

UNIVERSITY OF NOVA GORICA
GRADUATE SCHOOL

**MULTICRITERIA EVALUATION FOR CULTURAL
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FROM A SUSTAINABLE
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE**

DISSERTATION

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PERSPECTIVE**

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I. GENERAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE RESEARCH

PREFACE

Interest in the topic of research stems from the observation of several real cases, on architectural and spatial scales, of the decay and misuse of the heritage caused by missing or incorrect management decisions and planning, improper use, heavy renewals, external pressures in the coastal areas and near the often unique heritage elements. Often these decisions are preceded by a rigid categorization of existing elements in monuments to be retained and the rest to transform assigning functions on routine bases, usually without previous contact with the general public, except with the few bearers of investment. Rigid prescription of maintenance of formal qualities is joined with arbitrary change of function, often not suited to existing heritage elements, and the creation of external pressures in close proximity to the cultural heritage.

The coastal counties of Croatia are rich with important heritage elements from prehistoric to the most recent times. The heritage is characterized by the existence of elements of various patrimonial categories, cultural diversity and different ages of elements, situated often in areas of great geographical, geological and biological interest. The County Primorsko-Goranska is not the exception, on its territory there are the Neolithic hill forts, remains of Roman limes, cities and villas, medieval fortresses and cities, nineteenth century architecture, areas of industrial architecture and cultural landscapes with extraordinary diffusion of cultural and natural heritage. Often the heritage lies abandoned or subjected to pressure of a land use insensitive to social and physical presences.

Although the term "sustainable development" is a daily presence, it seems that it is still not yet in the practice of management and decision making. The research is the answer, of course not exhaustive and complete, to the question of whether there is a way to bring the concept of sustainable development in practice and in real processes of land management.

For this reason research in its first part deals with concepts related to sustainable or durable development and identifies those matters which are deemed

necessary to ensure it: environmental sustainability, economic and social construction of social institutions and values, and the tools and procedures to help due process: the integration of processes in management, participation of the various types of public and analysis and evaluation as decision-aid tools.

It is obvious that a doctoral research cannot meet all this important issues to improve management processes, each characterized by vast and interdisciplinary background. For this reason the second part of the research concentrates on the construction of a model that can function as a multifunctional and versatile tool for analysis, diagnostics, creation and evaluation of alternatives and monitoring of the temporal characteristics of heritage, thus be the basis for different phases of the planning and management process of the territory characterized by the presence of widespread heritage.

The basis for this model was found in models of multi-criteria and multi-objective evaluation, capable of disaggregating the valuation issues. Making evident the significant characters, not always seen with the naked eye without reasoned analysis, multi-criteria and multi-objective evaluation techniques help to address the complexity of evaluated objects and processes. Based on the analysis of different methods and models of analysis and evaluation of the transformative processes of the territories and heritage, the research proposes an analytical and evaluation model specific for analysis, policy setting and evaluation of transformation processes in heritage contexts.

The research aims to create the model that can be actually usable and rational, logical and coherent. The model must also be able to handle real data – often from different sources, of different types and often uncertain or difficult to find. For this reason model should be flexible, modular and able to integrate with different techniques of thematic analysis.

The model is organized into parts of the analysis of existence, the policy definition and, as the option, the choice of the optimal scenario. The model is tested on three application cases, chosen as representative of the heritage of the County Primorsko-Goranska.

DISCIPLINARY OBJECTIVES - CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES

The thesis is situated in the scientific-disciplinary sector Area 08 Civil Engineering and Architecture ICAR/20 Technique and urban planning.

The research takes into consideration the complexity of the contemporary territory where we find a strong presence of a multiplicity of stratified signs, emergencies and heritage history, lifestyles, functions and conflicts. Interventions on the territory must ever more take into account the presence of heritage both material and intangible, and also of new modes of institutional organization and governance, sources of financing and a complex and participatory social reality.

Without a logical, rational and coherent method, rooted in knowledge of the complexity of a existing territorial presences, with an eye to environment, culture, society, economy and the institutions, there is the very real risk of intervening on the territory on an arbitrary basis, erasing stratified meanings, not reaching the proposed goal or creating non anticipated impacts in different social sectors.

The proposed objective of the research is methodological, the creation of a model of evaluation for the management of territorial heritage based on the modular, flexible multicriterial analyses, able to define the functional preferences in difficult decisional and territorial contexts, as in the transformation of a contemporary territory characterized by the strong presence of heritage and conflicts of interest.

The model of evaluation is rooted in the concept of sustainable territorial management, considering the different dimensions of sustainability in the development (environmental, economic and social) with particular attention paid to the extant context, heritage-wise and social. In particular, heritage is considered in its most ample declination, material and intangible and in the sense of different territorial categories (archeological sites, architectural complexes, urban or rural areas and others). The social dimension is tied to the residents, to participation of the public in the management of choices in the role of promoter of programs, keeping in mind the institutional and legislative frame.

The model being proposed is an instrument for helping decision-making, in phases of analysis, diagnosis and decision, based on the multicriterial and multiobjective analysis. The model is created for use in the analysis of managerial

choices and their impacts in case of heritage presence, sites or single monuments, allowing rational choice of different strategies or allocation of interventions.

The following characteristics are deemed necessary for a good functioning of the proposed model: a logical, rational model, coherent and modular, that integrates with other methods, flexible, adapt to use with available data, based on and reflecting reality, simple and economical, adapted to diverse needs and availability of resources.

In the phase concerned with analysis of the extant, the model highlights the complexity of the characteristics of the heritage and the social realities, and presents indications for the creation of managerial scenarios, keeping in mind the institutional capabilities and partnership models. The phase of choice among the management strategies allows the comparison of different strategies for a single site or the strategies for different sites, on the basis of evaluated performance and net benefits.

WORK PHASES

The research is organised in several phases:

1. Analysis of disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of sustainable development:
 - dimensions of sustainability,
 - environmental, economic, social and cultural sustainability,
2. Analysis of disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of heritage:
 - production of heritage,
 - cultural, economic and social sustainability of heritage,
 - creation of heritage, heritage as a process, social production of heritage,
3. Analysis of disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of economics of cultural goods:
 - economics of cultural goods, research on value,
 - public character of cultural goods,
 - evaluation and valorisation,
 - heritage as ecosystem, conservation of heritage and life cycle of heritage.

4. Analysis disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the relations of heritage and sustainable development:
 - territory as a place of stratification of signs and relations, planning based on cultural palimpsest,
 - sustainable development and cultural heritage in international documents,
5. Analysis of evaluation models of heritage and spatial transformations:
 - presentation and analysis of models,
 - analysis of capacity of the models to deal with heritage transformation issues,
6. Creation of the evaluation model for the definition of management strategies for territorial heritage:
 - creation of the evaluation model based on the analysis of extant models of analysis and evaluation,
7. Verification of the model on applied cases in County Primorsko-goranska:
 - urban site Brseč (Bersezio),
 - archaeological and hydro-archaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine (Omišalj),
 - cultural landscape Tramuntana,
8. Discussion of obtained results and proposals for further development.

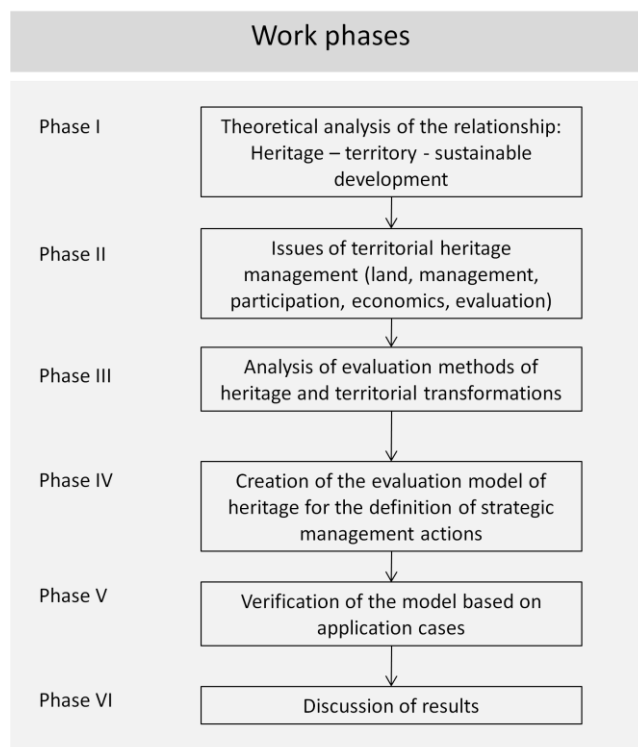


Figure 1. Diagram of work phases

DISCIPLINARY ADVANCEMENT

Research suggests the analysis, evaluation and decision-aid model developed from the study of existing models, accentuating attention on the cultural, social and institutional aspects of the territory.

The thesis attempts to further develop multicriterial analysis models and to integrate multiobjective and multicriteria evaluations with analysis of impact distribution for the social sectors, along with techniques for preference identification in the management of areas of complex social and heritage transformation. The research done attempts to give an ample, un-simplified vision of the territorial heritage and at the same time to produce a manageable and truly useable model.

The multicriterial model proposed should be particularly useful in analysis of the development of the complex and stratified environment, and able to cover ample zones of transformation, individual interventions and choices of position based on the modular and flexible characteristic of the model.

In this way, the proposed model would also be the base for the development of further models, especially through its capacity for continual evolution and particularly by integrating technological innovations in the collection, managing and communication of data.

The analysis and evaluation model focuses on the agents, the temporal dynamics and aspects of the territory and its contents, and the spatial and sectorial distribution of impact in a clear and systematic manner, thus helping the construction and choice of alternatives in complex contexts.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The expected result of the research is the creation of a manageable and truly-useable evaluation model for analysis, diagnosis and evaluation of the state of heritage, definition of the strategies of intervention and decision-aid in planning and programming of intervention and management strategies of territorial heritage.

The model should be suited for use by public administrations, large investors, in the case of programmed accords or funds requests (eg. European Union funds), able to orient and highlight impacts of managerial choices in their sectorial

distribution, allowing for communication, negotiation, information and choice of working alternatives for all sectors touched by the transformation, in particular in areas characterized by a strong and stratified presence of heritage and conflicts of interest.

The model could also be the base on which to carry out the monitoring of the characteristics and management opportunities of the heritage, both in short and in long term.

Being a modular and flexible model it is proposed as the basis for the development of other models, adapted to the context, availability of data and advancement in the technologies of data collecting and processing and the techniques of communication with different types of end-users and public.

KEY WORDS

Key words:

heritage, values, sustainable development, culture, cultural objects, cultural economics, planning, economics of conservation, decision-aid tools, evaluation models

heritage as social process, production of heritage, management of heritage, culture as social process, *cultural diamond model*, attribution of value, *semiophore*, democratization of cultural process, cultural capital, cultural values, economic values, theories of value, valorisation, heritage as ecosystem, paradoxes of conservation, art cities, heritage demand, life cycle of heritage,

categories of sustainability, scale of economy, market failure, *carrying capacity*, territory as stratified complex, cultural palimpsest of the territory, *cultural armour of the territory*, public participation,

analysis models, *Complex Social Value*, *value based thinking*, SWOT analysis, spider model, flag model, *cost-intervention type model*, *pyramid model*, *heritage value for money*, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Community Impact Evaluation (CIE), Kalman method, criteria and indicators, construction of evaluation model, categories of territorial heritage, definition of comprehensive strategies - *triangle of the strategies*, integration with

information technology, Evaluation Matrices, Analytic Cards, Synthetic Cards, comparison of scenarios, cultural landscape Tramuntana (Croatia), urban site Brseč (Croatia), archaeological and hydro archaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine (Croatia).

II. INTRODUCTION: HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION TODAY

The social sciences describe the process of "social construction of reality"¹, in which the institutions and their actors are formed based on the normalization of the individuals' actions. In the same way, heritage is seen as a fluid, social, politicized, economic, political and cultural process and not "a static set of objects with fixed meaning".² In this process, the recognition of heritage takes place through the conscious action of different actors and is based on values and formed socially. Therefore the cultural heritage cannot be defined as a list of objects but its definition must be based on the complex notion of value. For example, Lichfield considers cultural heritage as "that which expresses some indefinable but recognisable element which the current society values especially and which it would wish to pass on to posterity."³

Heritage is the element of the present: "heritage is concerned with the present-day, though a substantial part of heritage is concerned with how past is dealt with in present day."⁴ Heritage becomes the process of production and creation through exploration, research, and debate and its creation reflect the changes in

¹ Refer to Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (2006), *La realtà come costruzione sociale*, Bologna, Il Mulino, original ed. Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (1966), *The Social Construction of Reality*, Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Co.

² Avrami, E. et al. (2000) (eds), *Values and Heritage Conservation. Research Report*, Los Angeles, The Getty Conservation Institute, p. 6, Los Angeles, The Getty Conservation Institute, http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/valuesrpt.pdf, 2007-2008

³ Lichfield, N. (1988), *Economics in Urban Conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p.65.

Similar to Lichfield's definition, is the definition of cultural heritage given in Iranian Statute from 1988 (*Statutes of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation, Sazeman-e Miras-e Farhanghi-e Keshvar, N. 3487-Q, 28.4.1367 Iranian calendar*) which states in article 1: "Cultural heritage consists of the resources remaining from the past that evidence the passage of man through history; recognising these resources, makes it possible to learn about the identity and the line of man's cultural evolution, and in this way to create a context for receiving lessons." (from Jokilehto, J. (2005), Definition of cultural heritage. References to documents in history, (Originally for ICCROM, 1990), <http://cif.icomos.org/pdf_docs/Documents%20on%20line/Heritage%20definitions.pdf>, December 2010).

The Charter of Krakow from 2000 concentrates instead on positively perceived values of heritage curiously leaving the doubt about non positive aspects of history heritage can be carrier of: "Heritage is that complex of man's works in which a community recognises its particular and specific values and with which it identifies. Identification and specification of heritage is therefore a process related to the choice of values." (The Charter of Krakow. Principles For Conservation And Restoration Of Built Heritage (2000),

<<http://lecce-workshop.unile.it/Downloads/The%20Charter%20of%20Krakow%202000.pdf>>, December 2010)

⁴ Ashworth, G. J. (1999), *European Heritage Planning and Management*, Exeter, Intellect, p.26

society. Cultural meaning of the object is not determined by a single vision but is constructed by social discourse:

“Conservation is a complex and continual process that involves determinations about what constitutes heritage, how it is used, cared for, interpreted, and so on, by whom and for whom. The decisions about what to conserve are largely defined by cultural context, societal trends, political and economic forces – which themselves continue to change.”⁵

The concept of heritage is not fixed, each generation re-evaluates the stock of the heritage, and the conservation process becomes the production of future heritage – heritage is comprised of the artefact in a certain state of degradation to which we apply a function and conservative interventions⁶.

To facilitate the communication and operation some conventions are still given on the international level regarding the understanding of what constitutes cultural heritage. So the UNESCO’s *Convention Concerning The Protection of The World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (Paris, 1972) states in article 1:

“For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

- monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.”⁷

⁵ Avrami (2000), p.7,

⁶ Lichfield (1988), p.67,

⁷ In the article 2 it states:

“For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

- natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
- geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

Considering the intangible cultural heritage UNESCO's *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*⁸ states in article 2:

"1. The "intangible cultural heritage" means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. For the purposes of this Convention, consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development.

2. The "intangible cultural heritage", as defined in paragraph 1 above, is manifested inter alia in the following domains:

- (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- (b) performing arts;
- (c) social practices, rituals and festive events;

- natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty."

UNESCO (1972), *Convention Concerning The Protection of The World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session, 16 november 1972 (Paris)*, <<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf>>, December 2010,

Considering the tangible cultural heritage *The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)* from 1999 states:

1.1 Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

[*The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.*]

1.2 Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

[*The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value. Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.*]

Australia ICOMOS (1999), *The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)*, revisited version,

<<http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/burracharter.html>>, December 2010,

⁸ UNESCO (2003), *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, Paris, <<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001325/132540e.pdf>>, December 2010,

- (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- (e) traditional craftsmanship.”

Built cultural heritage (historic buildings, urban and rural sites, ethnological sites...) can often be strongly related to intangible cultural heritage as certain forms of utilization, costumes, activities and traditions (performing arts and the theatres, social practise and the urban scenery, parks and waterfronts, festivals and public squares, rituals and places of cult, knowledge and know-how and ethnological sites...) and therefore participate in construction of identity of individuals and communities. Often the original use of the build heritage is not preset or anymore viable, bringing forth the need of defining new rules, uses and management of the elements. Often this new use can be related to some other traditional o new form of cultural use, but often the introduction of completely new uses can be required. By the same choice of elements to conserve and applying management options, the process of production of future cultural heritage is influenced.

Material and immaterial cultural heritage are carriers of cultural significance so their richness and diversity are directly related to the richness and diversity of cultural capital potentially available and elements of cultural heritage as symbols of identities contributes to the creation of social capital.⁹ According to article 1 of UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity¹⁰:

“Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up

⁹ Nijkamp, P. and Riganti, P. (2008), “Assessing cultural heritage benefits for urban sustainable development”, *International Journal of Services Technology and Management*, Vol. 10, No. 1, p.30, <<http://inderscience.metapress.com/media/f016qpxuvpcyjc0ujn9m/contributions/7/6/8/4/7684961lr34m7174.pdf>>, December 2010,

¹⁰ The *Declaration* continues defining relation between cultural diversity and cultural pluarlisam and stating the cultural diversity as a factor in development:

ARTICLE 2 From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 Cultural diversity as a factor in development

Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.”

UNESCO (2001), *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*, Paris, <<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001271/127160m.pdf>>, December 2010,

humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.”

Tangible and intangible cultural heritage are part of tangible and intangible cultural capital that can be viewed as assets that produce fluxes of economic and cultural services but can also deteriorate without proper investments.¹¹ Management¹² of cultural heritage combined with different types of cultural and economic activities represents the base of creation of heritage (conservation of built heritage, maintenance and rediscovery on traditional techniques of construction, archives, databases...) and new cultural and economic production related to cultural (design but also agriculture or new skills) and creative industries or cultural tourism.

In the process of conservation, management and production of future heritage, it becomes increasingly important to understand how different social, environmental and cultural sectors are represented and how it is possible to improve the managing process of heritage in order to represent the values of different groups in optimal way and respecting the criteria of sustainable development.

With the evolution of the concept of conservation it is realized that the heritage assets are not the events distinct from the territory and that the contemporary territory is actually the stratified complex of signs, elements and tangible and intangible relations. Understanding heritage and its relations to development becomes crucial to maintain continuity in the transformation, spatial development and existing relations and activities.

The choices of the functions appropriate to the heritage, capable of respecting the balance between the need for operation and conservation acquire ever greater importance. Integrated conservation as part of planning is considered the basic part of town and country planning by many international documents, while with the Charter of Nairobi and the Washington Charter (1987), the choice of revitalizing functions and the preservation of social fabric gains increasingly more importance.

¹¹ Throsby, D. (2001), *Economia e cultura*, Bologna, Il Mulino, p. 76-77,

¹² As Nijkamp and Riganti state in Nijkamp and Riganti (2008): “we may define cultural heritage management as the identification of the *optimal exploitation path* for this category of *non-renewable* resources. Given the great number of variables involved, this path is not unique, and we may need to assess different management options for every given policy issue.”, Nijkamp and Riganti (2008), p. 35

Considering the environmental conservation and the use of heritage assets as the integral part of spatial planning and management, the conservation becomes basic intervention in the creation of spaces and social connections, in which the integration of the planning methods with the assessment of value and cultural significance plays an important part¹³.

Shifting the goal of planning from zoning of modern plans to environmental, economic and socio-cultural sustainability, it becomes necessary to complement the spatial plan with the diagnosis and land management tools such as strategic plans, analytical and forecasting evaluation, management plans, participation processes of multiple sectors of public, considering dynamic, flexible and adaptable management process appropriate of interaction with real spatial processes.

Assessment tools have an important part in this group of aiding tools, as the element of management process where they can represent the basis of analysis and diagnosis of the territory and the tool of impacts estimation and forecasting produced by management policies. The evaluations can aid in understanding the social needs and the results of the transformation processes, and as such become the basis for the implementation of other tools as public participation and the creation of spatial plans and management programmes.

The model, even as a simplification of reality, must not allow the loss of the signs and relationships present in reality. Therefore the valuation model capable of handling the complexity of relationships and stratification related to heritage must be based on understanding of concepts of sustainable development, cultural goods, heritage and territory.

For this reason, the research work first addresses the theoretical concepts relevant to the management of land assets and then proceeds to the construction of the evaluation model based on the studied concepts and the verification based on real application cases.

