture between city and territory also affects the concept of heritage, giving it greater complexity. Currently, the interpretation of heritage values seem to respond to new reading keys associated with the disperse city. This would mean a conceptual intertwining between heritage and territory. The territory behaves like a palimpsest between the urban and the rural. Besides, the relationship between the city and the territory would be redefining the idea of nature as a heritage resource. On the other hand, heritage and tourism maintain a relationship of mutual dependence. Nevertheless, Heritage Parks can be an alternative to mass tourism. Thus, the experience of Guiniguada Project, a case study in Gran Canaria, can illustrate how to revalue heritage resources towards a more balanced development.
ABSTRACT: The European Heritage Days (also known as: EHD) is originated in Spain on 3 October 1985, during the Second Council of Europe Conference of European Ministers responsible for Architectural Heritage. Several European countries, such as The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Malta, Belgium, Scotland and Sweden soon set up similar events. Italy in 1995. The coincidence of the Italian GEP 2015 with the opening period of the Expo (First May – 31th October 2015) has offered a unique opportunity to structure events, openings, guided tours and experimental initiatives as side events in support of world exposition retracing the image of a Nation that offers tourists from all over the world a widespread system of natural beauty, monuments, which could not have been concentrated in the city of Milan only, in continuity with the many initiatives, as “Rome to Milan Expo 2015” with its rich program of exhibitions, conferences, shows and tastings.
Port and city. The ports of Catalonia in a period of change. Conflict or opportunity?

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ABSTRACT: The Catalan port system has a very hierarchical structure, with two main ports, Barcelona and Tarragona, and a mixed system of governance involving both state and regional government. There are five other commercial ports, twenty-five fishing ports, and forty-nine marinas. An analysis of the commercial and fishing ports shows that patrimonialization plays a subsidiary, secondary role, and, in most cases, heritage is considered from the perspective of profit. Democratic urban planning has led to progress in opening up the Port to the City, and in establishing a relationship of interdependence. However, similar advances have not been made in the area of cultural patrimonialization. Tarragona, Palamós and Sant Carles de la Ràpita are exceptions, to which we will soon be able to add the port interpretation centre that is being created by the Port of Barcelona. There is still a very long way to go, and the subject of urban conflicts in port environments has not yet been explored in great depth.
Touring the battlefield while learning Spanish: the route of the blown bridges

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ABSTRACT: We investigate the potential role of The Route of the Blown Bridges as a language-learning and culture-acquisition tool. It refers to Wellington’s retreat (1812) from Burgos to Portugal after the month-long siege of Burgos had proved too tough a target. To avoid being trapped by the French army, Wellington ordered several bridges to be blown up. Through "the worst scrape I was ever in" (Divall, 2013) the allied army gained a moral dominance over the French without renouncing it ever again. We analyze the route in order to create materials to be used to foster this touristic route, and useful to students interested in learning Spanish L2 while experiencing the country’s historical heritage. As part of an ongoing project devoted to the design and digitalization of materials -Touring the Battlefield: The Peninsular War in Castile and Leon- our proposal covers language use, cultural knowledge and intercultural competence.
Heritage and cultural tourism: integrated approach, creativity and innovation to face the challenges of sustainability