¹³ Daniel Bluestone in Mason, R. (1998) (eds), *Economics and Heritage Conservation: Concepts, Values, and Agendas for Research, in Economics and Heritage Conservation, A Meeting Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute*, December 1998, Los Angeles, p 20-21.
http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/econrpt.pdf, September 2008

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III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The terms "sustainable development" or "durable development" are often used when considering the land management where the land is seen as the main resource of human activities. The most common definition of the sustainable development is the one given the *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future* also known as the *Brundtland Report* (1987)¹: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The international community expressed its concerns about the sustainability of economic growth and environmental conditions in different international summits and conferences, since the first report that gave differentiation of the "growth" and "development", the report "The Limits to Growth" from the Club of Rome published in 1972. From that date many other international conferences and reports were given and published concerning the different dimensions of sustainability, goals and possible policies to implement.²

The concept of sustainability is more similar to evolution or a process of ongoing change with some stable patterns or parameters than certain other processes such as "static equilibrium", "dynamic equilibrium" or even "cybernetic equilibrium"³. In fact Costanza, Herman and Joy define sustainability as: "relationship between dynamic human economic ecosystems and larger dynamic, but normally slower-changing ecological systems, in which 1) human life can continue

¹ United Nations (1987) *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (Brundtland Report)*, Paris, 1987, <<http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>>, December 2010,

² for the overview of the timeline of the main international conventions on environment from the "The Limits to Growth" of the Club of Rome in 1972, United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or Rio Conference in 1992 to United Nations Johannesburg Summit in 2002 and others refer to eg. La Camera (2005), *Sviluppo sostenibile. Origini, teoria e pratica*, Roma, Editori Riuniti

³ Boulding, K. E. (1991), "What Do We Want to Sustain?: Environmentalism and Human Evaluations", in Costanza (eds) (1991), *Ecological Economics. The Science and Management of Sustainability*, New York, Columbia University Press, p. 23

indefinitely, 2) human individuals can flourish, 3) human cultures can develop; but in which effects of human activities remain within bounds, so as not to destroy the diversity, complexity, and function of the ecological life support system”⁴

As development as a concept accounts for other goals than the mere growth of economy, it is possible to identify various aspects of sustainability such as environmental, economic and social⁵ and the three areas of intervention necessary: cultural, technological and institutional⁶. Aspects of sustainability and areas of intervention are linked together in an array, where each area is connected to every aspect of sustainability. In reality all aspects of sustainability are interconnected, because human systems are subsystems of the natural environment.⁷ Both the built system and the social-economic systems are included in and depend on the natural environment.

As the scale of economy grows, the international community and scholars are more and more concerned with orienting of the vision away from the “cow-boy economy” of open system or economy that does not regard the scale to the “astronaut economy” where the scale of the economy is identical to the closed ecological system in which it is situated.⁸

To assure the sustainability of the closed system such as that of the planet or “astronaut economy” some principles can be identified⁹: maintaining intact the ecosphere function of the resource provider and sustaining low entropy of the economic system, maintaining the receptive function of the ecosphere guaranteeing that the quantity and nature of high entropy waste from the economic system does not exceed the capability of waste assimilation of the ecosphere, maintaining the organisational, social and institutional elements that assure equity and allow living to the full personal potential, maintaining and recovering ecosphere biodiversity limiting the irreversible damage of the ecosystem and its functions.

⁴ Costanza et al. (1991), “Goals, Agenda, and Policy Recommendations for ecological economics”, in Costanza (eds) (1991), *Ecological Economics. The Science and Management of Sustainability*, New York, Columbia University Press, p. 8-9,

⁵ Refer to Fusco Girard, L. (1997) (eds), *Le valutazioni per lo sviluppo sostenibile della città e del territorio*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p.24

⁶ Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (2004) (eds), *Energia, bellezza, partecipazione: la sfida della sostenibilità. Valutazioni integrate tra conservazione e sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 24

⁷ Refer to Chadwick, G. (1981), *A Systems View of Planning, Towards a Theory of the Urban and Regional Planning Process*, Oxford, Pergamon Press

⁸ For concepts of “cow-boy economy” and “astronaut economy” refer to Boulding (1991), p. 38-40

⁹ La Camera (2005), p. 54-56

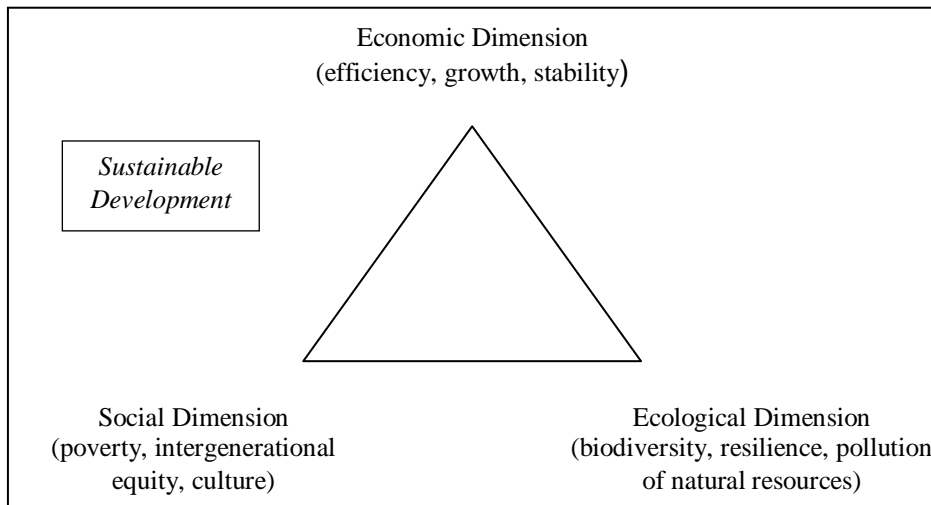


Figure 1. Aspects of sustainable development.¹⁰

The human well-being depends on the presence and development of all different system components (or types of capital): natural (self-reproduced from the system of natural economy), manufactured (reproduced by the system of the private economy), human (reproduced by the system of public, private and social economy) and social (self-reproduced by the system of the civilian/social economy).¹¹ Real systems, such as the natural and built environments, possess inertia which allows for the changes to occur gradually, not in a complete way and in a long time horizon. The changes are incremental, on the basis of the existing state, and large and fast changes can be catastrophic for both the natural and social systems.¹²

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

In 2005 United Nations defined *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* (MA) and *A Framework for Assessment* where environment functions are seen as support for

¹⁰ Fusco Girard (1997), p. 24, for detailly elaborated diagram from 1992 of key elements of sustainable development and interconnections refer also to Munasinghe, M, (2004) "Environmental Macroeconomics – Basic Principles", International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), Online Ecological Economics Encyclopedia (OEEE), < http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/environmental_macroecomics.pdf>, December 2010

¹¹ Fusco Girard, L. and Forte, B. (eds) (2000), *Città sostenibile e sviluppo umano*, series Studi urbani e regionali, Istituto Universitario Suor Orsola Benincasa, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p.40

¹² Fusco Girard (1997), p. 156

human life: as direct provision of services, regulating services and cultural services.¹³ Nature represents the support of life and human activities in three main ways: input of resources, waste deposit and direct aesthetic and spiritual utility.¹⁴

Ecosystems can be divided into three categories: natural environments or natural ecosystems based on solar energy, domesticated environments or ecosystems based on solar energy, built environments or urban-industrial systems based on fuel energy and sanctioned by man.¹⁵

Components of natural capital can be defined as: renewable natural resources, non renewable natural resources, ecosystems that maintain the quality of the soil, air and water and maintenance of biodiversity.¹⁶ The sustainable systems, such as the natural one, have the capacity for self-adaptation and self-organization of the whole system. Sustainability doesn't indicate static systems but the systems capable of finding dynamic balance: "Living systems maintain themselves by exchanging materials, energy, information with the environment and in continuous building up and breaking down of the components of the system."¹⁷ Human systems are subsystems of natural systems and are part of natural systems:

"The real world is, in fact, a complex system of both natural and man-made things; it can be discerned to have a morphology; it has a characteristic and complex endogenous behavior; it is also undergoing irreversible change through the passing of time... The environment is not built, it is largely adapted; adapted, that is, from natural features and circumstances"¹⁸.

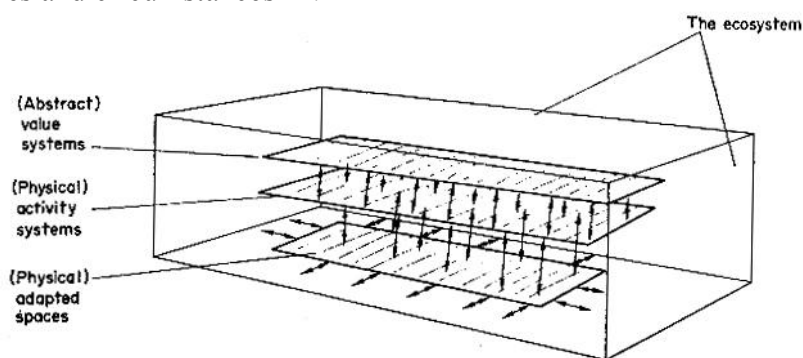


Figure 2. The man-nature system: an alternative presentation¹⁹

13 United Nations (2005), *Living Beyond Our Means. Natural Assets and Human Well-Being*. Statement from the Board. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, <<http://www.maweb.org/documents/document.429.aspx.pdf>>, December 2010

¹⁴ Pearce, K. R. and Turner, D. W. in Coccossis, H. and Nijkamp, P. (1995) (eds), *Planning for Our Cultural Heritage*, Avebury, Ashgate Publishing Limited, p. 70 -72

¹⁵ Odum, E. P. q.v. Coccossis e Nijkamp (1995), p. 72

¹⁶ Throsby, D. (2001), *Economia e cultura*, Bologna, Il Mulino, p. 83

¹⁷ Fusco Girard (1997), p. 59

¹⁸ Chadwick (1981), p. 47

¹⁹ Ibidem, p. 20

During the last fifty years some services (e.g. crops, livestock...) have increased but at the expense of other services and regulating roles of the environment which is particularly indicating of decline of ecosystems.²⁰ This impoverishment is visible also in the high level of specialisation of the species and homogenisation of landscape. The loss of biodiversity e diversification of morphology result in minor capability of production of the ecosystem services as regulating services and degradation resistance. Some ecological services can even be incapable of restoring themselves if a limit of biodiversity degradation is surpassed.²¹

It is rarely occurring, even if it is theoretically possible, that the increase of different services grows in parallel. In reality it is seen that an increase in a certain type of the services brings the diminution of other types of services. Often the needs of population for ecosystem services are those that are not part of the market economy as is often the case of the basic needs of local population, especially the poorest segments of society. The decisions concerning environmental management are often taken far from considering needs of local population or equality in management of environment.²²

The stability of ecosystems in providing the environmental services depends on the richness of the biodiversity that allows the diversity of ecological functions.²³

Ecological functions are produced by different species and often overlap. A certain ecological function is maintained by the system even if some species disappear and this compensation capacity can hide degradation of the ecosystem. Impact of the disappearance of the species on the ecosystem depends also on the importance of the species inside the ecological system (driver or passenger species).²⁴

“[...] ecological stability is generated more by a diversity of functional groups than by species richness [...] The model that best describes an ecosystem appears to depend upon the variety of functional roles that are occupied in that system, and the

²⁰ Carpenter *et al.* (2003), “Science for managing ecosystem services: Beyond the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment” PNAS, February 3, 2009, vol. 106, no. 5, p. 1306, <http://www.azoresbiportal.angra.uac.pt/files/publicacoes_CARPENTER09_ScienceForEcosystemServices.pdf.pdf>, January 2011

²¹ Ibidem, p. 1307-1308

²² Ibidem, p. 1308-1309

²³ For different models of ecological functioning as “species richness–diversity”, “idiosyncratic”, “rivet”, “drivers and passengers” or “cross-scale resilience” refer to eg. Peterson, G et al. (1998) “Ecological Resilience, Biodiversity, and Scale”, *Ecosystems* (1998) 1, p. 6–18, <<http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/faculty/peterson/PDF-myfiles/BioDEcoFn.pdf>>, January 2011

²⁴ Peterson et al. (1998), p. 8

evenness of the distribution of ecological function among species. An ecosystem consisting of species that each perform different ecological functions will be less redundant than an ecosystem consisting of the same number of species that each perform a wide variety of ecological functions. Similarly, if there is little difference between the ecological impact of different species, there is little point in differentiating driver and passenger species; they can all be considered rivets. [...] Ecological resilience is a measure of the amount of change or disruption that is required to transform a system from being maintained by one set of mutually reinforcing processes and structures to a different set of processes and structures [...] Ecological resilience assumes that an ecosystem can exist in alternative self-organized or “stable” states. It measures the change required to move the ecosystem from being organized around one set of mutually reinforcing structures and processes to another.”^{25, 26}

Therefore the ecosystems can be also viewed not as sets of objects but as interacting processes. So the management of environmental services can produce an increase in some services but at cost of diminishing the biodiversity and the resistance of the ecosystem to change.²⁷

The most visible points of contact between human activities and natural life are those characterized by the inclusion of the built environment in the natural environment. The built environment does not integrate entirely in the natural system that hosts it and thus produces negative impacts. Some examples can be made such as the 'ecological footprint', disorders of the cycles of water, interruption of green corridors for plant and animal life, geological imbalances due to intensive agriculture or excavation activities...

²⁵ Ibidem, p. 9-10

²⁶ Ecological resilience is described in Holling C.S. and Walker, B. (2003), “Resilience Defined”, International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), Online Ecological Economics Encyclopedia (OEEE), <<http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/resilience.pdf>>, December 2011, p.1:

"Resilience" as applied to ecosystems, or to integrated systems of people and natural resources, has three defining characteristics:

- The amount of change the system can undergo and still retain the same controls on function and structure (still be in the same state - within the same domain of attraction)
- The degree to which the system is capable of self-organization
- The ability to build and increase the capacity for learning and adaptation

Resilience is the potential of a particular configuration of a system to maintain its structure/function in the face of disturbance, and the ability of the system to re-organize following disturbance-driven change. Adaptive capacity is a component of this resilience that reflects a learning aspect of system behavior in response to disturbance.”

²⁷ Peterson et al. (1998), p. 15-16

On the other hand, the built heritage is itself a non-renewable resource and its reuse can be seen as important strategy to limit the spread of new construction in green areas - agricultural and natural.

The use of the man adapted environment becomes the tool to minimize the expansive use of the territory. In this context, environmental conservation becomes a way to achieve the balance between the preservation and the new development of the built areas. Conservation creates new opportunities for improving spatial qualities, introducing new functions, technological, institutional, social and cultural innovation or opportunity to reconnect the spatial texture with the intervention on small and big brownfields, inclusion of green in the urban fabric, or the creation of “green urban catalyst”.

For this reason, territory becomes the resource the use of which must be planned and managed, short and long term.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

The economic system is a dissipative system that depends on the ecological system for its sustaining.²⁸ The concept of Hardin - “tragedy of the commons” - indicates that those who use the common resources have little interest in preserving them.²⁹

The private sector is profit-oriented and doesn't consider the accommodation of personal and collective needs. The public economy should respond to market failures but for different reasons, it's often inefficient. Recently we witnessed the transfer of power from institutions to the economic system with the result of the deterioration of the democratic system. The competition characteristic of the market translates to all spheres of life, both private and public.³⁰

The entire human economy is based on exploitation of natural economy and the autopoietic ability of nature³¹. Often, unfortunately, the human economy brings negative effects to the environment, especially in the most important points of

²⁸ Daly, H. E. (1991), “Elements of Environmental Macroeconomics”, in Costanza, R. (eds) (1991), *Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability*, New York, Columbia University Press, p. 33-35

²⁹ Munda, G. and Nijkamp, P. in Coccossis and Nijkamp (1995), p. 69

³⁰ Fusco Girard and Forte (2000), p. 41

³¹ Fusco Girard (1997), ch.I, p. 42

contact between human and natural systems: systems of energy production, raw materials, food, water and air cycle, places of habitation and human activity (e.g. waste disposal), that risks exceeding the *carrying capacity* of the environment.³² Nature's ability to sustain the effects of the human economy determines the optimum scale of the economy. In fact there are three values in conflict that the economy must take into account: allocation (efficiency), distribution (justice) and scale (sustainability).³³ The built environment depends completely on natural and domesticated environment. For this reason, some scholars considered the existence of an appropriate scale for the economy based on ecological criteria and the distribution that meets ethical criteria.

“The term ”scale” is shorthand for “the physical scale or size of the human presence in the ecosystem, as measured by population times per capita resource use.”³⁴ The optimal allocation of a given scale within the economy is different from a problem of optimal scale of the economy in the ecosystem and is determined by carrying capacity of the system. There are two concepts of optimal scale: anthropocentric optimum in which optimum scale is viewed from value to human economy and human habitat and biocentric optimum in which other species than human have intrinsic value and where human niche in environment is smaller.³⁵ The optimum scale is the scale that can be sustainable, in which several principles are in operation: limit of human scale within carrying capacity, technological progress in efficiency-increasing objective, use of renewable resources – both through limiting harvesting rate and reducing waste emissions, usage of non renewable resources only by rate of creation of renewable resources.³⁶

The three conditions for environmental sustainability or ecological economics are identified by Daly as:

- “a) the rate of use of renewable resources must not overcome that of regeneration;
- b) the rate of use of non renewable resources must not overcome the rate of development of the renewable resources substitutable or usable in alternative;

³² On *carrying capacity*: e.g. Daly, H. E. or Hardin, G. in Costanza (1991), p. 35, 54-57

³³ Ibidem, p. 35-36

³⁴ Daly, H. E. (1991) in Costanza, R. (1991), p. 35

³⁵ Ibidem, p. 41

³⁶ Ibidem, p. 44-45

c) the rate of pollution must not overcome the ability of absorption of the environment”.³⁷

The idea of the limit to the growth developed in the ecological thought, takes into account the social situation as well, especially the non-dominant groups in the economic system.³⁸ Traditionally, economic development is seen as the maximization of efficiency, but the sole pursuit of efficiency often means the production of unemployment and marginalization (as in innovation fields) which are direct antithesis of development.³⁹ Sustainable development in economic terms means instead the production of new wealth without reducing the overall capital conceived as a whole of several types of capital: manufactured, natural, human and social.⁴⁰

The concept of sustainable development evolved from the rule of "very weak" sustainability (defined by Solow in 1986 - maintaining constant the stock of capital and increasing one type of capital to compensate for the loss of other types of capital), to the rule of "weak" sustainability (Pearce and Turner, 1990 - not all capitals are replaceable, introduction of “critic capital” as the limit of substitutability thresholds and identification of non-substitutability of resources), and further to "strong" sustainability (keep constant the stock of capital and maximum of critic capital with introduction of the evaluation of different forms of capital).⁴¹

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS

Land management is characterised by some more specific features of social and cultural sustainability. The territory in general and the contemporary city in particular, become places of “social inequality, cultural conflict, and political fragmentation” with increased problems related to immigration, restriction of public

³⁷ Daly, H. E. q.v. Fusco Girard (1997), p. 28:

“a) il tasso di utilizzazione delle risorse rinnovabili non deve superare quello di rigenerazione;

b) il tasso di utilizzazione delle risorse non rinnovabili non deve superare il tasso di sviluppo delle risorse rinnovabili surrogabili o utilizzabili in alternativa;

c) il tasso di inquinamento non deve superare la capacità di assorbimento dell’ambiente”

³⁸ Carta, M. (2002) *L’armatura culturale del territorio. Il patrimonio culturale come matrice di identità e strumento di sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 351

³⁹ Rifkin (1995) q.v. Fusco Girard (1997), p. 33

⁴⁰ Categorization by Serageldin and Steer, (1994) q.v. Fusco Girard (1997), p. 33

⁴¹ Refer to eg. Fusco Girard (1997), p. 32-34 or La Camera (2005), p. 20

budgets, restructuring market, globalization, unemployment, increasing privatization of services and public space...^{42,43} Opportunities and costs are often joined with the income based lack of opportunities (economic exclusion), burdened by the increasing inequality in both rich and poor countries⁴⁴. Sustainability is thus directly related to distributive justice and the creation of "positive sum strategies" for different social sectors in development planning and management.⁴⁵

The principles of sustainable development can be identified as the following⁴⁶:

- material and immaterial well-being – including for economic and cultural costs and benefits, tangible and intangible,
- intergenerational equity and dynamic efficiency - equal access to resources and benefits of capital for current and future generations (with the definition of the problems of determining the flow of services in the future and discount rates, incorporation of the current utility in well-being of future generations, contractual approach...) - natural capital can be replaced only in part from manmade capital and only cultural capital can produce more cultural goods,
- intra-generational equity - equity in access to resources and benefits of cultural capital with consideration of distributional impacts of costs and benefits,
- preserving the difference - biodiversity and cultural diversity are important for the creation of new capital,
- precautionary principle - risk assessment and caution when making changes,
- maintenance of cultural systems and recognition of their interdependence - breaking up of natural and cultural systems can lead to loss of productivity and welfare.

⁴² Polèse, M. and Stern, R. (2000) *The Social Sustainability of Cities. Diversity and The Management of Change*, Toronto Buffalo London, University of Toronto Press Incorporated, p. 9

⁴³ Fusco Girard identifies the cities as the headquarters of the main problematic points: increasing inequality, loss of social ties, ecological crisis, a crisis of democracy, a crisis of meaning, increasing insecurity, refer to Fusco Girard Forte (2000), p. 16

⁴⁴ Ibidem, p. 19-20

⁴⁵ Fusco Girard and Nijkamp (2004), p. 39

⁴⁶ Throsby (2001), p. 86, 128-129

A branch of social sciences, a hedonic psychology, studies the aspects of happiness and well-being and its finding support the importance of meeting the basic needs but also that “for people who are accustomed to living above poverty, the influence of wealth or consumption on their happiness is largely a relative matter.”⁴⁷ Well-being, happiness and justice regard not only questions of income but of widely regarded human needs.⁴⁸

The most famous model of human needs is the Maslow pyramid of hierarchy of needs (comprised of material, social and moral needs)⁴⁹. For a high level of the quality of life all human needs have to be satisfied, even through the hierarchy levels. Max-Neef’s systemic approach considers human needs as interrelated and interacting.⁵⁰ Therefore well-being variables are the income but also categories such as occupation, health, education and social inclusion.⁵¹ To make it possible for every person to achieve the full level of quality of life, it is necessary for the society to correspond to principles of premise for the just society, as stated for example by Rawls:

“1. Each person has an equal right to a fully adequate scheme of equal basic rights and liberties, which scheme is compatible with a similar scheme for all.
2. Social and economic inequalities are to satisfy two conditions: first, they must be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, they must be to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society.”⁵²

Even more directly, the prerequisites and characteristics of just society are stated by Ian Cough⁵³:

⁴⁷ Neva, R. Goodwin (2003), “Equity”, International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), Online Ecological Economics Encyclopedia (OEEE), p. 5, <<http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/equity.pdf>>, December 2010,

⁴⁸ La Camera (2005), p. 39

⁴⁹ Refer to eq. <www.abraham-maslow.com>, December 2010

⁵⁰ La Camera (2005), p. 39-40

⁵¹ Ibidem, p. 41

⁵² Rawls, J. (1985), “Justice as Fairness: Political not Metaphysical”, in *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, Vol. 14, No. 3. (Summer, 1985), pp. 223-251, <<http://philosophyfaculty.ucsd.edu/faculty/rarneson/Philosophy%20167/Rawlsjusticeasfairness.pdf>>, January 2011

⁵³ “ogni essere umano, qualunque siano i suoi obiettivi, il proprio contesto sociale e di vita, richiede alcune condizioni di base obiettive per partecipare alla vita sociale come un essere sano ed autonomo. Ognuno ha quindi il diritto ad una “fetta” minima di mezzi per soddisfare i propri bisogni ed un minimo livello di qualità della vita.”

Ian Cough cit. in La Camera (2005), p. 47

“every human being, whatever his/her objectives, social and life context, requires some basic objective conditions to participate in the social life as a healthy and independent being. Everyone is therefore entitled to a minimum "slice" of the means to meet their own needs and a minimum level of quality of life.”

The citizens (and even more those of lower income groups), cannot reach a high quality of life only by spending more for different services, but the base for achievement of the life quality has to be placed by the society. Therefore some scholars such as Neva conclude: “governments should focus somewhat less on the well-being that is expected to result from individual spending, and more on what may be achieved through social investments (Diener 1995a; Diener 1995b; Frank, 1999).”⁵⁴

That that Gross National Product (GNP) per capita is not the only parameter needed to indicate the quality of life is accepted by Nations Development Programme’s series of Human Development Reports that includes different aspect of social and economic development, such as democratic governance (1993), gender inequity (1995), and poverty (1997).⁵⁵ More scholars note that:

“The issue of environmental sustainability is intertwined with that of poverty and inequity. The causative relationship runs both ways – increased poverty and loss of rural livelihoods accelerates environmental degradation as displaced people put greater pressure on forests, fisheries, and marginal lands. Lipton (1997) and Scherr (1997) emphasize the relationship between population growth, social, conditions, and resource degradation. Reed (1997) notes that the social component of sustainability includes issues of distributional equity, provision of social services, gender equity, population stabilization, and political accountability and participation.”⁵⁶

The use of the existing built environment can be seen as an opportunity to implement processes that improve the sustainability of transformations in every field, integrating approaches sensitive to issues of economic, environmental, social and cultural sustainability. The sustainable management of heritage is in this way related to new uses, the use of technological and institutional innovation, education and improvement of living conditions of the population.

⁵⁴ Neva (2003), p. 6

⁵⁵ Jonathan M. Harris (2003), “Sustainability and Sustainable Development”, International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), Online Ecological Economics Encyclopedia (OEEE), p. 6
<<http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/susdev.pdf>>, January 2011,

⁵⁶ Idem

Sustainable development is the "concept based on the value"⁵⁷ and depends on actors, priorities, time horizon and ability of stakeholders to influence decisions, where the values can be defined and expressed (e.g. by the representative social groups such as juries, forums or focus groups). The value itself is not unique to different individuals and different groups of people bringing often to explicit conflicts of values. Dialogue becomes the construction of shared values through social interaction, open dialogue, and is seen as a process of learning or "social learning" where there can also be the acceptance of the impossibility of resolving conflicts and concentrating on the method rather than result.⁵⁸

Formation of positive-sum strategies are closely related to economic and non-economic evaluations whose primary role is to be the basis for conflict resolution during program plans or projects making. Evaluations, specially multicriteria and multiobjective, are helpful in defining the impacts and their distribution in the social sectors, and along with graphic support that defines the spatial distribution of impacts, may present the basis for identifying the areas of trade-offs, negotiations, and formation of new alternatives, especially through the *value-focused thinking*⁵⁹, where social values are considered in addition to economic ones⁶⁰. The institution of market (oriented to efficiency and cost reducing) doesn't offer many opportunities for the growth of different social and cultural values/capitals which require different bases or infrastructure such as: technical, ecological, economic, financial, institutional, social/civic, cultural and ethical.⁶¹

THE POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The goals of sustainable development are sustained by the Charters of the Council of Europe where the sustainability of development has an increasingly large

⁵⁷ Partidário, M. R. in Fusco Girard and Nijkamp (2004), p. 131-156: "concetto basato sul valore"

⁵⁸ Positions of O'Connor (2000), Bloomfield et al. (2001) q.v. Stagl, S. in Fusco Girard and Nijkamp (2004), p. 252-272

⁵⁹ E.g. Keeney, R. L. (1992) *Value-Focused Thinking. A Path to Creative Decisionmaking*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press

⁶⁰ Fusco Girard and Forte (2000), p. 38

⁶¹ Ibidem, p. 47-56

role in which the cultural and environmental heritage are seen as the bearer of added value of quality of life and development.

The European Commission's strategy for development *Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*⁶², suggests the role of Europe at international level and affirms the importance of equitable and cohesive development⁶³. The *Strategy* states the priorities as:

- “– Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy.
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.”⁶⁴

Although the *Strategy* is focused on the growth necessary to exit the crises, it still points the necessity of sustainability of the development, especially in its Flagship Initiatives:

- "Resource efficient Europe": mobilisation of European Union financial instruments (e.g. rural development, structural funds, R&D...) and pulling together public and private funding, limiting environmentally harmful subsidies only to people with social needs, deployment of market-based instruments such as fiscal incentives, developing smart, upgraded and fully interconnected transport and energy infrastructures and make full use of ICT⁶⁵,
- "An industrial policy for the globalisation era": promoting technologies and production methods that reduce natural resource use, and increase investment in the EU's existing natural assets, promoting the internationalisation of SMEs, enhancing the competitiveness of the European tourism sector, improving the business environment especially for innovative SMEs, improving the conditions for enforcing

⁶² European Commission (2010), *Communication From The Commission - Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*, Brussels,

<http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/complet_en.pdf>, March 2010,

⁶³ Slightly different statement than those given by the Lisbon strategy for the decade 2000-2010 which affirmed:

"to become the most dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion." ("diventare l'economia basata sulla conoscenza più competitiva e dinamica del mondo, in grado di realizzare una crescita economica sostenibile con nuovi e migliori posti di lavoro e una maggiore coesione sociale.")

<<http://www.ipi.it/allegati/ConclusioniLisbonaMarzo2000.pdf>>, March 2010,

For the evaluation of the implemented strategy refer to

<http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/lisbon_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf>, March 2010

⁶⁴ European Commission (2010), p. 3

⁶⁵ Ibidem, p. 14

intellectual property, working closely with stakeholders in different sectors and identifying bottlenecks⁶⁶

- ““European platform against poverty”: ensuring social and territorial cohesion such that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society.”⁶⁷

The communication of the European’s Commission - *Communication from the Commission A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (Commission's proposal to the Gothenburg European Council)*⁶⁸ (2001) defines important targets for the quality of development. Main problems concerning the issue of sustainable development are defined as: emissions of greenhouse gases, hazardous chemicals, poverty, loss of biodiversity, scarcity of fish stocks in European waters, the volume of waste, loss and declining fertility of soil, transportation congestion, inner-city decay, sprawling suburbs, concentrations of acute poverty and social exclusion and regional imbalances within the EU. The main problems are those affecting the environment and social sustainability of the current condition.

Important fronts on which action is needed, as identified by the *Communication*, are: improving the coherence between policies, investing in science and technology for the future, developing new technologies able to use fewer natural resources, reducing pollution or risks to health and safety and that are cheaper than their predecessors, adjusting legislation so that it does not impede development, opening political processes oriented towards communication and construction of transparent compromise, giving greater weight to consumer organizations, citizens and businesses, improving the management of energy systems, supporting research, development and diffusion of green technologies.

⁶⁶ Ibidem, p. 15-16

⁶⁷ Ibidem, p. 4

⁶⁸ European Commission (2001), *Communication from the Commission A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (Commission's proposal to the Gothenburg European Council)*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52001DC0264:EN:NOT>

Comunicazione Della Commissione - Sviluppo sostenibile in Europa per un mondo migliore: strategia dell'Unione europea per lo sviluppo sostenibile (Proposta della Commissione per il Consiglio europeo di Göteborg), Bruxelles,

<<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2001:0264:FIN:it:PDF>>, March 2010

Increasing attention is paid to effective long-term implementation, and real participation in the planning and policies. This approach is particularly evident in *Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability (Aalborg Charter)* (1994)⁶⁹ indicating arrangements for a participatory planning - the identification of existing programs, problems and their causes through public consultation and the formation of alternative strategic options for a framework of realistic choices. The Charter affirms the importance of financial schemes, planning and adoption of local plans of long-term sustainable action and measurable effectiveness.

This approach is confirmed by Gothenburg Resolution (1997)⁷⁰ which places more emphasis on funding opportunities from the European Union for development projects:

“3.4 The purpose of the Structural Funds should be to secure a pattern of development which improves the quality of life through the creation of economic activity which meets sustainable development objectives.

3.5 Ensuring that the Structural Funds address environmental and social disparities, as well as economic disparities, will assist cohesion.”

The news featured in the Gothenburg Resolution in the article 3.12. regards the construction of “Indicators of sustainable development, including environmentally and socially useful employment, are required as an integral part of planning and monitoring. Such indicators should be developed as part of a systematic and consistent appraisal process which is open to examination by the European Commission, Member States, and citizens at all stages.”

The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme of European Union⁷¹ affirms the principle of subsidiarity polluter-pays principle, the precautionary principle and preventive action, and the principle of rectification of pollution at source (article 2.1), the promotion of best practice with respect to sustainable land

⁶⁹ European Commission (1994), *Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability (Aalborg Charter)*, Aalborg

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/urban/pdf/aalborg_charter.pdf>, March 2010

⁷⁰ Göteborg Resolution (1997), third Environment Conference of Regional Ministers and Political Leaders in the European Union gathered at Göteborg, Sweden,

<<http://www.encoreweb.org/EncoreWeb.nsf/pages/Goteborg1997?OpenDocument>>, March 2010, Italian

<<http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvf/export/sites/default/RAFVG/AT9/ARG7/allegati/goteborg.pdf>>, March 2010

⁷¹ The European Parliament and The Council Of The European Union, Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, *Sixth Community Environment Action Programme* <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=en&type_doc=Decision&an_doc=2002&nu_doc=1600>, March 2010

use planning, regional planning as an instrument for improving environmental protection (article 2.10.), conservation, appropriate restoration and sustainable use of marine environment, coasts and wetlands, conservation and appropriate restoration of areas of significant landscape values including cultivated as well as sensitive areas, conservation of species and habitats, with special concern to preventing habitat fragmentation, promotion of a sustainable use of the soil, with particular attention to preventing erosion, deterioration, contamination and desertification (article 6.1.), promotion of integrated management of coastal zones (6.2.), promotion of the integration of conservation and restoration of the landscape values into other policies including tourism, taking account of relevant international instruments (6.2.e.), promotion of the integration of biodiversity considerations in agricultural policies and encouraging sustainable rural development, multifunctional and sustainable agriculture (6.2.f).⁷²

European Union also allocates several structural funds for different categories of development such as:⁷³ The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (aimed at reduction of imbalances between regions or social groups, specially related to regional economies based on knowledge and technological innovations, information, regional development, identity and rural development), the European Social Fund (ESF) (that promotes the occupational strategies), the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) (promoting rural development), the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) (aiding the restructuring of fishing sector).⁷⁴

The structural funds can be activated in different circumstances: Objective 1 (aimed at regions where the gross domestic product (GDP) is below 75% of the Community average), Objective 2 (for regions close to the Community average but otherwise close to regions of Objective 1), Objective 3 and 4 (promoting the human resource development), Interreg III (promoting the interregional cooperation), Leader+ (rural development), Equal (promoting access to occupation e diminution of discrimination at labour market), Urban II (promotes economic and social

⁷² For a list of documents related to sustainable development and processes of Agenda 21 refer to e.g. <<http://www.nembro.net/agenda21/locale/pages/tappe.htm>>, March 2010

⁷³ Refer to e.g. Regional policy Inforegio website:
<http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/prord/sf_en.htm>, March 2010,
<http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/cf/index_en.htm>, March 2010,

⁷⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/99, Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999, Regulation (EC) No 1447/2001, Regulation (EC) No 1105/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 173/2005

regeneration of cities and peripheral areas). Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) are funds aimed at financing activities in pre-accession countries. Recently some specific financial instruments based on cooperation between the European Commission, European Investment Bank Group and other international financial institutions on financial engineering, had been created: JASPERS (Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions), JEREMIE (Joint European Resources for Micro to medium Enterprises), JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas) and JASMINE (Joint Action to Support Micro-finance Institutions in Europe).⁷⁵

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⁷⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/2007/jjj/index_en.htm

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<<http://www.encoreweb.org/EncoreWeb.nsf/pages/Goteborg1997?OpenDocument>>, March 2010, Italian: <<http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/export/sites/default/RAFVG/AT9/ARG7/allegati/goteborg.pdf>>, March 2010
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<<http://www.maweb.org/documents/document.429.aspx.pdf>>, December 2010.

IV. HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

MODERNITY AS THE POINT OF DISCONTINUANCE WITH THE PAST

The term “heritage” implies both to receive and to give, indicating that the heritage is not only inherited but it carries the implicit obligation of its transmission to future generations¹.

The conservation movement was born largely out of fear of the future and the modern epoch, strong not only in the part of society traditionally against modernity but also in that part which was a supporter of reforms and promises of modernity as individual empowerment and freedom from scarcity, but that had not come true but as expected, as expressed on postmodern time: “Postmodernity is no more (but no less either) than modernity taking a long and attentive look at itself, not liking what it sees and sensing the urge to change.”²

Modernity has brought the concept of time different from personal time, presenting itself as the breaking point in the sequence past-present-future and considering the time without recurrences³, as a starting point towards the future situation superior to the previous⁴. Progressive thinking has covered all aspects of life, denying personal experience and replacing it with itself, presenting itself as the antagonism to the past, self-referencing to its own theory.⁵ In the capitalist world the thought of progressive social change had not occurred as strong as in the socialist society and was instead replaced in reality with the strong accumulation and the process defined as “creative destruction”⁶.

In the modern world, in both socialist and capitalist version, breaking with the past was essential to justify the actions of the present addressing their product in the future. The human energy has often been put at the service of major projects that required the removal of personal life and the postponement of gratification to the future time. This process necessitated the reconstruction of personal life in ways

¹ Thomas, M. J. in Coccossis, H. and Nijkamp, P. (1995) (eds), *Planning for Our Cultural Heritage*, Avebury, Ashgate Publishing Limited, p. 206

² Zygmund Bauman q.v. Thomas, M. J., *Ibidem*, p. 207-208

³ Thomas, M. J., *Ibidem*, p. 207

⁴ Position of Pasi Falk q.v. Thomas, M. J., *Ibidem*, p. 209

⁵ Thomas, M. J., *Ibidem*, p. 209

⁶ David Harvey q.v. Thomas, M. J., *Ibidem*, p. 209

required by the new society, and was particularly visible in the socialist society in programs that educated citizens to the community life in their free time⁷, in imposed ways of settlement and architectural experimentation.

The modern non-recurring time is different from other two types of non-recurring conception of time: naturalistic, where the past passes to the present and then moves to the future with continuity and connecting the personal time and social time, and reactive time which observes the breakdown of continuity of the past and the present with the fear of modernity⁸.

The postmodernism does not always witness the changes toward the best but also the growing inequality and marginalization. Postmodernism sees the future blocked by the poverty of rational theory⁹ and the strength of political and economic structures to stop any dissident modernist reform, but also, particularly in Europe, the fragmented political arena with many pluralistic interests instead of two opposing blocs¹⁰.

“CULTURAL DIAMOND” MODEL – THE CULTURE AS SOCIAL PROCESS

Heritage is a complex process that cannot be explained univocally because of the lack of a compact theoretical model of the cultural sectors¹¹. Instead it is explained by the studies of many disciplinary fields such as history, cultural studies, art history, ecology, spatial planning, studies on tourism...¹²

Social sciences describe the process of "social construction of reality"¹³, where the institutions and their actors are formed through the typification of the actions of individuals. In the same way, heritage is seen as a fluid, social, politicized,

⁷ Ibidem, p. 209

⁸ Ibidem, p. 211

⁹ Ibidem, Carta, M. (2002) *L'armatura culturale del territorio. Il patrimonio culturale come matrice di identità e strumento di sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p.348

¹⁰ Thomas, M. J. in Coccossis and Nijkamp (1995) p. 216

¹¹ Klamer, A. in Mason, R. (1998) (eds), *Economics and Heritage Conservation: Concepts, Values, and Agendas for Research*, in *Economics and Heritage Conservation*, A Meeting Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute, December 1998, Los Angeles, p. 14

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/econrpt.pdf

¹² Ashworth, G. J. and Howard, P. (1999), *European Heritage Planning and Management*, Exeter, Intellect p. 26-29

¹³ Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (2006), *La realtà come costruzione sociale*, Bologna, Il Mulino, original ed. Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (1966), *The Social Construction of Reality*, Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Co.

economic, political and cultural process and not “a static set of objects with fixed meaning”.¹⁴ Recognition of the heritage takes place through the conscious action of different actors and is based on values.

There are two main positions to conceive the culture¹⁵, one originated from a position of humanities that consider culture as an elitist activity and the other from the sociological disciplines in which culture is seen as a set of values, beliefs and symbols of expression.

The conception of culture as the arts is based on theory of "universal theory of cultural value" which explained the educational power of culture¹⁶. From anthropology comes the conception of many cultures rather than one culture, the position that considers the culture as ways of life of society. These positions were affirmed in the 19th century.¹⁷ In the same vein in the 20th century sociologist Peter Berger defines culture as "the totality of the products of man"¹⁸, the definition that applies to both tangible and intangible products, even the society itself. Culture for Berger is "outcome of a process of externalization, objectification and internalization"¹⁹.