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ABSTRACT: Cultural tourism can play an important role in achieving the EU’s objectives for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, as well as in contributing to the definition of possible paths of sustainable development considering its four dimensions (environment, economics, society and culture). When conceived in a perspective of virtuous relationships with the natural and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) and with the human and social capital of local communities, it can strengthen local traditions, protect the environment and boost local employment. In the light of these remarks, with reference to the opportunities of the EU Programming Framework, the paper proposes numerous closely related issues that require a forward-looking, broader and integrated approach able to develop strategies leading to effective regional and local development policies through innovation and creativity.
ABSTRACT: Based on the ongoing need that the Mexican government has, which is to help small town economies (towns of less than 20,000 people), the federal-based Program “Pueblos mágicos” was created in the year 2000. This Program was designed to provide economical aid for touristic development of several sites identified as “Magical”, in an attempt to attract national and international cultural tourists. In addition, this would provide economical benefits for these locations, which otherwise, would not have other sources of income. The Pueblos Mágicos federal program tries to preserve the traditional environment of small towns (under 20,000 inhabitants), through economic investments, legislation, and legal aid. After thirteen years of applying the Program, it seems necessary to review the successes or errors generated from its application, sometimes indiscriminately applied on locations spread out all over the Mexican territory. Until 2014, there were 83 registered Pueblos Mágicos spread among 30 states. That year the Cultural Secretary (SECTUR), published the results of an official study of all the towns registered from 2000 to 2012. The research initiated in 2012, is analyzing eight towns located in the state of Michoacán, because it is the federal entity with more Pueblos Mágicos. The mechanics of the study include field work, survey applications, contrasting information with the SECTUR 2014 study, among other factors like social and demographic data, geographic information and media research. The results obtained until today, show mistakes and successes in the application of this public policy, but specially, point out the few local society participation, the almost non-existing economy increase, and a big change in the local lifestyle, like modifications to cultural traditions, and overall, the constant risk of losing cultural heritage.
ABSTRACT: To explore the sustainable model of Edinburgh (‘the World’s Leading Festival City’) as a pre-eminent cultural tourism destination as the Summer Festivals approach in 2017 the celebration of their 70th year. The paper will consider the strength of Edinburgh’s cultural offer, and the role of the organisation ‘Festival’s Edinburgh’ the collaboration between the city’s twelve main festivals, in supporting the sustainability of the city’s festivals and the destination. How the city’s ‘cultural offer helps in the maximisation of destination development opportunities and in defining Edinburgh’s distinctive visitor experience and brand proposition.
ABSTRACT: Şile, a sub-province of Istanbul along the Black Sea coast, is a popular holiday destination. Apart from its coastal towns Şile and Ağva, it also has 57 traditional villages dispersed in its hinterlands with at least a century old timber houses displaying a distinct vernacular architecture. Many houses face neglect and deterioration as many villages have been losing their younger populations to outmigration. The village of Akçakese is special since most of its traditional timber houses are still intact, and thus it has not yet lost its traditional fabric. In 2010, local officials initiated the “Model Village Project” to enhance the village’s aesthetic qualities and restore its built heritage. However the process has been slow. By adopting the grounded theory methodology, this study explores conservation dynamics at various levels of governance and management, as well as villagers’ assessment of the cultural significance of their timber heritage, and their understanding of conservation, development and its potential for cultural tourism.
Chapter 9

*Heritage and authenticity*
The authenticity of heritage buildings: the forgotten Brand's "Shearing Layer of Change"?

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ABSTRACT: Authenticity has raised several approaches and discussion on what it really means when we are addressing heritage buildings preservation and conservation. Several occurrences happen along buildings' life influencing their permanency or demolishing. These factors may be related with redundancy, deterioration or obsolescence. Thus, it is possible to notice that cultural and physical aspects influences and explain how we deal with existing structures. Following Patrick Duffy's "Shearing Layers" (Shell, Service, Scenery and Sets), Stewart Brand expanded Duffy's initial approach to its theory of "Shearing Layers of Change" (i.e. Site, Structure, Skin, Services, Space Plan and Stuff) to explain why and how some buildings are still in use and other not, underlining their flexibility and hierarchy between the six layers. And what about "Authenticity"? When dealing with building heritage preservation and conservation, architects faces the problem of authenticity by setting the borders not only between what to be preserved and what not to be preserved, but why they should be preserved or not, or their meaningfulness. With this kind of approach, permanency of heritage buildings cannot be reduced to the materiality of Brand's six layers, but a seventh immaterial layer should be added to explain the cultural significance, and that layer could be what is called as "Authenticity".
ABSTRACT: The architectural project for the city is at a crossroad: being the sensible demonstration of a personal professional attitude or disappearing into the processes hiding itself behind temporary shapes. The architecture has been called to look at wider complex contexts in which emerges the necessity for the beginning of processes of identity and spatial appropriation. In the contemporary age there are too few built examples that are able to re-interpret the original identity of a place and to configure new atmospherically scenarios. The identity of the place is the combination of physical and the abstract data: like the identity builds a place, the language shapes the imagination. The built spaces are a combination of identities which too often are distracted in designing new spaces, and only through a continue dialogue between all the parts engaged in the transformation processes is possible to generate quality through innovation.
Taranto’s soul: history of a post-industrial identity crisis