Culture can be seen as: “a structure of meanings transmitted historically, embodied in symbols, a system of inherited conceptions expressed in symbolic forms by means of which men communicate, perpetuate and develop their knowledge and their attitudes toward life”²⁰.

Main models of relationship culture - society are models of reflection in its functional Marxist and Weberian variants. The origin of the model of reflection can be found in Greek philosophy, where Plato sees the cultural object as a reflection of reality while Aristotle sees the cultural object as a reflection of the universal.²¹

Marxist theory continues in the wake of the Hegelian tradition (of the spirit of the world that advances and the specific character of each age) and the theories of

¹⁴ Avrami, E. et al. (2000) (eds), *Values and Heritage Conservation, Research Report*, Los Angeles, The Getty Conservation Institute, p. 6

<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/valuesrpt.pdf>

¹⁵ Refer to Griswold (1997)

¹⁶ Scholars as Arnold, Max Weber, Tolstoy or Mill, *ibidem*, p. 17-21

¹⁷ With Herder and Taylor who writes in 1871 "The Origins of Culture", *ibidem*, p. 21-25

¹⁸ “la totalità dei prodotti dell’uomo”, Berger, P. L. (1969), q.v. Griswold (1997), p.21

¹⁹ “esito di un processo di esternalizzazione, oggettivazione e interiorizzazione”, *Ibidem*, p. 22-23

²⁰ “una struttura di significati trasmessa storicamente, incarnati in simboli, un sistema di concezioni ereditate espresse in forme simboliche per mezzo di cui gli uomini comunicano, perpetuano e sviluppano la loro conoscenza e i loro atteggiamenti verso la vita”, anthropologist Geertz, C. (1973) q.v. Griswold (1997), p. 24

²¹ Griswold (1997), p. 42-43

Ludwig Feuerbach (identifying the zeitgeist as a product of material conditions, but shifts the attention to "historical materialism" that emphasizes the historical and social roots of the world as manmade). The concept of class antagonisms indicates that the dominant ideas of society are those of its ruling class. The ideas that protect and legitimize the ruling class become the universal ideas.²²

Cultural objects thus help or diminish the understanding of social relations. For the Frankfurt School (formed by philosophers such as H. Marcuse, Th. Adorno, L. Lowenthal and M. Horkheimer) the products of "mass culture", typically connected to the cultural industries, discourage social protest and lead to cultural regression.

Functionalism sees the culture as a reflection of society, where the healthy society is characterized by institutions in balance.²³ The meaning of cultural objects depends on the characteristics to evoke new meanings even when the "period eye" changes.²⁴

For Maximilian Carl Emil Weber and David Émile Durkheim the direction of influence is different, it is the culture that influences the society, as in the case of religion influencing the economy - the theme Weber analyses in his work "*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*" from 1904.²⁵ For Durkheim, the culture is collective and not an individual creation²⁶. In his theory of collective representation there are two possible types of social functioning. The first case is that of "mechanical solidarity" where people are integrated with each other because they live similar lives, increasingly present in contemporary highly specialized society, and the other is the "organic solidarity" based on interchange between people, where the society is related as the body. The connection between people is helped by the "glue" as is the religion, that Durkheim analyses in *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life* from 1912. Religious objects, like other cultural objects, are produced by people living in community with others where the cultural meanings are produced collectively.²⁷

²² Ibidem, p. 46-48

²³ Baxandall speaks of the "period eye" for the Italian paintings of the fifteenth century. Swindler speaks of culture as a reflection of the social world mediated by the minds of men, ibidem, p. 50-52

²⁴ Q.v. Griswold (1997), p. 54

²⁵ Griswold (1997), p. 54

²⁶ Ibidem, p. 68

²⁷ Ibidem, p. 70-72, 77

The model of "cultural diamond" presents a model of production and reception or the process of creation of cultural objects, such as cultural heritage, showing the components involved in the process and their relationships²⁸. This model puts in relation the elements: the creator (artist, industry, one or more persons...), receiver (receiving, understanding, publication, participation...), social world (studied in economic, political, social, cultural models...) and cultural object, characterized by the adjective "cultural" compared to other products.

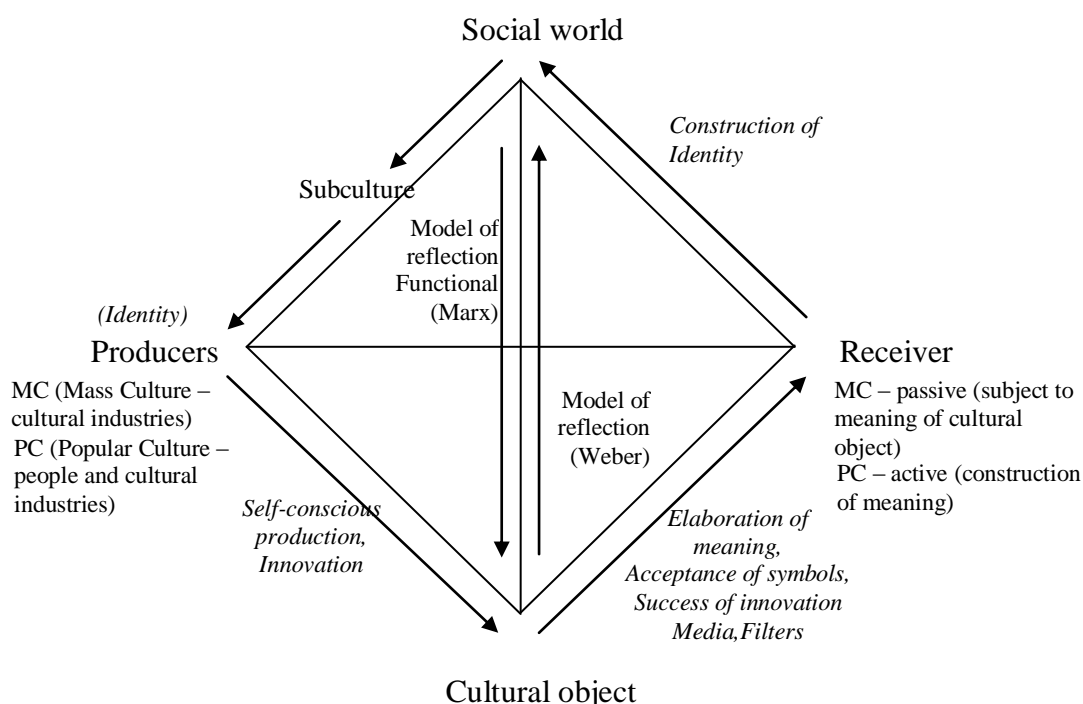


Figure 1. Elaboration of the cultural diamond model²⁹

The cultural object - symbols, beliefs, values and practices (such as heritage and its related products), are characterized by “shared meaning embedded in a shape”³⁰. The cultural status of the object is the result of the decision that the analytical observer performs. Cultural meaning is complex meaning distinctive of symbols - evokes variety of meanings, even conflicting with each other. The social world is the context in which the cultural object is created and consumed. As it is described previously, in the models of reflection in its functional Marxist variant,

²⁸ “significato condiviso incorporato in una forma”, Griswold, W. (1997) *Sociologia della cultura*, Bologna, il Mulino, p. 9, 29-33

²⁹ Based on Griswold (1997)

³⁰ Ibidem, p. 26

cultural object reflects the social world, while in the Weberian variant the social world is influenced by the cultural objects and their meanings. The culture in fact is not a direct reflex of the social world but it is mediated by the persons (producers and receivers).

Cultural producers – creators, organisations and systems of production and distribution of the objects – create the cultural objects inside the social world and more specifically inside a particular subculture. Identity of the producer of the cultural object is created by the interaction with other members of the group within the strong significance of the set of symbols used by the sub-culture as a social and cultural group. Transmission and recognition of the symbols is an important part of confirming the identity to oneself and others of the social group. The cultural invention as production of new meanings is more frequent in the situations of the greater change in the social world.

The receivers – persons that experience the culture – receive and interpret the meaning of social world and of cultural objects. Processing of the meaning can vary from subject the elaboration to cultural objects, as in production of mass culture, to construction of the proper meaning, as in the popular culture.

THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION OF HERITAGE

On this path lies the conception of heritage as a social process located in the present: “heritage is concerned with the present-day, though a substantial part of heritage is concerned with how past is dealt with in present day.”³¹

Heritage becomes the process of production and creation through recognition, research and debate and reflects changes in society. Cultural meaning of the object is not determined by a single vision but is constructed by social discourse:

“Conservation is a complex and continual process that involves determinations about what constitutes heritage, how it is used, cared for, interpreted, and so on, by whom and for whom. The decisions about what to conserve are largely defined by cultural context, societal trends, political and economic forces – which themselves continue to change.”³²

³¹ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 26

³² Avrami et al. (2000), p. 7

The concept of heritage is not fixed in time, each generation re-evaluates the stock of capital and the conservation process becomes the production of future heritage - heritage is constituted of the artefact in a certain state of degradation to which we apply a function and conservation work.³³

The heritage is a process based on certain physical and social factors: survival of certain objects of rarity and antiquity, of artistic qualities or associated with historical events, recognition of object as a carrier of cultural meanings, designation or registration, interpretation, absence, conservation and changes in taste over time.³⁴ The change is visible in pattern of interest in the heritage that has periodical growths and falls in general trend of growth.³⁵

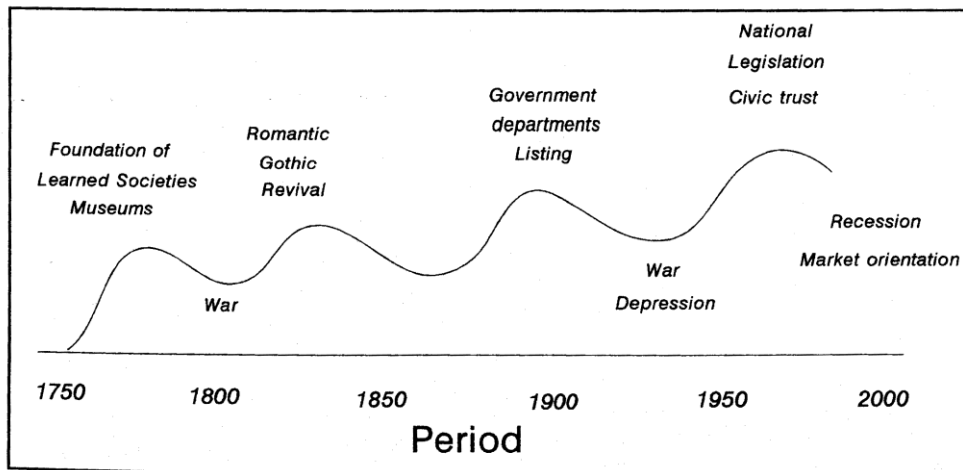


Figure 2. Trend of interest in the conservation³⁶

Over time, the definition of heritage evolved and now includes historic, artistic and everyday objects, industrial sites, urban heritage, natural sites, intangible heritage... In recent, the evolution of heritage and its institutions develops also in categories of: individual sites and archaeological, historical, artistic and daily use goods (valorisation in situ and in museums), natural sites (valorisation of natural sites), intangible heritage (eco-museums, interpretation centers), industrial heritage (environmental sites including architectural and environment - ports, access roads...),

³³ Lichfield, N. (1988), *Economics in urban conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p. 67

³⁴ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 21-25

³⁵ Ibidem, p. 54

³⁶ Ibidem

reuse with the museum functions, exhibitions, housing, conference centers, tourism (eg. Lingotto Torino, furnace Galavotti Bologna...), urban cultural heritage (integration of conservation with development strategies)...³⁷

ATTRIBUTION OF VALUE

The concept of authenticity has a key role in the choice of heritage objects, but because objects often change function, matter or context over time, the question raises who and on which criteria authenticates an object.³⁸

For practical reasons it is interesting to see the distinction in various fields of authenticity given by Ashworth: of the creator, of the material, functional, conceptual, historical, of the complex and context and the experience. Choosing the heritage on the basis of the idea of authenticity, as in practice today, means that "experts autenificators", create the heritage according to their own opinion and knowledge.³⁹

“In the field of cultural heritage conservation, values are critical to deciding what to conserve – what material goods will represent us and our past to future generations – as well as to determine how to conserve.”⁴⁰

The cultural object gives the possibility to foresee the past reality by reading the signs and rebuilding some of the ways to build, work and relate, but it is also the vehicle of the system of semiophore elements or carriers of signs⁴¹.

“The sequence *object* → *decay* → *semiophore* is tracked by most elements composing heritage cultural: the constitution of cultural heritage consist of transformation of some "abandoned" elements in semiophores. The choice of the elements that make up the category of cultural heritage cannot but concern their

³⁷ Greffe, X. (2003), *La gestione del patrimonio culturale*, Milano, ICARE, FrancoAngeli, p. 3-40

³⁸ For historical development refer to some of general texts on the history of conservation as Cigni, F. and Franco, R. (1997), *Restauro e cultura estetica, dodici lezioni di Nullo Pirazoli*, Ravenna, Edizioni Essegi;

For the contemporary understanding of authenticity accepted by international organizations refer to *The Nara Document on Authenticity* (Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, held at Nara, Japan, from 1-6 November 1994),

<http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/nara_e.htm>

³⁹ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 44

⁴⁰ Avrami et al. (2000), p. 1

⁴¹ Pomian (1990) q.v. Carta (2002), p. 39

ability to receive the meanings related mainly to their history, their rarity and their external appearance.”⁴²

Understanding the process of conservation means to understand the processes: creation of heritage, assignment of meaning, controversies, what are the decisions and reactions to decisions, stakeholders, role of collective memory, nationalism, art, design and media in the construction of identity, cultural fusion, market dynamics, commodification of culture, *policy making*, state and local policies...⁴³

Grefe,⁴⁴ for example, identifies the following reasons for the conservation of different categories of heritage:

- national identity (for national goods),
- exemplariness (depending on the size of the horizons of civilization that the good illustrates, remembrance, artistic or natural exemplary),
- historical value or value of antiquity,
- social value (value of continuity in economic and social change),
- investment (in the corporate culture),
- cultural diversity (postmodern society, coexistence of past, present and new),⁴⁵
- value of communication (the characteristics of object are the means of communication to share values),
- scientific value (value perceptible only through the study),
- economic value (good bearer of precious materials).

Because of its social complexity, the cultural meaning of the object cannot be determined by a single vision but should be constructed by the social discourse - by the various stakeholders and the general, cultural, economic, political and technological situation affecting relations and temporary relative importance of

⁴² “La sequenza *oggetto* → *decadimento* → *semioforo* è percorsa dalla maggior parte degli elementi che compongono il patrimonio culturale: la costituzione del patrimonio culturale consiste proprio in una trasformazione di alcuni elementi “dismessi” in semiofori. La scelta degli elementi che compongono la categoria del patrimonio culturale non può che riguardare la loro capacità di ricevere dei significati legati principalmente alla loro storia, alla loro rarità e alla loro apparenza esterna.”, q.v. Carta (2002), p. 39

⁴³ Avrami et al. (2000), p. 3-11

⁴⁴ Grefe (2003), p. 50-54

⁴⁵ For instance the conservation of heritage is seen as the cultural fusion between past and present by the sociologist Erik Cohen in Avrami et al. (2000), p. 44-50

various stakeholders. Therefore it is of principal importance to understand how values are negotiated and how to improve this process.

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL GROUPS IN THE PRODUCTION OF HERITAGE

Appropriation of heritage by groups is closely linked to the concept of identity and related issues: appropriation by one group, the exclusion of others, nationalism and the emergence of conflicts. Many problems arise from the use of heritage for purposes of legitimacy of groups and actions, capture of the cultural capital by elite and consequent dictates of taste.⁴⁶

The past is traditionally used by dominant groups or institutions, as the state, for the legitimisation of the right to govern. The result is the national museums, where the narrative is designed linearly, from the "primitive" past to "advanced" contemporaneity as a positive product of the system.⁴⁷ Cultural capital is captured mainly by dominant groups and is used to confirm its elite position.⁴⁸ The reaction of subordinated groups is usually to ignore the ideas of elite who uses its rhetoric to justify itself to others and to itself.⁴⁹ These problems are further accentuated by the fact that the cultural good/heritage is usually under the national government while its meaning is often more important to the local or even international level.

The heritage as properties of some groups means also the exclusion of other groups:

“If all heritage, by being someone’s, must disinherit someone else (Turnbridge & Ashworth, 1996) then a world heritage is not a happy summation of local and national heritages but a denial of them [...] Heritage is simply an assertion of ownership of the past and until the ownership can be collectivised on a world scale, rather than nationalized or localized, the heritage will be more usually a cause of national and local conflict than of global reconciliation.”⁵⁰

Recent decades have witnessed the increasing involvement of minority groups in cultural processes, the institutional cooperation between the different states

⁴⁶ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 62

⁴⁷ Ibidem, p. 62

⁴⁸ For difference between the ghettos and the middle class refer to e.g. Griswold (1997), p. 114-120

⁴⁹ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 63

⁵⁰ Ibidem, p.73

and international initiatives to save heritage. The process of democratization of the cultural process brings new approaches to cultural creation and construction of heritage.

The value itself is not univocal to different individuals and groups and often there are explicit conflicts of values. The dialogue becomes the construction of shared values through social interaction, a learning process, accepting the method and sometimes the inability to resolve conflicts.

Activities, interactions, and emergent tensions relating to the construction of heritage at various scales of social organization.

Activity Scale	Tensions	History	Nature (i.e., view and use of land and its raw materials)	Material culture	Beliefs (religious/ political/ ideological, etc.)	Direct political/ economic pressure	Mode of self-conscious cultural reproduction
Individual	Conflict between Us and Other (racial, cultural, religious)	Desire to preserve memories; selective autobiography	Competition to secure appropriate share	Individual tastes; clothes; possessions; souvenirs; psychology of shopping	Personal beliefs	Individual compromises	Chosen attitudes of conformity and rebellion
Family	Human fallibility (greed, voyeurism, callousness, nostalgia, etc.)	Desire to preserve family memories, create family histories	Production and consumption practices seen as "appropriate"	Choice of domestic interiors; clothes; heirlooms; shopping practices	Nature of family tradition	Aspirations to improve status, often seen in technological terms	Mother's knee; father's stories; "learning from Nelly"
Local community	Perceived "economic" pressures of raw material, labor, debt, etc.	Selection of origin stories, local accounts	Chosen construction of nature as land allocation; building; food	Creation of culture through pick a' mix fashion	Mix of local family traditions, which constantly change	Efforts to channel local resentments, resistance to pressure to change	Accredited seniors; religious; "big men" employers, local institutions
Ethnic group	Clash between elite and popular culture; speed of global communication, including electronics, travel, tourists	Creation of origin stories; "ancestors" management of discourses	Creation of narratives about "well-ordered landscape," "good food," "proper work"	Manipulated use of material symbol; creation of relics	Construction of cultural identities as a holistic worldview	Perceived fragility of "traditional ways of life"; threats to craft production	Choice of those vested with cultural reproduction role, associated institutions
Nation/ sovereign state	Media agendas; political and military force; pressures of population and space	Harnessing of major resources to production of selected elite historical narratives	Construction of narratives about, e.g., "the rice paddy landscape," "French cuisine"	Creation of icons; effects of mass production; raw-material pressures; "high culture" and art	Chosen attitudes of inclusion and exclusion, and their "real" effect	Creation of stance favoring production over consumption; tax generation; internal suppressions	State education systems; agencies of cultural stewardship; roles of these in hierarchy
World	Professionalisms and others	Competition between grand narratives involving concepts like neocolonial, Western, Oriental	Choice of various narratives to be disputed/reconciled—e.g., Unesco list of world heritage sites	Creation of world-class icons—e.g., Mona Lisa	Construction of major competing systems—e.g., Christianity/Islam/Judaism; capitalism/communism	Permitted actions of transnational companies; warfare; terrorism	International agencies; travel and communication; international media; pressure groups; think tanks

Figure 3. The scale and interactions in the construction of heritage⁵¹

The cultural mix in heritage is seen as a sign of "health" of the heritage. The consideration of heritage as an exclusive right of one group leads to the destruction

⁵¹ Susan M. Pearce in Avrami et al. (2000), p. 61

of heritage while sharing it results in the accepting of its value and preservation.⁵² The construction of heritage and the attribution of meaning occur at various scales: individual, family, local group, nation... The interaction of these various levels leads to conflict. To understand the creation of heritage we have to understand the operation on each scale (e.g. table)⁵³ maybe even with the construction of a process concept map as a basis for dialogue and the use of scenarios to understand the role of heritage to different social groups.⁵⁴

In this process becomes increasingly important to understand how different social groups reporting their values are represented and how the process can be improved in order to optimally represent values of various groups. In process of understanding the different meanings for different sectors of society an important aid-tool can be the evaluation of heritage transformations⁵⁵.