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ABSTRACT: Taranto’s old town centre is a little island located in the Ionian Sea, very ancient, placed in the heart of a city that in the wake of a feverish industrialization, in a backward South of Italy, has totally rejected its own origins and, simultaneously, its own historical centre. Nowadays, contaminated its seas, alarmed about the detection of the environmental disaster caused over decades of unbridled pollution, Taranto is lost, refuses the industrial mentality and is trying to find itself. The media attention is focused on its historical centre in decay, temporally far by the era of big debates and movements which have affected the recovery of Italian and European’s historical centres. The analysis, starting with the Taranto’s context, aims to bring a little contribution to imprint the identity of an historical urban complex, in connection with that authenticity historically traceable, materialized on-site and achievable during the project plan phase, beyond any attempt of architectural reintegration of what is only the “image” of urban artefacts, inside the historical city. The study of some phenomena that always made lively and full of life this patch of earth, naturally protected from the outside, the analysis of breaking mechanisms of environmental balances, are accompanied by an investigation into the impressions of its inhabitants about città vecchia’s “personality” and “uniqueness”, in a bid to rebuild a particular composite sketch, among those who should be the main drivers of recognition and restoring of the historical city, but substantially they’re not. In that way the plan of sustainable urban rehabilitation should identify all those elements relating to the authenticity of the area, to protect them and, strategically, to make them founding parts of the rehabilitation project plan thinking.
Knowledge tools to preserve the authenticity of architectural heritage significance

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ABSTRACT: The Italian debate on preserving the authenticity of our historical architecture started more than a century ago and is still current today. The questions raised over time concern both the material and the significance authenticity. This paper will provide the different cultural positions aiming to analyze the historical debate making comparisons on how the meaning of the term authenticity has changed also in relation with the evolution of contemporary art. The paper will address some specific issues: traditional building technologies, architectural language, and the knowledge tools useful for preserving the authenticity of the significance of architectural heritage. This theoretical approach will be explained by presenting some methodological examples and at last, it will be examined how the restoration activity, the re-use of the architectural heritage and the use of traditional materials are extremely important to ensure sustainable development and to guarantee a trans-generational transfer of knowledge
For an *operante* archaeology of the present

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ABSTRACT: Although the globalisation and the spreading of a ‘universal’ way of living, although the increasing number of non-places in the world everywhere the same, we should acknowledge that each city is a monotype, a different single copy with its own individuality, and a specific peculiarity. At the different scales and in certain historical periods. The gradual dispersion of primal characters represents an interdisciplinary conceptual hub that we question with growing concern: we are dealing with the loss of the identity of the places, but also, and above all, of their inhabitants. The topic involves deep ethical aspects, implies the questioning of functional and economic mechanisms, and calls us back to a responsibility toward the future that is often avoided because of prevailing economic logics. The archaeology of the present concerns also architecture, but we haven't developed yet a real debate around this responsibility.
Reconstructing the Past to satisfy the Present: fictional heritage in the USA, Peru, Brazil, South Africa & Malaysia

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ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on Colonial buildings and contexts that have gained prestige through UNESCO World Heritage and other accrediting organisations. Many of the structures or groupings chosen were erected during regimes that have since ceased, when particular periods of the past were privileged over others for political or other reasons in selecting and reinforcing strategies of rehabilitation. The paper will show that approaches to identifying, conserving and promoting built heritage are vulnerable to pressures arising from satisfying the perceived needs of cultural tourism, where expectations are often simplified and reinforced through selective editing of complex legacies. This vulnerability is particularly strong when groups of buildings rather than individual monuments are considered. In this overview, gained from direct experience of these widely distributed sites, the author investigates how guided interventions contribute to or detract from perceptions of authenticity and cultural value.
The authenticity of the urban memory

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ABSTRACT: The urban memory is the main characteristic of a civilization and through it the city itself is ever built: violent, tragic or heroic facts are remembered with monuments while the flow of life is transformed in everything else of which is made a city. The archaeological sites made of buildings that have lost their original function, objects of pure matter and space, have a double meaning: a monumental one, as monuments of themselves, as architecture evocative of a gone life, and a potential one, as carriers of physical elements that strongly characterize the space contained in them, able to enclose unique and unrepeatable atmospheres. Starting from these theoretical considerations we worked on a case study about the city of Pozzuoli as result of a Research project of national interest (PRIN 2009, Italian Ministry of University and Research) called "Landscapes of archaeology, regions and metropolitan cities": the archaeologies of Pozzuoli are objects in the built urban landscape without any sensible quality. The goal for the project is the construction of a strong public pedestrian path that has to be incisive in the construction of the atmosphere and character of the city, able to connect public spaces of the city with the archaeological sites to guide both locals and tourists with clarity and logical evidence. Archaeologies represent a silent heritage but at the same time silent admonition: to keep building on the existing is the only salvation of the city for the city and for mankind.
Performing heritage: authenticity and sensory logic

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ABSTRACT: Just as Intangible Cultural Heritage emerges from UNESCO discourses to claim cultural festivals as ‘living expressions and traditions inherited by communities and transmitted to their descendants’ (UNESCO, 2003) so too emerges the urban discourse of Sensory Cities Network (AHRC, 2015) and The Sensory Landscape of Cities (Landry, 2012). This concomitant emergent emphasis upon sensory experience and authentic embodied pleasures produces a durational way of knowing the city that mines auratic qualities and privileges the city not as built environment, but as an ‘affective force’ (Phelan, 1997). This paper explores the ways in which the consonant discourse of Intangible Cultural Heritage and sensory cities produce an increasingly phenomenological interpretative framework through which lived traditions and embodied relations are recast as participative interpretative strategies. In its attempt to develop a way of understanding the reciprocity between the idealized Sensory City and Intangible Cultural Heritage this paper argues that the authentic encounter produced through this phenomenological framework invites an experience that fetishizes both the sensory details of interaction and the discursively imagined ‘creativity’ of relationscapes.
The emptiness of authenticity

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ABSTRACT: The unwillingness of world heritage professionals to find a working definition of authenticity is well documented and well intentioned. It is motivated by a respect for the diverse cultures of the world – who are thus presumed incapable of developing a common understanding. This paper avoids such presumptiveness, focusing instead on the complexities internal to the term and some of the many concepts it can denote. Ideas are drawn not from other cultures but from other professions, and these provide useful perspectives on logic, terminology and testability. It is argued that it would be more useful – both to the world heritage enterprise and to the threatened cultures of the world – to retire “authenticity” from the heritage context and to replace it with a more exacting and less controversial terms.
Are ‘Heritage and Authenticity’ divorcing?

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ABSTRACT: ‘Heritage and Authenticity’ share the historical roots of the “mental awareness of man’s most important invention” - a place. This invention could be defined as a historical unit which is inherited from generation to generation, based on a philosophical sense of identity and belonging of a people to a place. The term historical unit is what explains the relationship between ‘heritage and authenticity’ best, for they compose the character and significance of a place. However, this relationship is vulnerable due to various acts in the conservation, cultural and architectural domain, questioning: who does the place belong to; why preserve historic heritage and for whom; is heritage still authentic? This study will discuss the developing split in the heritage-authenticity connection, and will investigate the potential threats leading to a divorce, suggesting new points of view to help manage this argument.
ABSTRACT: The article presents the recent investigations of two baroque organs attributed to the Vilnius School of Late Baroque Organ Building. The organ in Budslau church in Belarus in Lithuanian’s neighbour (a former part of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania) has survived in a mostly authentic condition including polychrome paint, wooden and metal pipes, inscriptions on the pipes and console, mechanics etc. In 2014, the records of Jantzon’s signature and date (1781) was discovered inside the organ and finally proved its authorship. The organ in Kurtuvėnai church (Lithuania) was built in 1792-93 and attributed to Jantzon’s follower Raczkowski. However in 1932, the old instrument was replaced by the new one. In 2014, the authentic wooden and metal pipes were found in a room above church sacristy. Their analysis (the identification of tones, stops, inscriptions, shape of the pipes, materiality etc.) enabled the reconstruction of an unknown authentic stoplist. The collected data was compared to already proven Jantzon organs and led to the creation of historically reasoned restoring programmes.
‘Remember my friend that knowledge is stronger than memory, and we should not trust the weaker’: on World Heritage, authenticity and ‘Dracula’ tourism at Sighișoara