“However, the ultimate purpose of evaluation, in a context of political analysis, is to contribute to "valorisation" of heritage: in other words to add new values to existing ones. The evaluation, therefore, becomes a critical step in the management of cultural heritage.”⁵⁶

SPATIAL INFLUENCE OF THE CULTURAL BUILT HERITAGE

The presence of cultural and natural heritage on the territory diminishes the perception of interruption of the continuity of space and time and allows the continuation of past and present required for lessening the social trauma.⁵⁷

The heritage may take part in the economic system in many ways including heritage related tourism, commercial uses, creation of image or production based on heritage. Heritage gives the sense of continuity, tradition and success of the area, but can also give the idea of tradition that cannot adapt itself to the future.

⁵² Daniel Lowenthal in Avrami et al. (2000), p. 21-22

⁵³ Susan M. Pearce in Avrami et al. (2000), p. 59-64

⁵⁴ Daniel Bluestone in Avrami et al. (2000), p. 65-67

⁵⁵ Riganti, P. and Nijkamp, P. in Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (2004) (eds), *Energia, bellezza, partecipazione: la sfida della sostenibilità. Valutazioni integrate tra conservazione e sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 277

⁵⁶ “Tuttavia, lo scopo ultimo della valutazione, in un contesto di analisi politica, è contribuire alla “valorizzazione” del patrimonio: in altre parole di aggiungere nuovi valori a quelli esistenti. La valutazione, quindi, diventa una fase fondamentale della gestione del patrimonio culturale”, Ibidem, p. 277

⁵⁷ Mela, A. et al. (2000), *Sociologia e progettazione del territorio*, Roma, Carocci editore, p. 175

The heritage may be the basis of development in both global and local perspective: “for the ability to live its globally symbolic value of the evolution of humanity and locally its matrix value of identity of human sites and communities.”⁵⁸

The management of the heritage may be the basis of the attractiveness of the territory at the time of cultural standardization due to globalization and may open new strategies for endogenous development compared to traditional markets.⁵⁹ Even when the conservation of heritage does not address the economic needs, it can improve the social and cultural integration and provide input to the creation of places that belong to everyone.⁶⁰

In areas with a high heritage component, such as the cities of art and historic towns, the cost of preservation can grow substantially, and often the presence of different uses leads to the appearance of conflicts⁶¹. Between the men and the stock of physical capital (natural, built, immobile and mobile) the interaction is created which produces and consumes capital in the adaptation of goods and spaces to the activities required. Supply and demand of goods depend on the temporary situation of the system as activities or interactions. The availability and capacity of heritage to accommodate the activities and interactions determines the development of social activities. This interaction is the basis of the conflict between enduring life of the physical stock of territorial heritage and activities that change quickly. The role of conservation in land use planning is the guarantor of the continuity of quality of life in change based on the emotional bond of the communities with the spaces in which they live. Conservation is not a static maintaining of heritage but introduces a change in the present to adapt it to the future, conservation becomes part of the development planning.⁶² The choice of the changes to be introduced into the environment, can be helped by the specific tools of analysis, creation of scenarios and evaluation of planned strategies, able to take into account the objectives of sustainable development and represent the values of various social sectors.

⁵⁸ “per la capacità di vivere della globalità del suo valore di segno dell’evoluzione dell’umanità e della località del suo valore di matrice dell’identità dei luoghi e delle comunità umane.”, Carta, M. (2002), p. 167

⁵⁹ Fusco Girard, L. and Forte, B. (eds) (2000), *Città sostenibile e sviluppo umano*, series Studi urbani e regionali, Istituto Universitario Suor Orsola Benincasa, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 73-74

⁶⁰ Greffe, X., Ibidem, p. 202-203

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⁶² Refer to Lichfield (1988)

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V. CULTURAL GOODS AS CARRIERS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL VALUES

ECONOMICS OF CULTURAL GOODS

Culture has both a meaning of intellectual/artistic development and of quality and way of life. The social climate and ethical beliefs have an impact on economic structure and in reality the economy cannot be considered detached from the social environment.¹ Contemporary social trends such as increased life expectancy, improved quality of life, education, increased leisure time, post-modernist and individualistic lifestyles, have increasing effects on the consumption of heritage.²

Cultural economics are developed from environmental economics but differ mainly in the lack of compact theoretical model of the cultural sectors. The concept of cultural capital is based on that of natural capital of environmental economics (which consists of natural renewable and non-renewable resources) and ecosystems as a basis for maintaining environmental quality and biodiversity. As the natural capital produces the flow of environmental services so the cultural capital produces the flow of cultural services. These two types of capital can be exchanged with other types of capital only partially but never entirely.³ For this reason there is a need of maintaining the stock of existing capital.⁴

The tangible and intangible cultural capitals require investment and maintenance to prevent deterioration⁵. Throsby⁶ brings the distinction of cultural

¹ Throsby, D. (2001), *Economia e cultura*, Bologna, Il Mulino, p. 30-33

² Greffe, X. (2003), *La gestione del patrimonio culturale*, Milano, ICARE, FrancoAngeli, p. 17-22

³ Throsby indicates 4 types of capital: physical, human, natural and cultural, refer to Throsby (2001), p. 75, for a more critical approach refer to Arjo Klamer:

“The metaphor "capital" has become somewhat confusing as it encourages an economic interpretation. Like human capital, social and cultural capital would represent economic value, in the form of additional income and profit and so we would drift once again to a sense of life that revolves around economic values. Yet if we take the metaphor to mean something like power, capability or "a person's ability to do valuable acts or reach valuable states of being" (Sen, 1993, p. 30), the focus is rather on what enables people to strive for a good and valuable life, that is, a life in accordance with relevant economic, social, cultural, and other values.”,

in Klamer, A., “Social, Cultural and Economic Values of Cultural Goods” formerly titled "Cultural Goods are Good for More Than Their Economic Value", *Cultural Economics*, Japanese Association for Cultural Economics (3) 3: 17-38, March 2003, *Cultural and Public Action*, V. Rao and M. Walton (eds), Stanford University Press, 2004, <http://www.klamer.nl/articles/culture/art.php>, march 2010

⁴ Throsby (2001), p. 74-78

⁵ Ibidem, p. 76-77

⁶ Ibidem, p.79-81

capitals made by the sociologist Bourdieu in individual, personified (in the object) and institutionalized cultural capital. Cultural capital is similar but not identical to the social capital described as social networks and mutual trust⁷. Culture influences thinking and values of people, society and labor organizations⁸.

Contemporary studies address the issues of culture and economy in the different aspects⁹: influence of cultural phenomena in everyday life, analysis of popular culture (from the standpoint of economic and social relations), and ways in which culture and psychology become objects of the economy¹⁰, production and consumption of culture analyzed as economic processes (within the economies of culture as in the authors J. K. Galbraith, Baumol, Bowen or Mossetto).

Some main themes of cultural economics and “bridges” between economy and culture¹¹ are economic research as part of the field of research on value, the public nature of cultural goods, the process of evaluation and valorization as two separate moments of attribution of value, spheres of management and creation of value, sustainability and the importance of investment in heritage, culture and environmental economics.

Culture affects the territory in several ways¹²:

- creation of new opportunities - use knowledge to produce higher income and cultural level,
- catalyst for local development,
- conservation and generation of income from cultural heritage through urban renewal, tourism,
- strengthens the social capital - through activities that help develop skills, self-esteem, respect, coexistence and the sharing of development¹³,
- diversification of strategies of human development and capacity building through culture related activities, cultural education and activities to help social cohesion,

⁷ James Coleman (1988) q.v. Throsby (2001), p. 99

⁸ Described by Casson in 1993 q.v. Throsby (2001), p. 99

⁹ Throsby (2001), p. 35-36

¹⁰ Thesis of Jean Baudrillard q.v. Throsby (2001), p. 35

¹¹ Mason, R. (1998) (eds), *Economics and Heritage Conservation: Concepts, Values, and Agendas for Research, in Economics and Heritage Conservation*, A Meeting Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute, December 1998, Los Angeles, p. 4,

<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/econrpt.pdf>, 2008

¹² Refer to Greffe (2003)

¹³ Throsby (2001), p. 109

- cultural tourism – assures fast economic returns and the basis for further development projects in respect of local cultural identity,
- skill development - laboratory schools, acquisition of skills, intersectoral collaboration,
- innovation through creation of museum-laboratory and archives-laboratories featuring research and development of intellectual products,
- social development for young, unemployed, small businesses, education - characterized by participation and communication of community, social inclusion and lifelong learning,
- image of the area - cultural districts, galleries, archives, audiovisual production, museum networks - characterized by approach aimed at residents and visitors, public-private partnerships, education.

Culture as part of economic development		Effects	Problems
Cultural tourism	Cultural sites Art cities Cities in general	Accommodation and basic needs expenses Shopping and souvenirs Multiplier effect	Rising prices Disappearance of less competitive economic activities Excursionism instead of tourism Carrying capacity Non cultural tourism in cultural sites
Skills development	School workshop (Spain, Netherlands)	Renewal of heritage Acquisition of skills Dissemination of expertise in other areas	
Innovation	Museum-laboratories, archive-laboratories	Research and development of intellectual products	rights issues
Social Development	Audiovisuals (Cork) Places for youth, non-professionals and small cultural enterprises (Bologna) Museum as a place of formation	Participation and communication - development of the vision of the community Integration and social inclusion Constant training	
“Brand image” - identification of the territory	Cultural district – ateliers, galleries, archives, audiovisual production (Dublin) Urban investment Non-profit enterprises Museum network Human Resources training programs Cultural Centres – lyrical, audiovisual, theatre...	For residents – development and links with the community External: recognition of the territory and its quality Public - private Rehabilitation of local inhabitants Continuing Education	

Figure 1. Table based on: Greffe (2003)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AS PART OF RESEARCH ON VALUE AND COMPLEX SOCIAL VALUE

Although the classical economists see their discipline detached from the social environment contemporary authors note that the social climate and ethical beliefs have an impact on the economic structure. The contemporary economic models are based on the model of individual utility in which individual preferences are taken as given, but from the social sciences we see that the value is a social product, and so are the monetary values.¹⁴

Cultural heritage can be seen as bearers of cultural and economic values.¹⁵ The concept is linked to that of cultural heritage as cultural capital that produces cultural and economic flows¹⁶, where the heritage is seen as resource for production of new services. This approach considers heritage as part of economics of production as opposed to revenue economy approach (heritage seen as non reproducible good that degrades if not conserved, as part of real estate economy).¹⁷

The economic value may be considered as twofold: strictly economic and a part of history of economic discipline.

The economic value is expressed by the price, which does not correspond entirely to the total value of the good. Throsby¹⁸ shows that already Adam Smith, in his book *Wealth of the Nations* (1776), claims that the products have use value and exchange value, and that the two values do not necessarily correspond.

Several theories of value have been presented throughout history: Smith, Ricardo and Marx argued that the value depends on the amount of work, the theory of "natural value" was supported by John Locke, William Petty, Adam Smith (value based on the conditions necessary for production, not market related), John Ruskin introduced the concept of value related to the amount of wealth that the good produces, in the 19th century Jevons, Menger, and Walras present the theory of marginal utility (consumption is seen as the satisfaction of individual needs) and

¹⁴ Throsby (2001), p. 48

¹⁵ Ibidem, p. 74-78

¹⁶ Santagata, W. in Throsby (2001), p. 11,

¹⁷ Fusco Girard, L. and Forte, B. (2000) (eds), *Città sostenibile e sviluppo umano*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 196

¹⁸ Throsby (2001), p. 44

Veblen e Commons presented the social theory of value (Veblen, Th., *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, 1899, individual choices of are partly socially conditioned).¹⁹

The cultural value, according to Throsby, is a multidimensional composite value and contains²⁰:

- aesthetic value (referring to shape, style, fashion),
- spiritual value (in the religious and secular context - as universal qualities - understanding, openness, intuition - helps to form a sense of individual and community identity, values of civilization, promotes intercultural understanding),
- social value (relations, the understanding of reality, creating the sense of identity, social stability),
- historical value (helps to understand past, present and development of conditions of living),
- symbolic value (meaning and value),
- value of authenticity.

The cultural value of the cultural heritage is often closely linked with the artistic value that also presents a "problematic" character - lack of purpose that does not fall into the economic or moral categories, and whose management must involve a balance between the categories of efficiency, fairness and beauty²¹.

Assessing the social and cultural values require evaluations that differ from economic evaluations. The social value exists in an intrinsic way and cannot be represented by the market price. The same, according to Throsby also applies to the cultural value which requires different types of evaluation: mapping, "thick description", interpretive description, attitude analysis, content analysis and expert opinion²².

For this reasons Throsby criticizes the methods of monetary valuation²³ of cultural heritage. Economic value has the goal of reinforcing the cultural value by making it communicable but several critical points make the issues of economic

¹⁹ Refer to e.g. Throsby (2001), p. 40-48

²⁰ Ibidem, p. 56, 126

²¹ Mossetto, G. (1992), *L'economia delle città d'arte. Modelli di sviluppo a confronto, politiche e strumenti di intervento*, Milano, EtasLibri, p. 87

²² Throsby (2001), p. 57

²³ Ibidem, p. 62-64, refer also to Frey and Oberholzer-Gee in Sir Peacock, A. (1998) (eds), *Does The Past Have a Future?*, London, The Institute of Economic Affairs, p. 44, and for the overview of monetary evaluations refer to e.g. Greffe, X. (2003), *La gestione del patrimonio culturale*, Milano, ICARE, FrancoAngeli, p. 67-74

evaluations problematic, such as: a) inability to include the positions of low-income groups, b) inability to include the values of future generations, c) inability to include the values of subjects in the ecological system. Therefore there is a need to incorporate quantitative and qualitative indicators, opportunity costs, externalities, private costs...²⁴

Fusco Girard²⁵ indicates the same opinion and defines “VET” (as “TEV” – Total economic value) consisting of: direct use value, indirect use value, option value, existence value, bequest value. The value is a social characteristic, defined by multiple points of view.

The value is complex, independent of the exchange but linked to the intrinsic value of the system. In the environmental economics, the value of the ecosystem is intrinsic – value characteristic of scarce and irreplaceable resources, and instrumental – value dependent on the use of the resource. The use value is prevalently related to anthropocentric view but is also related to existence of intrinsic characteristics of ecological system. Instrumental value can be measured by economic evaluations, while intrinsic value can only be expressed by monetary evaluations in that part that has also an instrumental aspect (use value).²⁶ Intrinsic value of the ecological system is related to its regulation processes and its ecological characteristics not directly related to human use even if some aspects of it can be of human use (such as regulation of ecological processes). It can be stated that “primary value” of the ecosystem (biotic and abiotic components of the system and their relations) are a base for “total secondary value of the ecosystem” such as services of regulations that are partially expressible as $VT = (VET, e)$, where VET is Total Economic Value and e intrinsic value of the ecosystem.²⁷ The intrinsic value can be evaluated through qualitative assessments. Where $e < 0$, the system's value is greater than zero even if it does not have an economic value. Therefore the total value of the ecosystem is a complex value composed of Total Economic Value expressed in monetary terms and intrinsic ecological value expressed in ecological evaluations.

²⁴ Amata, G. (1991), “Per la valutazione economico-sociale del patrimonio archeologico”, in Amata, G. (eds) (1991), *Il messaggio della memoria. Un nuovo approccio per la valutazione dei beni culturali ed ambientali*, Catania, C.U.E.C.M., p. 30

²⁵ Fusco Girard, L. (1997) (eds), *Le valutazioni per lo sviluppo sostenibile della città e del territorio*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 98-122

²⁶ Ibidem, p. 99

²⁷ Turner reported in Fusco Girard (1997), p. 107

The cultural heritage is also characterised by complex value comprised of use values and intrinsic values - irreproducibility, authenticity, psychological and social values... that can be evaluated by non monetary evaluations. For these reasons Fusco Girard defines the Complex Social Value²⁸ assessed by the economic and extra-economic evaluations and important for the identification of sustainable use:

“The Complex Social Value reflects a concept that recognizes the centrality of the human person, but without separating the person from the community and the ecological context, in ecological/communitarian concept of the person. Therefore does not coincide with the approach suggested by the intrinsic value of bio-ecocentric culture nor with the anthropocentric-economic approach, which simply speak of "existence value". It also acknowledges the dynamic relationship between use and non-use values.”²⁹

Total Value of ecosystems and Complex Social Value have in common that they cannot be expressed only by monetary values but necessitate multicriteria evaluations. Cultural heritage does not present bio-ecological vitality³⁰ but their presence contributes to stability of urban (and human) ecosystem (maintenance of identity, unification, social stability...). This social quality can be defined as the intrinsic value “I” of the cultural built heritage. It has economic reflections but it is not expressible in pure monetary terms.

Complex Social Value can be expressed as $VSC = (VET, I)$, the total economic value perceived by the community. This complex value is best expressed through multicriteria evaluations³¹ which can take into account the objectives of all social sides and types of use and non use values (direct use value, indirect use value, option value, almost optional value, substitution value, bequest value, existence value, intrinsic value)³².

²⁸ VSC – “Valore sociale complesso”, Ibidem, p. 122

²⁹ “Il valore sociale complesso riflette una concezione che riconosce la centralità della persona umana, ma senza separarla dalla comunità e dal contest ecologico, cioè una concezione ecologica/comunitaria della persona stessa. Non coincide pertanto con l’approccio del valore intrinseco suggerito dalla cultura bio-ecocentrica né con quello antropocentrico-economico, che si limita a parlare di “valore di esistenza”. Inoltre riconosce il rapporto dinamico tra valori d’uso e di non uso.”, Fusco Girard (1997), p. 113

³⁰ Ibidem, p. 115-16

³¹ Ibidem, p. 123-124

³² Ibidem, p. 122

In this perspective, the different types of users and time horizons are considered and conserving the characteristic of the built environment present major net benefits than its transformation:

$$V_{\text{present}}(B_{\text{conserv}}(\text{UD,I,P,F}) - C_{\text{conserv}}(\text{UD,I,P,F})) - V_{\text{present}}(B_{\text{trasf}}(\text{UD,I,P,F}) - C_{\text{trasf}}(\text{UD,I,P,F})) > 0$$

With: UD = direct users, I = indirect users, P = potential users, F = future users.³³

And a sustainable transformation of the cultural built heritage can be considered where the social sustainability of the transformation is present or where net benefits of the transformation are greater than Complex Social Value: $V_{\text{present}}(B_{\text{trasf}} - C_{\text{trasf}}) > \text{VSC}$.³⁴

THE PUBLIC CHARACTER OF CULTURAL GOODS

Cultural goods may be private, public or collective property and are characterized by externalities. The benefits arising from the cultural goods can be private (visitor experience, financial returns, educational activity, financial support, exposure, image...), public (debates, cultural identity, creative activity, option value, property values, the flow of cultural and economic services, value of existence...) and collective (externalities, the concept of multiplication factor...).³⁵

Public and often merit character of cultural heritage presents problems of the economics of public goods such as free riding, non-rivalry, non-excludability, market failure and the concept of “tragedy of the commons”³⁶ that indicates that those who use the common resources have little interest in preserving them. The characteristics of cultural heritage as collective goods³⁷ can be identified as: production cost is independent of the number of users, the potential use is the same for all, consumption is joint and non-rival, characterized by free riding, externalities relating to optional demand and future generations, but with differences in quality of the consumption typical for luxury goods. The goods are semi-public and the price can be an instrument of discrimination policies. Positive externalities are partially private and appropriated in different quantities from different consumers.

³³ Ibidem, p. 119

³⁴ Ibidem, p. 121

³⁵ Greffe (2003), p. 50-73

³⁶ Concept of Hardin q.v. Munda and Nijkamp in Coccossis, H. and Nijkamp, P. (1995) (eds), *Planning for Our Cultural Heritage*, Avebury, Ashgate Publishing Limited, p. 69

³⁷ Mossetto (1992), p. 18-19

Positive externalities of cultural heritage as public goods are also partially not appropriable resulting in problematic market based assessments. These are merit goods produced by the process of type described by Baumol with increasing marginal costs and diminishing marginal productivity and low substitutability between labour and capital factors. These goods produce appropriable effects (e.g. tourism) and negative externalities (as pollution and congestion), are subject to fashion and produce the consumption of complementary goods.³⁸

Munda e Nijkamp³⁹ indicate the reasons of market failure in the scale of the market and its distribution and identify three major conflicting values in economics: allocative efficiency, equity of the distribution and scale of sustainability⁴⁰. These characteristics of cultural heritage, especially the market failure in the field of conservation due to its public nature, necessitate of regulations⁴¹ and specific financial tools⁴².

Some scholars identify also “non-market failure” as characteristic of heritage, meaning failures of short-term government action that does not take into account the needs of conservation of heritage as limiting the traffic, congestion, pollution...⁴³ Particularly important example are the art cities with the collision of cultural and non-cultural demand⁴⁴.

Market failure in the field of conservation depends also on the type of conservative approach. During the history of conservation different attitudes were present: first reuse, then restoration of some objects, now preservation of ever more goods. Several authors conclude that the market functions in the first two cases but not in the third that requires intervention off-market.⁴⁵

³⁸ Ibidem, p. 10-18

³⁹ Coccossis and Nijkamp (1995), p. 73-74

⁴⁰ Related to carrying capacity, refer to e.g. Daly, H. E. or Hardin, G. in Costanza, G. (1991) (ed), *Ecological Economics. The Science and Management of Sustainability*, New York, Columbia University Press, p. 35, 54-57, Mossetto (1992), p. 23-27

⁴¹ Françoise Benhamou brings the thesis of Peacock (1976) e Mossetto (1992) in Sir Peacock, A. (1998) (ed), *Does The Past Have a Future?*, London, The Institute of Economic Affairs, p. 75

⁴² de Monchaux and Schuster identify five groups of government intervention according to the heaviness of the approach: 1. ownership and operation – directly affecting the allowance of assets, 2. regulation, 3. incentives and disincentives, 4. establishment, allocation and enforcement of property rights, 5. information, refer to Schuster, J. M. et al. (1997) (eds), *Preserving the Built Heritage. Tools for Implementation*, Salzburg Seminar, Hanover, University Press of New England, p. 5; for brief description of financial tools refer to Mossetto that indicates subsidy, detaxation and differentiated fiscal policies, Mossetto (1992), p. 97-199

⁴³ Dick Netzer in Peacock (1998), p. 142-143

⁴⁴ Refer to Mossetto (1992)

⁴⁵ Refer to Mossetto (1994), Peacock (1998), p. 143

EVALUATION PROCESS AND VALORISATION AS TWO SEPARATE MOMENTS OF ATTRIBUTION OF VALUE

The processes of evaluation and valorisation are two separate moments of attribution of value, where the process of valuing is composed of: evaluation of the existing value and valorisation through the addition of the new value. The cultural and economic values influence one another in the process different than the traditional economic assumption that the preferences are given or be considered as given. Even the ways in which the economic values are formed affect the cultural enhancement of cultural goods: e.g. production on market, by subsidies and gifts⁴⁶.

Cultural and economic evaluations of heritage follow opposite directions⁴⁷:

	Cultural approach to the valorisation of heritage	Economic approach to the valorisation of heritage
1.	Identification of heritage	Valorisation and management
2.	Conservation	Creation and diffusion
3.	Creation and diffusion	Targeted conservation
4.	Valorisation	Identification – finalised and limited knowledge of heritage

Even the approaches to the definition of value are different⁴⁸:

	Cultural approach to the definition of value of heritage	Economic approach to the definition of value of heritage
Heritage	Cultural heritage	Capital heritage
Diffusion	Educational services, meritorious, inspiration of new creativity	Flow of services paid for directly or indirectly
Uniqueness	Criterion of uniqueness and non-substitutability	Replaceable with other cultural services
Authenticity	Conservation with less modifications to maintain authenticity	Adjustment to service production

⁴⁶ Klamer, A. in Mason (1998), p. 20, 47

⁴⁷ Greffe (2003), p. 56, some scholars of culture economics go so far to sustain that: “Whether and how the relationship between cultural and economic capital can be exploited remains a question. When people “invest” in their cultural capital for the purpose of economic gain, the efficacy of their investment will be less then if the investment had only a cultural purpose”, Klamer, A., “Social, Cultural and Economic Values of Cultural Goods” formerly titled “Cultural Goods are Good for More Than Their Economic Value”, Cultural Economics, Japanese Association for Cultural Economics (3) 3: 17-38, March 2003, Cultural and Public Action, V. Rao and M. Walton (eds), Stanford University Press, 2004, <<http://www.klamer.nl/articles/culture/art.php>>, March 2010

⁴⁸ Greffe (2003), p. 57

Several areas of management can be identified in the field of cultural goods: the public, the private and the third sphere, which is the institutional framework for transactions of gifts⁴⁹.

The different spheres of management influence the formation of economic and cultural value of the goods. The economic value formed on the market leads to the relationship: who pays = who benefits = who cares. The value formed on the subsidies leads to relation: who pays = population through taxes and decide only indirectly, who benefits = cultural sector and population, who cares = administration. In the case of a gift (a gift as "informal exchange based on the principle of reciprocity"⁵⁰) we have: who pays = benefactors, who benefits = cultural sector and population, who cares = benefactors.⁵¹

The choice of different types of management should depend on the objective that we want to achieve: social responsibility - the third sector, consumer choice - the market, solidarity and collective interests - the government. Every sphere of interaction and exchange has also the negative characteristics: the third sector - repression, dependency, market - the objectification of people, government - bureaucracy and anonymity. The decision process is also different according to the spheres of exchange: market – decentralized, government - central, third sphere - network. With the change of process the "rhetoric" also changes with consequent importance of understanding the various conflicts due to different basic concepts.⁵²

HERITAGE AS ECOSYSTEM

The economy of culture is developed from the concept of environmental economics considering the heritage as a cultural ecosystem.⁵³

Heritage considered as a cultural ecosystem depends on the natural and human laws where the degradation can reach the point of no return. There is a critical point above which the interest in conservation is naturally preserved and below

⁴⁹ Klamer in Mason (1998), p. 20

⁵⁰ Arjo Klamer and Peter-Wim Zuidhof in Mason (1998), p. 47

⁵¹ Ibidem, p. 46-54

⁵² Ibidem, p. 46-54

⁵³ Hutter, M. q.v. Greffe (2003), p. 186-190

which it disappears - this feature allows active manipulation of allowing deterioration to advance or to use the heritage over its carrying capacity.

Correspondingly, there is a certain level of expenditure or investment that represents a critical point in attracting sequent investments. Above this point, there is the auto-satisfactory level of expenditure or a level of expenditure that permits the maintenance of the characteristics of cultural heritage in such condition that the cultural heritage represents the interest for private and public investment. Appropriate expenditure is the public expenditure that produces at least a minimum condition necessary to attract private and public investment (due to probable different heritage options in competition). It is also important that this expenditure responds to degradation demand for the elements of heritage. Below a critical point there is the auto-unsatisfactory level of expenditure or that level of expenditure that brings the heritage in such condition that it does not attract enough interest in investing in its maintenance.

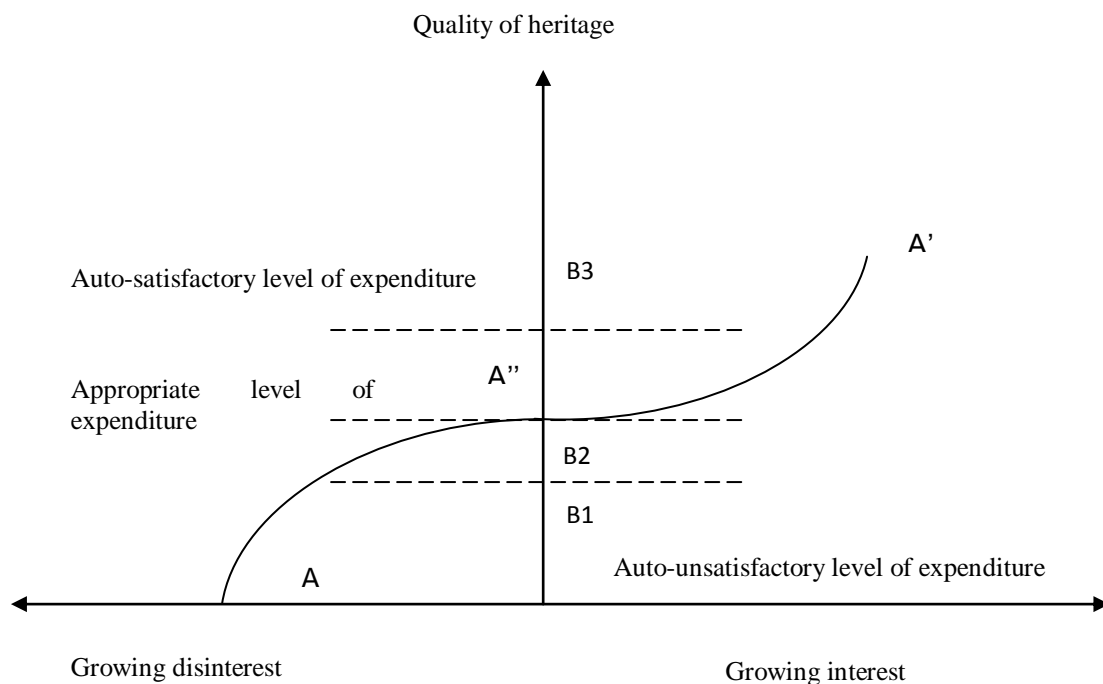


Figure 2. Diagram heritage as an ecosystem - auto-satisfactory level of expenditure permits the maintenance of the characteristics of cultural heritage in such condition that the cultural heritage represents the interest for private and public investment, the auto-unsatisfactory level of expenditure brings the heritage in such condition that it does not attract enough interest in investing in its maintaining⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Mossetto and Vecco (eds) (2001), *Economia del patrimonio monumentale*, series Documenti e Ricerche ICARE, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 164

The State responsibility of maintaining the heritage above this critical point include: policies of information, planning, training activities necessary for conservation, subsidies, innovation stimuli, adjustment of property laws. Civil society takes part through associations guard, crafts and business, management associations. Even patronage can be an important resource if the cultural environment and legislative environment is adequate.

THE PARADOXES OF THE CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE

After the Second World War begins the process of inflation of the heritage due to the widening of meaning of heritage which extends in the sense of time from ancient to more recent and from spectacular object to even minor objects, collections of objects and the different wider definition of monuments including historical and urban landscapes, industrial and rural areas...⁵⁵. The same process brings growth of the cost of conservation.

Ilde Rizzo⁵⁶ indicates Benhamou's thesis that the heritage has a tendency of growth for two reasons: historic addition including more and more new items and typological extension on different types of objects. Another problem related to heritage conservation is the imposition of restrictions on private property for which the private sector often withdraws from the management of the heritage property leaving the growing need for public intervention. Many public interventions have to be made with limited resources and the consequent low level of conservation

The trend of the growth of heritage produces a paradox - higher demand in heritage conservation leads to lower quantity and quality of conservation.⁵⁷ The breadth of the concept of heritage includes both the possible growth of heritage for future generations and the growth of obligations of its preservation.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Ashworth, G. J. and Howard, P. (1999), *European Heritage Planning and Management*, Exeter, Intellect, p. 46-48

⁵⁶ In Peacock (1998), p. 60

⁵⁷ Frey and Oberholzer-Gee in Peacock (1998), p. 47-50, Idle Rizzo, p. 64

⁵⁸ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 55, Mossetto and Vecco identify three paradoxes of conservation: 1st - "The economic capacity of conservation decreases with increasing the commitment to conservation", 2nd - "The conservation, considered as maximizing the capability of choice for future generations involves minimizing the consumption choices of the present generations", 3rd - funds devolved to an asset are subtracted to another, Mossetto and Vecco (2001), p. 25-26

Even if the registration of the heritage may be itself an inexpensive process, it alone fails to protect the heritage which seeks to preserve but requires constant maintenance expenses.

The risk is even more serious in cases where the property is attracting lots of visitors and is exposed to erosion due to overuse (e.g. Venice⁵⁹).

Peacock indicates that there is a sustainable level of allocation of heritage - preservation of heritage requires the input of resources that otherwise could be used for other purposes. For this reason it becomes necessary to demonstrate that preservation of heritage implies greater welfare than an alternative use (health, environment ...).⁶⁰

The case of art cities⁶¹ shows that the investment in heritage is not always productive and can be distinguished according to the model of the formation of art cities ("expansive" and "reductive" models). The "expansive" model - "from the trade to the art"⁶² (or "economy-dependent" models) presents increasing marginal productivity over time with the heritage as a consequence of the economic wealth of the city. As opposed, in the "reductive" model - "from the art to the trade"⁶³ (some of "culture-dependent" models) where the art is the basis of growth of the city - the city is enriched by the sale of its resources causing its destruction. In this case the production of "art" services is made with public funds with decreasing productivity which triggers the vicious cycle leading to the social costs and free riding (of companies) that increase the non cultural demand of the heritage. Even subsidies have a different effect in the two cases: subsidies allow the growth of consumer demand and are useful in virtuous circles until they reach congestion, after which the production subsidies to expand the limit of congestion are needed,⁶⁴ in vicious circles is counterproductive - encourages the use of existing stock and its destruction unless the reinvention of the production process or transformation of the city into the museum occurs.⁶⁵

⁵⁹ Refer to economic analysis of the good "Venice", especially the analysis of supply and demand in Mossetto (1992), p. 27-40

⁶⁰ Peacock (1998), p. 22

⁶¹ Mossetto (1992), p. 47-82

⁶² "dai traffici all'arte", *ibidem*, p. 54

⁶³ "dall'arte ai traffici", *ibidem* p. 48

⁶⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 80-81

⁶⁵ *Idem*

HERITAGE DEMAND

One of the characteristics of heritage is to have simultaneously different uses – it is multi-sold - which requires management with different approaches for different types of users.⁶⁶

The heritage public is twofold and has different needs. The general public (customers, subscribers/members of associations, direct and indirect users, financiers, contributors...) presents a social demand where heritage has the educational role and the public performs the act of appropriation of heritage at the level of society, symbolic meaning and construction of collective memory. The specialized public represents a specialized demand of contemplative role and specialized training through which it discovers the meaning of the heritage object.⁶⁷

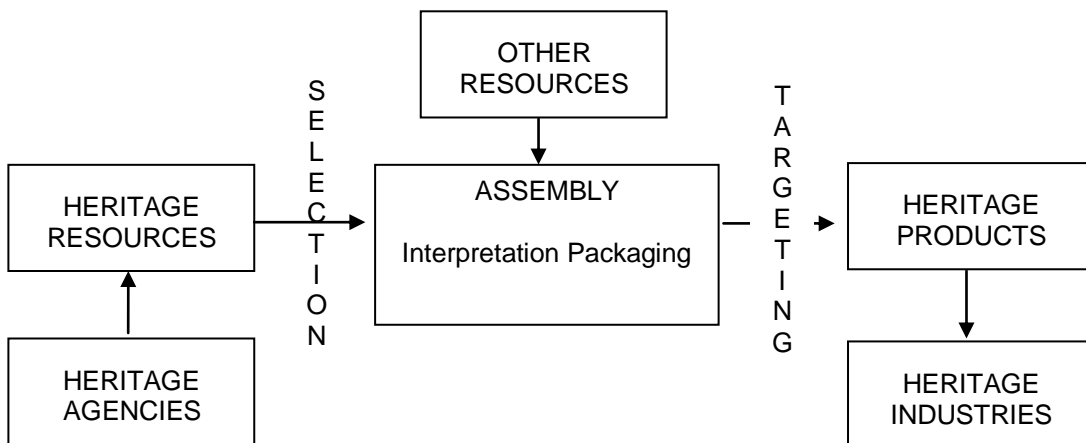


Figure 3. Commoditisation of the Past⁶⁸

The heritage and cultural goods demand is characterized by low price elasticity (besides the free admission) which allows an increase in the number of visits and of price by category. The socio-economic characteristics (usually higher-level education) allow the shaping of offer in base of the individual and particular clients (partnerships, regular visitors that can be inserted in the activity of structure or offers for new visitors...) creating the structured offer.

Cultural capital as a characteristic of the user has several aspects: socio-cultural environment determines over or under-utilization, rather than the level of the

⁶⁶ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 94

⁶⁷ Greffe (2003), p. 46

⁶⁸ Ashworth and Howard (1999), p. 88

entry price (improves with communication with user groups), functional risk based on public opinion, with the result of over or under-utilization (improves with communication), economic risk for the cost of travel and opportunity cost (possible revenue from other services except the entrance), social and psychological risk of image that improves with communication⁶⁹.

There is also the demand of obsolescence⁷⁰ related to the conflicts in conservation and recovery: a "negative" demand of alternative land use or even non-cultural heritage demand linked to the carrying capacity of resources that leads to over use and resource degradation (e.g. Venice⁷¹).

THE CONCEPT OF LIFE CYCLE AND OBLIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE

The concept of the life cycle in urban and territorial systems is crucial to understanding the dynamics of conservation and new development. The sense of achievement for people living in the territory depends on the self-realisation as an individual and as a member of social groups - high quality of life requires a high level of social institutions and potentials of achievement for every member of society. In the interaction between people and physical capital (natural, built, immobile and mobile), the physical capital is produced and consumed. Demand and supply of goods depend on the temporary situation of the system (activities, interactions ...) and are the reason for growth or decline of the territorial system. Similarly the availability and capacity of existing assets to accommodate the activities and interactions determines the development of social activities. This interaction is the basis of the conflict between enduring life of the physical stock and activity that change in shorter time.⁷²

The built resources follow the economic model based on the life cycle⁷³, with phases: use for its building purpose (this phase can be prolonged by maintenance), state of "obsolescence" that requires a renewal (even several times), new construction

⁶⁹ Ibidem, p. 115-125

⁷⁰ Fusco Girard and Forte (2000), p. 198

⁷¹ Mossetto (1992), p. 10-40

⁷² Lichfield (1988), p. 45-49

⁷³ Ibidem, p. 19-21, 25-29

(start of another life cycle). Obsolescence can be considered as functional, aesthetical and economic⁷⁴ - obsolescence related to economic variables considered at the moment of decision making between the conservation and new development.

The life cycle model for heritage provides a comparison of costs and benefits in the most important moments: use of the land before the construction, development (construction), use of the building, obsolescence of the building and the site, rehabilitation, redevelopment (conservation); including the variations: finance loans or not, different articulation of the flows of costs and benefits, discounted to present.^{75,76}

Table 12.1 *Distribution of benefits and costs of conservation*

Producers and operators								Consumers			
Sector	Impact of conservation			Sector	Impact of conservation			Sector	Impact of conservation		
	Description	Type	R C		Description	Type	R C		Description	Type	R C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Owners of CBH property	Property values	D	2	Occupiers of property	Occupation values	D				
3	Owners of property - nearby - general	Property values	AF	4	Occupiers of property - nearby - general	Occupation values	AR				
5	Local government - on site - off site	Costs	D	6	Local services	Occupier	AR				
7	Local planning authority	Operating costs	D	8	Local ratepayers	Rate assessments	AF				
9	Local conservation agencies	Capital and operating costs	D								
11	Central conservation authority - loans - grants	Capital and operating costs	D								
13	Central government conservation authority	Operating costs	D	14	Visitors and tourists	Experience of heritage	AR				
15	Local economy - goods - services	Employment	AR	16	Local community - residents - workforce	Environment Culture Employment	AR				
17	National economy - taxation revenue - taxation costs - imports - prices - maintenance	Economic flows	AR	18	National - citizens - taxpayers	Heritage prestige Tax assessment	I AF				
				20	Posterity	Opportunities for heritage	I				

Notes: 1, 3 : 'Owners' include developers, financiers, etc.
 6 : Local services include shops, hotels, restaurants, etc.
 9 : Local conservation agencies include the local authority, voluntary bodies, etc.
 R : Redevelopment
 C : Conservation

Figure 4. Different sectors involved in conservation and development⁷⁷

⁷⁴ Ibidem, p. 21-25

⁷⁵ Ibidem, p. 124-140

⁷⁶ On discount rate adequate for public and merit goods refer to Lichfield (1988), p. 137-138, Coccossis and Nijkamp (1995), p. 90

⁷⁷ Lichfield (1988), p. 206-207

The decision to initiate a new life cycle is based on evaluation of potential benefits and costs. The benefits of conservation can be identified as: continuity in the change of the human environment, cultural quality of heritage, benefits for the owner, the local community and visitors. The costs are: the costs of operative and technical maintenance, the extra costs for owners and users (private opportunity cost), government (grants) and indirect costs to society (social opportunity costs).

The integrated approach to conservation considers the priority elements, the choice of use, subjects involved and evaluation of the values at stake.⁷⁸ The evaluation also has to consider the opportunity cost⁷⁹ for investors and externalities not specified by the monetary value.