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ABSTRACT: Tourism is the consumption of both experience and place. The quest for authentic experiences is a corner-stone of numerous tourist aspirations and tourism operations. Here authenticity is more than simply an actual experience. Rather, it is taken to constitute an encounter with something profoundly genuine and meaningful. Authenticity then is construed to be deeply personal, connecting tourists with local places and their unique cultures, histories, mythologies and heritage. World Heritage sites arguably offer significant scope for such authenticity in tourism consumption. Their very inscription on the World Heritage List globally ratifies their authenticity as this is a critical requirement of the nomination processes. However, authenticity eludes consensus. Contributing insights into the notion of authenticity and its relationship with heritage as mediated through tourism, this paper draws upon a case study of the Transylvanian medieval town of Sighișoara. Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999, Sighișoara possesses an authenticity ‘…characterized as very high, in terms of both its monuments and its urban fabric’ (World Heritage Nomination Documentation, No.902, 1999, p.158). This is undeniable. However, the World Heritage documentation is silent concerning the site’s association with Vlad III of the House of Drăculești (b.1431–d.1476), also known as Vlad the Impaler, a historical figure of equally undeniable importance to the heritage of the region. Vlad III was allegedly born in Sighișoara during his father’s temporary exile to Transylvania. Most commonly now associated by foreign tourists with Bram Stoker’s fictional character of Count Dracula, the figure of Vlad III has become the foci of ‘Dracula’ tourism. Thus, in Sighișoara the lines between history, heritage and mythology, between the needs of local people and the aspirations of tourists blur significantly. This provides an opportunity to critically engage with and problematize the notions of authenticity and heritage.
(Re)building the past in the present. The recreation of the Japanese urban heritage

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ABSTRACT: The theme “(Re)building the past in the present” is intended to analyse the process of urban regeneration in Japan, understanding the dichotomy between modernization and the preservation of the urban fabric in the production of traditional cultural spaces. Methodologically, the study attempts to apprehend the values of “meaning” and “use” in the recreation of the Japanese urban heritage, by analysing different forms of conservation and etherisation of the urban artefact. The cases studies, generally speaking, are intended to encompass the relation of the Japanese society with the Shinto Shrines and Buddhist Temples due to their representation in the culture and history of Japan. Therefore, it is demonstrated a different method of building the heritage in the contemporaneity, through the use and reuse of an ideal of past that is intended to valorise as an important asset for the definition of the Japanese identity.
ABSTRACT: From ongoing research over the past 20 years concerning the sustainability of Heritage claims, we examine the continuing efforts at social, cultural, and environmental identity and heritage preservation of an American Indian tribe in the eastern Carolinas—the Lumbee—and how these work for and against their various efforts to gain official recognition from various governmental units. This ethnographic study uses Phenomenologically Informed Social Constructionist, Dramaturgical, and Symbolic Interactionist perspectives to understand the underlying processes influencing both the creation and maintenance of tribal identity rituals and Heritage Authenticity narratives and resulting reactions from both non-tribal locals and representatives of governmental units at various levels—whether supporting or hindering the sought after official recognition.
Urban and architectural heritage restoration of cities in Poland under contemporary conditions. ‘City genetic code’ as a key to achieve authenticity

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ABSTRACT: This paper concerns the Polish medium-sized city of Racibórz and its medieval heritage core. The widespread destruction of WWII saw many of such cities partly rebuilt. The complete reconstruction and renovation of all heritage buildings was too expensive, technically complicated and time consuming. The reconstruction of historic cities was also inhibited by the construction of new housing estates and industrial complexes on city outskirts because of the shorter construction time frames. Very few heritage areas have been completely restored and the process of rebuilding continuing to this day, which is strongly influenced by the level of destruction and prevailing economic conditions. Historic squares that could not be restored were often transformed into recreation areas, parking lots or redeveloped with temporary structures. Poland’s current economic growth has provided opportunities for cities to refurbish the urban and architectural quality of their heritage districts.
Evaluating the authenticity of traditional living communities’ ever-evolving heritage

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ABSTRACT: Evaluating the authenticity of traditional living communities’ heritage seems to be very challenging due to these communities’ ever-evolving nature. The continuous preservation works carried out to these properties’ vulnerable heritage, which usually result in continuous alterations to their built heritage, emphasize such challenges. The main aim of this study was to discuss the challenges facing the evaluation of the authenticity of traditional living communities’ heritage. The previous aim was achieved by trying to evaluate, by means of a proposed methodology, the authenticity of a single case study of traditional living communities, which is Taos Pueblo in the United States of America. The findings of the previous evaluation were compared with the ICOMOS’ statement on the authenticity of the same property. The findings of the study indicated that almost all the heritage values that Taos Pueblo enjoys are expected to meet the conditions of authenticity, in spite of the numerous changes that occurred to many attributes of these values. These changes were considered authentic changes because they were considered to represent the natural evolution of the property and its interaction with its changing environment. The study suggests that the reference of authenticity evaluation in the case of traditional living communities should be the dynamic process of these properties’ natural evolution and adaptation to their ever-changing environments. The various accretions representing this evolution should be considered authentic layers of history. Traditional living communities should be the main source of authenticity evaluation because they are the only ones who can decide which changes represent their natural evolution and interaction with their environments.
Grand Canyon: cultural heritage ignored