The difference in costs and benefits for various social sectors requires their articulation and knowledge.

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⁷⁸ Fusco Girard and Forte (2000), p. 202-203

⁷⁹ Mossetto (1992), p. 156-159

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VI. AREAS OF IMPACT OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL SYSTEM

The concept of heritage goods is becoming increasingly important in today's society due to the understanding of the importance of the living environment. The material and immaterial culture is a basis on which to develop and regain skills that are not promoted in the modes of globalized production, which proposes the homologation of materials, design and measures. The prospect of valorisation of material and intangible heritage fits into the idea of sustainable development from the standpoints of economy, culture, environment and society. The valorisation and protection of the built environment, countryside and wildlife can improve the quality of the living environment bringing economic benefits, improving air quality, reduction of pollution and at the same time, represent inviting tourist offer.

Cultural goods - the built and environmental heritage, cultural diversity in the intangible sense of lifestyles and spiritual needs, beside representing the basis for the quality of daily life – the palimpsest^{1,2} on which to perform all daily activities - is by its very nature the element around which to build the values of belonging and of responsibility of the community³.

With the awareness of the interdependence of activities (of individuals, public and community) and the territory, which goes in both directions, a person acquires the conscience of the proper value of the human person. In the care of its territory

¹ A palimpsest is defined as “a manuscript or piece of writing material on which later writing has been superimposed on effaced earlier writing” or “something reused or altered but still bearing visible traces of its earlier form” (definition from Oxford Dictionaries, <www.oxforddictionaries.com>, January 2011).

A palimpsest (comes through Latin from Greek *παλιν* + *ψαω* = *palin* "again" + *psao* "I scrape") is a manuscript page from ancient texts, usually in parchment, from which the earlier text had been erased and then the material reused for new text. The new text was written in perpendicular direction but the previous text would become visible in time or can be seen using new technologies. “[...] architects, archaeologists and design historians sometimes use the word to describe the accumulated iterations of a design or a site, whether in literal layers of archaeological remains, or by the figurative accumulation and reinforcement of design ideas over time.” (source: Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia, <en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palimpsest>, January 2011)

² Carta, M. (2002) *L'armatura culturale del territorio. Il patrimonio culturale come matrice di identità e strumento di sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 107

³ Greffe, X. (2005), *Cultura e sviluppo locale*, Trento, Nicolodi – OCSE, p. 141

and its heritage a person can find a foothold for the respect of itself and the field for participating in decision making processes regarding his/her own living environment. Being involved in the first person in the organization of activities which by their nature are included in the territory, could change the negative perception of places and improve the identification and acceptance of person's environment.

In this scenario, conservation, use and management of cultural heritage become increasingly important. Indeed, a top-down or private interest based approach to the conservation, cannot have the same beneficial effects of management that involves public concerned.

TERRITORY AS THE PLACE OF STRATIFICATION OF SIGNS AND RELATIONS

The identity of the place is constituted by the relations of man with his environment and evolves and changes over time⁴. The character of the place, based on the natural and architectural heritage, is often threatened by severe uncontrollable changes. The conservation, adaptation to new uses, interventions of mending of the urban fabric and environmental conservation can create new connections between locations and create meaningful relationships between elements of places and between people. The role of conservation planning is the guarantor of the continuity of quality of life in change, based on the emotional bond of the community with the spaces in which they live. Conservation is not the static maintenance of heritage but introduces a change in the present to adapt it to the future, conservation becomes the part of the planned development⁵. Insertion and adaptation to new uses pose the basis of sustainability of interventions of heritage conservation by connecting social, environmental and economic sustainability (e.g. use of new technologies, education...). In this way the cultural conservation can be seen as a tool against the erosion of community structures⁶.

⁴ Carta (2002), p. 151

⁵ Lichfield (1988), p. 96

⁶ Urban planner Mona Serageldin in Avrami, E. et al. (2000) (eds), *Values and Heritage Conservation, Research Report*, Los Angeles, The Getty Conservation Institute, p. 16
<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/valuesrpt.pdf> , March 2008

In the territories with a strong presence of cultural goods - environmental, architectural, intangible, the territory can be considered as a place of cultural, environmental, institutional and social stratification.⁷

“Cultural heritage, thus translates in visible signs of the time, duration, of cultures that have been stratified in the territory and offers meditation on the image of the "permanence" of civilization. Traces (archaeological and anthropological goods, historical monuments and historic centres) constitute the physical media of collective memory and simultaneously provide references for the construction of a sense of belonging to places.”⁸

The vision of the territory as a diversified structure of meanings and elements leads to a different conception of its management and planning, based on interpretation and understanding of the territory in which to recognize multiple signs and complexity of the relationships between fragmented and stratified elements.

Planning is seen as understanding of the identity and the complexities of territory - the territory is read as a "palimpsest"⁹ on which to identify invariants as a base of sustainable development through an interpretive planning of the territory, participation, the proposal of scenarios and communication with citizens groups.

“The above considerations lead us to the proposition of a *prospective* management of cultural resources: cultural heritage has to overcome its foreseeable uses and the variety of uses must face the challenge of a concept always oriented by reference to *authenticity*, implying a permanent play between adaptability and identity, and pursuing the goal of an identity completely mobile in order to avoid the trap of a cultural heritage considered only as a prerequisite to any collective strategies for the management of public goods and not as co-agent component, as historical matrix of evolution of the territory.”¹⁰

⁷ Carta (2002), p. 34

⁸ “Il patrimonio culturale, dunque, traduce in segni visibili il tempo, la durata, delle culture che si sono stratificate sul territorio ed offre alla riflessione un’immagine della “perennità” della civilizzazione. Le tracce (beni archeologici ed antropologici, monumenti e centri storici) costituiscono i supporti fisici della memoria collettiva e contemporaneamente costituiscono i riferimenti per la costruzione del senso di appartenenza ai luoghi.”, Carta (2002), p. 34

⁹ Ibidem, p. 137

¹⁰ “Le considerazioni sopra esposte ci conducono alla proposizione di una gestione delle risorse culturali che sia *prospettiva*: il patrimonio culturale deve superare i suoi usi prevedibili e la molteplicità degli usi deve affrontare la sfida ad una concezione sempre orientata dal riferimento all’*autenticità*, implicando un gioco permanente tra l’adattabilità e l’identità, e perseguendo la finalità di un’identità assolutamente mobile al fine di evitare la trappola di un patrimonio culturale posto solo come condizione preliminare a tutte le strategie collettive della gestione dei beni pubblici e non come componente coagente, come matrice storica dell’evoluzione del territorio.”, Ibidem, p. 42

“From spatial planning that considers the city and the territory as Euclidean surfaces on which to implement its own organizing function, bending the differences to the used models, a switch has to be made to a planning that transits from a rational-functionalist paradigm to a variety of evolutionary paradigms: a planning that resides in and which is capable of operating in the pluriverse territory.

A planning that includes and interprets the richness of diversity and spatial complexity should be practiced...”¹¹

CULTURAL PALIMPSEST BASED LAND PLANNING

Planning based on knowledge and interpretation of spatial structures and invariants becomes the planning based on the wealth of diversity and spatial complexity.

The territory is characterized by postmodern fragmentation and stratification of the signs and spatial and social relations:

“Cities, rural settlements, the intercity spaces appear today conceptually fragmented and stratified, places in which a plurality of partial territories are discernable: the territory of knowledge, that of production, of the economy and social relations, and others. The territory is not given *a-priori*, but is the result of different processes of transformation. [...] The territory thus becomes a "palimpsest" of signs of the past overlapping each other, deleted and rediscovered.”¹²

“The complexity of the territory and its layers - as already mentioned - constitute a palimpsest of traces of natural and human activities of the transformation of environment regarded as a stratified surface on which the previous tracks had been deleted from and replaced with those of present time, but the cancellation as in any

¹¹ “Da una pianificazione territoriale che considera la città e il territorio come superfici euclidee su cui attuare la propria funzione organizzatrice, piegando le differenze ai modelli utilizzati, si deve passare ad una pianificazione che transiti da un paradigma razional-funzionalista ad una molteplicità di paradigmi evolutivisti: una pianificazione che abiti e che sia capace di agire nel pluriverso del territorio.

Ocorre partecipare una pianificazione che comprenda ed interpreti la ricchezza della diversità e della complessità territoriale...”, Ibidem, p. 109

¹² “le città, gli insediamenti rurali, gli spazi interurbani appaiono oggi concettualmente frammentati e stratificati, luoghi in cui sono leggibili una pluralità di territori parziali: il territorio della conoscenza, quello della produzione, quello dell’economia e delle relazioni sociali, ed altri. Il territorio non è dato *a-priori*, ma è il risultato di diversi processi di trasformazione. [...] Il territorio diventa dunque un “palinsesto” di segni del passato sovrapposti gli uni agli altri, cancellati e ritrovati.”, Ibidem, p. 111

good palimpsest, is not complete and the signs of history - geological, botanical, anthropic - emerge between the lines of evolution. It is these underlying signs, barely visible over the "brightness" of other signs which must become the object of knowledge and interpretation of the planner.”¹³

In this way the territorial cultural heritage, tangible and intangible, is seen as cultural armour of the territory on which to structure the change proposed in spatial plan. The heritage is not only subject to the constraint, the preservation or demolition but is the basis on which to grow the planned development. Cultural heritage is understood as a visible mode of cultural characteristics of societies that live in the given territory and represents the structure that can connect the past to the future and the different communities together, increasing the possibility of knowledge and mutual understanding. Planning based on territorial armour identifies networks of cultural goods in the area, their relations and defines the hierarchy, weights and values of individual cultural goods.¹⁴

“The "cultural invariants" of the city and the territory will have to return to *memory* and *identity* (which affect the identification process), *reasoning* and *representation* (which affect the process of knowledge), *evaluation* and *communication* (which affect the process of formation), *participation* and *government* (which affect the process of verification of sustainability).”¹⁵

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

The built environment produces externalities that are affected by the law of land use, environmental protection and urban and territorial planning. Planning

¹³ “La complessità del territorio e le sue stratificazioni – come già detto – costituiscono un palinsesto intessuto di tracce lasciate dalla natura e dall’uomo nella loro attività di trasformazione dell’ambiente un territorio considerato come una superficie stratificata dalla quale sono state cancellate le tracce precedenti per sostituirle con quelle della contemporaneità, ma la cancellazione come in ogni buon palinsesto, non è completa e i segni della storia – geologica, botanica, antropica – vi affiorano tra le pieghe dell’evoluzione. E sono proprio questi segni sottesi, poco visibili nella eccessiva “luminosità” di altri segni, che devono diventare oggetto della conoscenza e dell’interpretazione del pianificatore.”, Ibidem, p. 137

¹⁴ Ibidem, p. 108, 173

¹⁵ “Le “invarianti culturali” della città e del territorio dovranno tornare ad essere la *memoria* e l’*identità* (le quali agiscono sul processo di identificazione), il *ragionamento* e la *rappresentazione* (i quali agiscono sul processo di conoscenza), la *valutazione* e la *comunicazione* (le quali agiscono sul processo di formazione), la *partecipazione* e il *governo* (i quali agiscono sul processo di verifica della sostenibilità).”, Ibidem, p. 110

studies “inherent costs and benefits falling on the community being planned for (the externalities) and not simply the direct costs and benefits on individuals and firms”.¹⁶

The planning can be considered as general method¹⁷: “The planning process is one of the bounded rationality, involving human judgment at all points, as well as rational argument where possible”¹⁸. Planning is seen as “conceptual general system” which replicates the real world system: “By creating a conceptual system independent of, but corresponding to, the real world system, we can seek to understand the phenomena of process and change, the to anticipate them, and finally to evaluate them”.¹⁹

The conservation in the macro planning has the social objective to understand whether the planned use will change the meaning of heritage compared to what would be its significance in not planned development. To understand the future of the heritage means to understand the possible growth, stagnation or decline in population and activities, the way in which the heritage can be used to facilitate growth, and how the investment in heritage can generate returns and how to plan its best use. The management decision is based on the choice of appropriate function for the heritage capable of respecting the balance between the need of function and the need for conservation²⁰.

After the definition of the plan, it becomes necessary to define the program's implementation plan: definition of activities, actors, resources, verification of the feasibility and stages.

The micro-planning for conservation is done for the single elements, analyzes the conditions and the future of the object, the context and the area of the intervention, the search of adequate use.

Economies in conservation are directly related to ownership interests and different actors in the process: owner, occupant, operator, financier which all have conflicting subobjectives. The management can be seen as the set of planning and control operations - planning, organization, control and communications²¹.

¹⁶ Lichfield (1988), p. 153

¹⁷ Refer to Chadwick, G. (1981), *A Systems View of Planning, Towards a Theory of the Urban and Regional Planning Process*, Oxford, Pergamon Press

¹⁸ Ibidem, p. xv

¹⁹ Ibidem, p. 63

²⁰ Lichfield (1988), p. 92-94, where the author also proposes the integration plans for only those buildings that can sustain themselves

²¹ Chadwick (1981), p. 332-333

The spatial analysis in planning studies the distribution of the processes (settlement, production, resource use, waste production ...) and their impacts on the territory according to the characteristics of specific areas. The sustainability of these transformation processes should follow the verification $B_n > (Vet, i, I)$, where: B_n – net benefits, Vet – economic use and non-use value, i – primary ecosystemic value, I – cultural and symbolic value²². These values need both qualitative and quantitative evaluations.

Tools of decision-aid allowing fast verification of the planned actions - as strategic plans, creation of scenarios and ex ante multicriteria evaluations - become increasingly important. These tools can give a simulation of pace of transformation of the territory, allowing transparency, consultation of various entities, repeating of processes, and monitoring.

Useful methods for the determination of social priorities are the creation of scenarios and evaluation of alternatives using multi-criteria evaluations based on criteria of economy and values. In particular those are strategic evaluations "multicriteria, multigroup, quanti-qualitative"²³ for the evaluation of alternatives, alternative scenarios, or risk.

The role of evaluation in planning is mainly to highlight possible conflicts and help resolving them during the formation of plans and projects. The evaluation of alternatives can help to deduce social priorities on which to base new alternatives by creating positive-sum distributions, but remains the aiding tool in decision making and not a substitute for it.

Complex systems such as territory present the difficulty of determining the future states because every little uncertainty to the present state may involve a major change in the future. The reality of complex systems is seen as an evolution in continuous change of which the observer is also a part.²⁴

The description of the territory, with the expansion of areas of scientific investigation and the meeting of different disciplines, increases the visions and descriptions of the territory that require the appropriate tools of description and

²² Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (2004) (eds), *Energia, bellezza, partecipazione: la sfida della sostenibilità. Valutazioni integrate tra conservazione e sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 29

²³ "multicriterio, multigruppo, quanti-qualitative", *Ibidem*, p. 34

²⁴ Carta (2002), p. 121

understanding of territory, taking inspiration from contemporary theories and the concepts of discontinuity, instability, uniqueness, irreversibility, emergencies.²⁵

The methods used for the analysis of the territory should be able to deal with complexity, uncertainty and probability of the elements and their relationships. The tools and methods are no longer based only on knowledge of individual items but on knowledge of processes and monitoring systems and their relationships.

Scenarios are particularly effective when they are part of iterative process in which can take account of long-term effects that are not directly provided by traditional planning tools. The understanding of the area is not static and an end in itself but aims at the reconstruction of the process of land transformation. Representation must acknowledge the complexity and report it in the reproduction. Reading the territory must be carried out multidisciplinary intradisciplinary²⁶.

Tools for analyzing complex systems such as territory must be suitable to deal with complexity, fragmentation and stratification and the mutual relations between tangible and intangible elements constituting the territory. They must also be able to help manage several specific nodes like the uncertainty of maintaining the historical values and their replacement, the multiplicity and multidimensionality of indicators, conflict between conservation and innovation²⁷.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

The concepts related to cultural heritage and its importance in the sustainable development had been considered in many international documents on conservation and sustainable development.

The connection between sustainable development and policies of cultural heritage finds an essential basis in the *European Charter of the Architectural Heritage* (Council of Europe, *Amsterdam Charter*, 1975)²⁸ where the local context takes the meaning of the place of stratified social, economic and institutional relations. It affirms that Europe:

²⁵ Ibidem, p. 123

²⁶ Ibidem, p. 140

²⁷ Ibidem, p. 114

²⁸ <http://www.icomos.org/docs/euroch_e.html>, March 2010

“Asserts its determination to promote a common European policy and concerted action to protect the architectural heritage based on the principles of integrated conservation;

Recommends that the governments of member states should take the necessary legislative, administrative, financial and educational steps to implement a policy of integrated conservation for the architectural heritage, and to arouse public interest in such a policy”.

The *Charter* poses other important statements: “*The past as embodied in the architectural heritage provides the sort of environment indispensable to a balanced and complete life.*” in the point 2 and in the point 3: “*The architectural heritage is a capital of irreplaceable spiritual, cultural, social and economic value. Each generation places a different interpretation on the past and derives new inspiration from it. [...] Far from being a luxury this heritage is an economic asset which can be used to save community resources.*”

This article affirms both the importance of heritage and the need to preserve it in ways that ensure that future generations will be able to read all the signs that have arrived to us. In the point 4, the *Charter* states that the diversity of architectural heritage allowed the coexistence and development of diversified activities and thus it represented a major source of equality and social inclusion. On the other hand heritage conservation cannot occur without the perception of these characteristics of heritage by wider community. This perspective shows the importance of community participation and education on the importance of heritage and democratic heritage management. It is also important to read these statements of point 4 from the perspective of cultural heritage as ecosystem - the public interest for the goods depends on their current condition with the result of having always to be careful that the quality of the built environment never falls below a minimum threshold of conservation. This statement is further confirmed by the point 9 which brings the attention to the responsibility of everyone to their environment and reaffirms the right of every citizen to participate in joint decisions.

The threat of not intervention and of operations performed in a not suitable manner are expressed in the point 6 while the point 7 defines the role of integrated conservation as an instrument of social justice in planning:

“Integrated conservation is achieved by the application of sensitive restoration techniques and the correct choice of appropriate functions. In the course

of history the hearts of towns and sometimes villages have been left to deteriorate and have turned into areas of substandard housing. Their deterioration must be undertaken in a spirit of social justice and should not cause the departure of the poorer inhabitants. Because of this, conservation must be one of the first considerations in all urban and regional planning.”

The statements given in the *Amsterdam Charter* (1975) are underlined in the *Declaration of Amsterdam* (Congress on the European Architectural Heritage, 1975)²⁹ which affirms: the importance of heritage conservation as a primary objective of urban and territorial planning (in the section d), the responsibility of local authorities in the field of heritage protection and the importance of their cooperation (section e), the importance of maintaining the social composition of requalified neighbourhoods (section f), the importance of tax policies and financial assistance to local authorities and individuals (section h), the importance of education in the training of new generations (section i) and the importance of international collaboration (section j).

As for the introduction of the contemporary architecture, in the section k, it states: “Since the new buildings of today will be the heritage of tomorrow, every effort must be made to ensure that contemporary architecture is of a high quality.”

The second part of the *Declaration* states the importance of participation of the community, defines the communication tools to use and affirms the importance of educating young people to safeguard of the heritage:

“Local authorities should improve their techniques of consultation for ascertaining the opinions of interested parties on conservation plans and should take these opinions into account from the earliest stages of planning. [...] *The success of any policy of integrated conservation depends on taking social factors into consideration.* [...] The conservation effort to be made must be measured not only against the cultural value of the buildings but also against their use-value. The social problems of integrated conservation can be properly posed only by simultaneous reference to both those scales of values.”

The *Declaration* also emphasizes the importance of economic instruments:

“To avoid the laws of the market having free play in restored and rehabilitated districts, resulting in inhabitants who are unable to pay the increased

²⁹ <<http://www.icomos.org/docs/amsterdam.html>>, March 2010

rents being forced out, public authorities should intervene to reduce the effect of economic factors as they always do when it is a case of low-cost housing. Financial interventions should aim to strike a balance between restoration grants to owners, combined with the fixing of maximum rent, and housing allowances to tenants to cover, in part or in whole, the difference between the old and new rents.”

The *Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (The Washington Charter, 1987)*³⁰ confirms the necessity of integration of conservation and planning in a vision of social and economic development:

“In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.” (article 1 Principles and objectives)

In the article 5 - Methods and instruments, the *Charter* states the importance of multidisciplinary (including archaeology, history, architecture, techniques, sociology and economics) in the approach to the problems of conservation and the complexity of the issues involved such as legal, administrative and financial measures.