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**ABSTRACT:** The Grand Canyon National Park is an UNESCO Natural World Heritage site. This designation and the educational materials available on the UNESCO website do not acknowledge the rich cultural heritage of the Havasupai Indians whose occupation of the Grand Canyon is well established through the archaeological record and the written documentation of Euro-Americans. In creating the National Park, the Havasupai were forced onto a small, federally recognized reservation in the western end of the Grand Canyon, outside the Park boundaries. The Havasupai’s survival despite this relocation and subsequent cultural trauma reflects their cultural and spiritual resilience. UNESCO’s failure to designate the Grand Canyon National Park as a mixed Natural and Cultural World Heritage site essentially condones this displacement and cultural assault. Partnership with the Tribe is critical to document the cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon and to apply for reconsideration as a mixed Natural and Cultural World Heritage site.
The evolution of the condition of authenticity within the Operational Guidelines

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ABSTRACT: Authenticity was, and remains one of the major concepts in the field of conservation and cultural heritage, occupying an important place in the discipline’s discourse. Furthermore, authenticity is a key concept in World Heritage where it is one of two qualifying conditions required to nominate a cultural heritage property for the World Heritage List. Authenticity is an evolving concept, due to changes in both interpretations and perceptions that have taken place over time and take a more inclusive approach to different cultures. Inter alia, its evolution is reflected in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Operational Guidelines are an applicable implementation tool that reflect changes that have taken place over time, since the early versions dating to the late 1970s and with their subsequent revisions. This article is based on primary sources and looks at versions of the Operational Guidelines that have been released over a period of nearly forty years, charting the evolution of the concept, proposing three main phases to the development of the authenticity concept. By tracking the changing approaches to authenticity as an unquestionable additional criterion for Outstanding Universal Value within the standard setting document of the Operational Guidelines this review allows for a fresh perspective on the progression of a concept so critical to the heritage discourse and nomination process.
Index of Authors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Name</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, J.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdelhafiez, A.</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acierio, A.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed, A.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldeberky, A.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alim, M. F. A. E.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alonso Naveiro, M.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alonso Pedroso, F.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Álvarez García, M.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Álvarez González, S.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amar, J. H. N.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosini, D.</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoêda, R.</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampuero Rodríguez, R. A.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelucci, F.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anouche, K.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ao, Io Weng (Eric)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendino, F.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arboix-Alíó, A.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armesto López, X. A.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armitage, L.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascolese, M.</td>
<td>190, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baggio, C.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldi, S.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandera, J. P.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlekowski, R.</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barresi, A.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battipaglia, M.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellés-Fortuño, B.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellicoso, A.</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedito-Nuez, J.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennadji, A.</td>
<td>18, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besana, A.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisbal, I.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitondi, M.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollini, L.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borreguero Beltrán, C.</td>
<td>168, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bortot, P.</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosch, P. Ley</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossi, S.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand, D.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briganti, A.</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bueno, G.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderoni, A.</td>
<td>190, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliandro, L. P.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caligari, A.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonell, E.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardaci, A.</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinale, S.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardoso, D. S.</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carey, T.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caron, A.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvalho, M.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattani, A.</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecamore, S.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerasoli, M.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cestarelo, V.</td>
<td>190, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan, E. H. W.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang, T. C.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaves, A.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coll-Pla, S.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coma-Quintana, L.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conte, G.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correa, L.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortés, J.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa-Jover, A.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csizmady, A.</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csurgó, B.</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominguez, P.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duca, G.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egido, R.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esposito, A.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabbri, K.</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazio, J.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fardous, I. S.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández Adarve, G.</td>
<td>122, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernández-Salido, L. M.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrer-Maestro, J. J.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisrek, L.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forleo, R.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freitas, M. J.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu, C. C.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gago, C. W.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galli, G.</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway, N. D.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giannakopoulou, S.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giannattasio, C.</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giliberto, F.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni, G. Di</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gkatsakis, N.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gómez Martín, M. B.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonçalves, R.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Góral, A.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould, C.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouveia, F. R.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granic, A.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths, J.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grillo, S. M.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groves, D.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guedes, P.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guerrera, E.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamed, A. M. Y.</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidtmann, D.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henyei Neto, G.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho, Ka Man (Nora)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husnain, A. A.</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzo, F.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaafar, H. A.</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, S. A.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamieson, K.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jannasch, E.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiménez Caballero, I.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimura, T.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kallampakos, D.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasimov, A. V.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiss, F.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kok, I. I.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokkalas, A.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korostoff, N. P.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kryvoruchko, Y.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubaski, F.</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Vergata, A.</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladrón de Guevara Muñoz, M. C.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladu, M.</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafuente Bolivar, F. J.</td>
<td>122, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao, C. W.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larive López, E.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larripa Artieda, V.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lei, K. H.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekic, R.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lembro, F.</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemos, M.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardi, M.</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi, A. J.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lira, G. R.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lira, S.</td>
<td>98, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lluis I Ginovart, J.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loach, K.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobovikov-Katz, A.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locatelli, M.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loddo, G.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardo, L. L. B.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>López, M. I.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludoni, D.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupo, E.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma, A.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machado, J. S.</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magarò, F.</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maio -Barron, D.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallios, S.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mance, N.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mária I Serrano, M.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marino, F. P. R.</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martini, V.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martino, R.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins, A. M. T.</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins, J.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins, S.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathore, P. S.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribeiro, M. B.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripmeester, M.</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, J. W.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigo Molina, A.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodriguez-Liñán, C.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodriguez, C.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rofe, M. W.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romera, M. C.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, E. A.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rota, P.</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowley, J.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubio-de Hita, P.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadikoglu, R.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakakibara, C.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvatore, S. Di</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samper-Sosa, A.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanna, A.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago Zaragoza, J. M.</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santini, S.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, A.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, C.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, M. G. R.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santos, M. M. G.</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardón de Taboada, M. I.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaradozzi, D.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seddiki, M.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segura Raya, M. V.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semple, S.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senia, C.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sérro, L. M. L.</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfaira, S.</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaykhutdinova, E. F.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddi, C.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva, J. M.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidikov, A. G.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skrzypaszek, J.</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sobrino Simal, J.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourani, Y.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowter, A.</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spagnoli, A.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spivey, R. M.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squassina, A.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachura, E.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellacci, S.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swensen, G.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawab, A. G. A.</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telesca Stiefel, A. L.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teufel-Shone, N. I.</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teufel, J. L.</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiano, P.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres-Delgado, A.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tosone, A.</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tostões, A.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocchianesi, R.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tseng, Y. J.</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tully, G. E.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heritage 2016 - 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development followed the path established by previous editions of this event and definitely establishing a state of the art regarding the relationships between forms and kinds of heritage and the framework of sustainable development concepts.

Once again it was decided that the four dimensions of sustainable development (environment, economics, society and culture) should be the pillars of this event defining a singular approach on how to deal with the specific subject of heritage sustainability. Furthermore, beyond the traditional aspects of heritage preservation and safeguarding, the relevance and significance of the sustainable development concept is to be discussed and scrutinised by some of the most eminent worldwide experts.

For a long time now heritage is no longer considered as a mere memory or a cultural reference, or even a place or an object. As the previous editions of “Heritage” (2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014) have proven, heritage is moving towards broader and wider scenarios, where it becomes often the driven forces for commerce, business, leisure and politics. The Proceedings of the previous editions of this conference are the "living" proof of this trend.

Thus, HERITAGE 2016 – 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development proposes a global view on how heritage is being contextualized in relation with the four dimensions of sustainable development. What is being done in terms of research, future directions, methodologies, working tools and other significant aspects of both theoretical and field approaches will be the aims of this International Conference. Furthermore, heritage governance, and education are brought into discussion as the key factors for enlightenment of future global strategies for heritage preservation and safeguarding.

A special chapter on Heritage and Authenticity was included in this edition, as Authenticity is one of the key-words on present days discussion on heritage. Defining what is, and is not, "authentic" raises a number of serious issues, answers are not easy to reach and consensus is far from being achieved.

Authenticity can be addressed as "historically true" or as depending on authorship... can be viewed as matter of "style" or as question of possession/property... can be an interpretation of material objects or a objectification of intangible concepts. In fact, authenticity is such a complex domain that it deserves proper research and specific attention.

Heritage 2016 wants to contribute to the discussion on these issues, under the umbrella of sustainable development - this conference aims at pushing forward a debate that is far from being a peaceful one.

The Editors
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