In the international documents the management and conservation of the heritage are thus seen from a broad perspective that poses great importance on social sustainability, planning, inclusion and responsibility, prevalently of the public sector, to find instruments and ease the communication and participation of different sectors involved therefore connecting the conservation of cultural heritage and issues of sustainability.

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³⁰ <http://www.icomos.org/docs/towns_charter.html>, March 2010

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VII. THE EVALUATION MODELS IN THE SPATIAL AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION MODELS OF HERITAGE IN THE SPATIAL MANAGEMENT

Being that heritage is the product of social construction, a fluid process, social and politicized¹, the analysis and evaluation of heritage must necessarily reflect the complexity of types of elements of the heritage.

Evaluation has the objective of evaluation of externalities and investment opportunities, both private and public, and of management and legislative tools:

“This process needs evident temporal and spatial evaluations on the positive and negative externalities that come into play, on the opportunities furnished through public intervention, on the environmental qualities that derive from natural values or historical presence, on the positional gains that use the conjunction of tourist demand, residence growth, production and therefore takes into account land ownership distribution and transfer of land rights.”²

The objectives of economic and social sustainability in the management of heritage suggest analysis involving the concerned population, both in the view of understanding the externalities on the social sectors, and more simply for the definition of the principal target of heritage management.

The sustainability of the processes follows the test of $B_n > (Vet, i, I)$, where: B_n – net benefit, Vet – economic value of use or disuse, i – primary ecosystemic value, I – cultural and symbolic values.³

¹ Avrami, E. et al. (2000) (eds), *Values and Heritage Conservation*, Research Report, Los Angeles, The Getty Conservation Institute,

<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/valuesrpt.pdf>, March 2010, p. 6

² “Questo processo necessita di evidenti valutazioni spaziali e temporali sulle esternalità positive e negative che pone in gioco, sulle opportunità che fornisce attraverso gli interventi pubblici, sulle qualità ambientali che risultano da valori naturali o di insediamento storico, sulle rendite posizionali che utilizzano congiunture favorevoli di domanda turistica, insediativa residenziale, produttiva e quindi mettere in conto perequazioni fondiarie e trasferimento di diritti fondiari.”, Cecchini and Pagano in Cecchini, A. and Plaisant, A. (2005) (eds), *Analisi e modelli per la pianificazione. Teoria e pratica: lo stato dell'arte*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 4 (on CD-ROM)

³ Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (2004) *Energia, bellezza, partecipazione: la sfida della sostenibilità. Valutazioni integrate tra conservazione e sviluppo*, series Studi urbani e regionali, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 29

These values require qualitative and not merely quantitative/monetary evaluation, and their definition is necessary for the identification of conflicts of interest both economic and non economic of resource use.

In the case of territories rich with heritage, such as landscape or urban heritage, analyses are carried out not only on the geological and biological components, but also on morphological and landscape characteristics. The adequate analyses are those such as historical-morphological transformation analysis of spatial characteristics, having the purpose of avoiding the simplification of the representation of the territory characteristic of modern planning.⁴

The models of landscape evaluation where architectural (or at least built) heritage is present must additionally take into account characteristics pertaining to heritage such as: obsolescence, durability and rarity, artistic creativity, association with persons or events, recognition, inscription, conservation, interpretation, loss, passage of time.⁵

The evaluation of strategies for sustainable urban and environmental development requires simple and flexible instruments and procedures: “flexible, transparent, participatory and systematic in the construction of knowledge” to permit the management of data characterized but “uncertainty and unforeseeability”.⁶

Evaluations created as an aid to decision making must be able to confront the problems inherent to the decisional process: the uncertainty of the data, the different types and categories of data, the variety of sources and difficulties in comparison, the various objectives at play, presence of conflicts, the influence of power structure, hidden egotistic influences, the time allotted by administrative needs, usually too little and ill managed.

A valid evaluation presents a “procedure capable of deducing in an argumented manner a scale of priorities amongst alternatives”⁷ and contributes to the betterment of the procedural rationality and the quality of process, helps with the

⁴ Cecchini (2005), p. 13, 15

⁵ Ashworth, G. J. and Howard, P. (1999) *European Heritage Planning and Management*, Exeter, Intellect, p. 21-25

⁶ “flessibile, trasparente, partecipato e sistematico nella costruzione di conoscenza [...] per poter gestire i dati caratterizzati da “incertezza e non prevedibilità”, Maria Rosario Partidário in Fusco Girard and Nijkamp (2004), p. 131

⁷ “procedimento che è in grado di dedurre in modo argomentato una graduatoria di priorità tra alternative”, Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (1997) (eds), *Le valutazioni per lo sviluppo sostenibile della città e del territorio*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 141

production of new alternatives, stimulates the participation of various sectors of society and permits control during the execution phase.

In this way evaluations permit the identification of decision opportunities instead of searching for solutions to decision problems, in view of a value-based thinking (representing the connection of creative thought and the structured decision making process).⁸

Value-orientation, besides helping the identification of new and desirable alternatives, also permits the clarification of hidden objectives, and to identify important indicators (or less) and create the base for communication with non technical groups and allows identifying possible conflicts.⁹

Evaluation models, being rational, logical and coherent, help in the management of complex qualitative, quantitative and often uncertain data, adapting to different contexts in the most transparent and simple possible manner.

Obviously the characteristics of the models to be used depend upon the situation, availability of data, complexity and available time but also on the level and objective of the decision (strategic or instrumental).¹⁰ It is for this reason that characteristics such as modularity, user-friendliness, clarity and flexibility¹¹ can be considered necessary to the functioning of a good evaluation method.

⁸ Keeney, R. L. (1992) *Value-Focused Thinking. A Path to Creative Decisionmaking*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, p. viii

⁹ Ibidem, p. 25-26

¹⁰ Fusco Girard (1997), p. 19-20

¹¹ Cecchini in Cecchini (2005), p. 24:

“1. un modello non deve essere una scatola nera (un black box), è essenziale capire come funziona e perché; è anche essenziale che lo possano capire quelli che lo usano per pianificare ed anche quelli cui il piano è destinato;

2. un modello deve prevedere e tenere in conto l'azione e la reazione dei soggetti sociali, dei loro interessi consapevoli e no, confessabili e no, razionali e no;

3. un modello deve essere fatto in modo da consentire di valutare più risultati possibili, rendendoli confrontabili e consentendo di capire che cosa più di ogni altro determina le loro differenze;

4. un modello deve essere compatibile con altri modelli, diversi nell'impostazione e nelle tecniche;

5. un modello deve essere parco, non richiedere un numero eccessivo di variabili, una quantità eccessiva di dati, una potenza di calcolo eccessiva;

6. un modello deve essere adattabile a situazioni diverse, deve potersi “alimentare”, manipolare e gestire con quel che si può trovare;

7. un modello deve potersi costruire in tempi rapidi, almeno in rapporto ai tempi di realizzazione del progetto;

8. un modello deve essere riutilizzabile con frequenze e comunque non deve essere un hapax legomenon.”

CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF EVALUATIONS IN COMPLEX CONTEXTS

Models of knowledge, therefore also of analysis and evaluation, are based on characteristics of set systems that distinguish elements and sets in their attributes, allowing the management of both elements and the whole system.¹²

Various human activities can be thought of as different dimensions in space and their interactions can be represented through mapping (ex. the representation of physical space) or the matrixes (of interrelation). In this way it is possible to rationalize complex information systems proceeding by diminishing complexity of the problem creating information sets and managing them through a hierarchic system.¹³

When treating the territorial system, the two major parts of the management of territorial systems that evaluations should take into account can be seen in the two points of view on urban analyses: urban phenomenology with the dynamics of their change (local physical and social systems) and decisional processes.¹⁴

Even though in practice the management of physical systems is often confronted separately from social systems, in western countries we have seen for a few decades now a greater attention towards social and decisional systems.

The knowledge of phenomena orients itself towards a soft approach, characterized by the refusal of the hard systems view, seeing parts interacting mechanically; and is oriented more towards conceptions closer to social sciences, based on multiple points of view and on “conceptual blending” between models internal to the agent and those based on external information.¹⁵

Decisional processes are no longer seen as systems separate from socio-cultural systems in the territory. The management of physical systems, natural or built, cannot be considered separate from socio-cultural systems and the management process begins to integrate the multidisciplinary and public participation considerations (eg. EIA, SEA¹⁶).

¹² Chadwick G. (1981), *A Systems View of Planning, Towards a Theory of the Urban and Regional Planning Process*, Oxford, Pergamon Press, p. 24

¹³ Ibidem, p. 52

¹⁴ Occelli in Cecchini (2005), p. 75-76

¹⁵ Ibidem, p. 77-78

¹⁶ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is based on the Directive 85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, 2009/31/EC, <<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>>, December 2010,

The analyses and evaluations together can be considered as responding to the requisites for the construction of the methodology¹⁷: recognition, guide, construction of capability.

<i>Knowledge leverages</i>		Problems	Expectations	Consequences of the application
<i>Recognition</i>	Identification of the knowledge need	Creating shared understanding	Agent engagement and self-aware community	Leveraging knowledge
<i>Guidance</i>	Insights required for delivering the recognised knowledge	Bridging and sharing knowledge chunks	Living collective memory, self-organizing cultural repository	Mapping knowledge, and road maps
<i>Capability</i>	Accomplishing some results of value to someone who cares	Information overload, but limited attention	Making the relevant information available	Nurturing communities

Figure 1. Objectives of modeling and dimensions of methodological path in Urban Systems Based on Knowledge¹⁸

For evaluations of complex contexts one needs the methods of multicriterial and multi-attribute evaluation. This type of evaluation is not new (eg. a description in a letter from Benjamin Franklin in 1772¹⁹), but with the growing complexity of management decision contexts (no longer referring to only companies or war operations²⁰), they acquire a greater importance in the field of planning, especially with the introduction of European Directives on environmental evaluations.

This interest is augmented by the possibility of using specific software (e.g. Definite²¹ by the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam) that can help in an expeditious

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 2001/42/EC, <<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>>, December 2010, or refer to eg. Busca, A. and Campeol, G. (2002) (eds), *La valutazione ambientale strategica e la nuova Direttiva comunitaria*, Roma, Palombi Editori

¹⁷ Occelli in Cecchini (2005), p. 79-80

¹⁸ Ibidem, p. 79

¹⁹ Refer to Zeleny, M. (1982), *Multiple criteria decision making*, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, p. 13

²⁰ For historic review refer to Zeleny, 1982), p. 58-61,76

²¹ <<http://www.ivm.vu.nl/en/projects/Departments/spatial-analysis/DEFINITE/index.asp>>, March 2010

manner the calculation of various methods of identification of hierarchies of correspondence of alternatives to the expressed preferences (Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Analytic Network Process (ANP) by Saaty, theory of Zeleny, analysis of Regime by Nijkamp & Hinloopen (1988), Evamix method²², Vimda method²³).

The conceptual origin of multicriterial evaluations can be found in the concept of efficiency of Pareto (Pareto optimum in the allocations of resources can be found when it is not possible to better the condition of a subject without worsening the conditions of another) where it is attempted to identify the non dominated alternative²⁴.

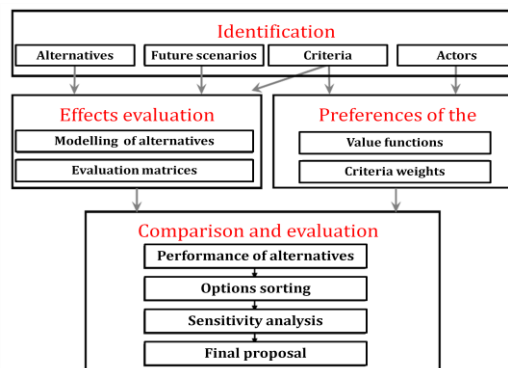


Figure 2. Multicriteria analysis scheme²⁵

Some of the characteristic phases of multicriterial analysis that are often encountered are²⁶:

1. creation of alternatives,
2. identification of objectives and criteria for evaluation of alternatives per each social part,
3. assignment of weights to the criteria and objectives,
4. identification of indicators for the expression of criteria,
5. identification of the value that each part attributes to the different project hypotheses

²² Fusco Girard (1997), p. 156-160

²³ Ibidem, p. 160-164

²⁴ Refer to Fusco Girard (1997), p. 123-124, Zeleny (1982), p. 68-73

²⁵ Colorni et al in Cecchini (2005), p. 114

²⁶ Refer eg. to Colorni et al. in Cecchini (2005), p. 114, Fusco Girard (1997), p. 123-140, 164-169

6. creation of the evaluation matrix,
 In the case of multiple alternatives:
7. ordering of the alternatives based on the performance calculated using indicators,
8. sensitivity analysis,
9. use of the evaluation as a base for dialogue and transparency in the decision process,
10. creation of new alternatives closer to the ideal.

CREATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Even though some authors²⁷ speak of evaluation as an iterative process used for the deduction of new and better alternatives, especially at the tactical and strategic decision level, in reality evaluation is often postponed, evaluating a single project or planning alternative while the creation of scenarios and of alternatives remains tied to the technical context of the project or planning.

The motives for this procedure can be identified in the pace and practices of bureaucratic procedure as they can also be seen in the closure of procedures to the involvement of stakeholders, especially non institutional ones.

This method of realization of the evaluation does not create the different proposals that could tend towards the ideal point, at most they improve the proposed works through the indications for mitigation.

²⁷ Refer to eg. Fusco Girard (1997), p. 84:

“The problem of evaluation at this level is not only to analyze and compare different alternative land uses, but also to identify in the already built areas (as in historic areas) the best balance between conservation and transformation. The alternatives are not "given" but in part: rather new creative alternatives should be conceived that approach more closely to pursue the values/goals/criteria of sustainability.

This means that the effort has to be made to start from the evaluation of these alternatives to create new solutions, new proposals for action, consistent with the strategic choices of sustainability.”

(“Il problema della valutazione a questo livello non è solo quello di analizzare e confrontare alternative diverse di destinazione d’uso, ma anche quello di identificare nelle aree già edificate (come nelle zone storiche) il miglior rapporto tra conservazione e trasformazione. Le alternative non sono “date” che in parte: occorre piuttosto ideare creativamente nuove alternative che più si avvicinino a perseguire i valori/obiettivi/criteri della sostenibilità.

Ciò significa che lo sforzo che bisogna fare è quello di partire dalla valutazione di tali alternative per creare nuove soluzioni, nuove proposte di intervento, congruenti con le scelte strategiche di sostenibilità.”)

In fact, as the multicriterial evaluation is closely tied to Pareto efficiency, it follows that the evaluation of alternatives should broaden the knowledge of the proposals and create new alternatives; thereby moving the ideal point²⁸ and allowing the creation of positive sum strategies instead of zero-sum strategies²⁹.

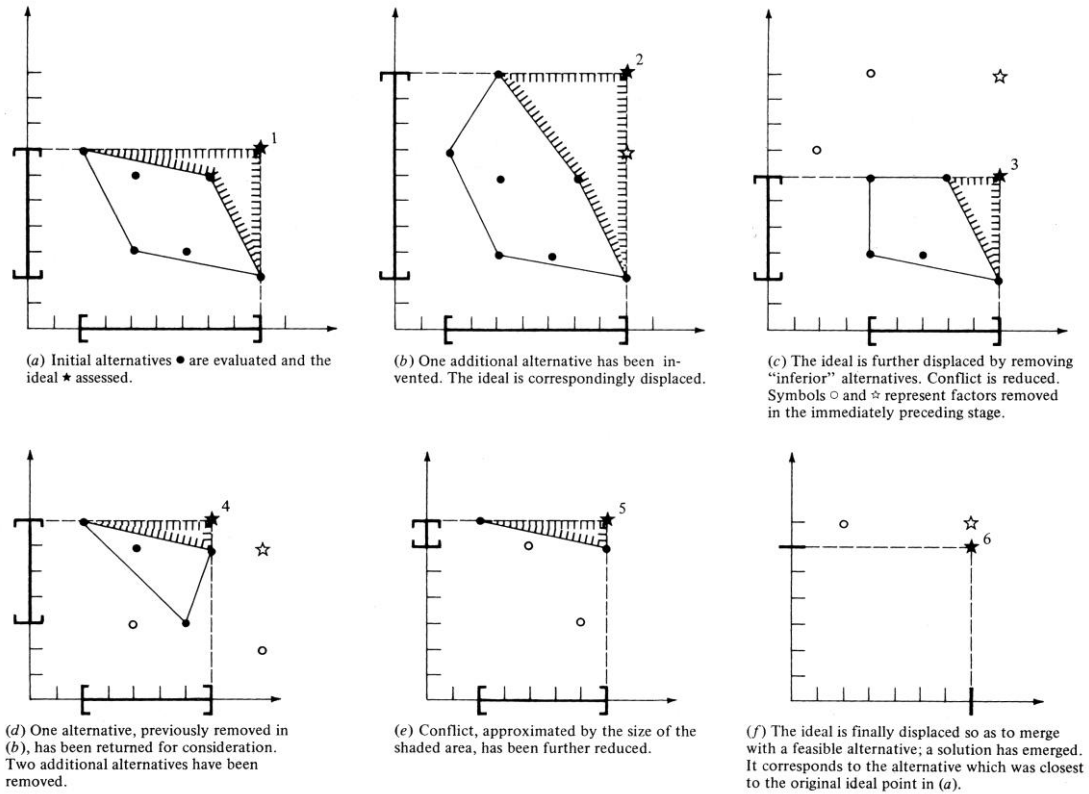


Figure 3. Diagram of decision making process dynamics and the displacement of the ideal (*)³⁰

In the manner proposed by authors such as Zeleny³¹, the alternatives would not only be evaluated against each other, but an attempt would be made to define their distance from the ideal point.

We can therefore consider three different types of generation of alternatives³²:

1. Invention or introduction of new strategies,
2. Modification of strategies to obtain new objectives,
3. Creation or introduction of new objectives or criteria.

²⁸ Zeleny (1982), p. 89

²⁹ Fusco Girard (1997), p. 132

³⁰ Zeleny (1982), p. 89

³¹ Zeleny (1982)

³² Ibidem, p. 104

The alternatives to be evaluated should be at least two (including “do nothing”) and excludable³³. It is conceived that one should continue with the creation of alternatives until it is possible to construct alternatives sufficiently diverse amongst themselves or until the construction of alternatives is no longer productive, or both.³⁴

During the process of creation of alternatives it is very important to allow for “lateral thinking”³⁵ to follow developments different from those based on initial information, seeking alternatives that are not initially obvious. One strategy can be that of thinking in values, the method that connects non structured thought and structured approaches³⁶.

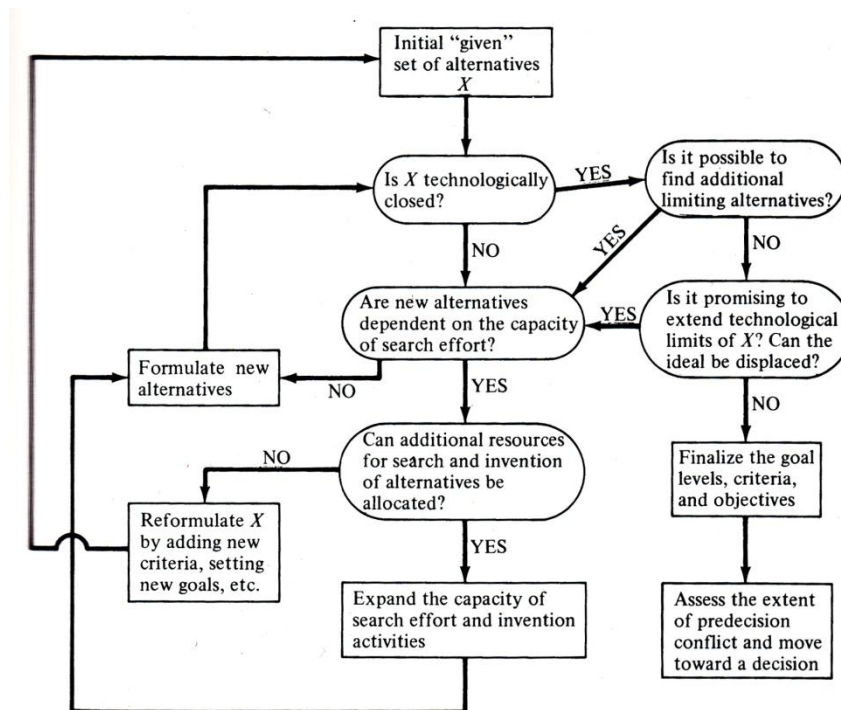


Figure 4. Diagram of the stages of the alternative-generation process³⁷

Another relevant criterion in creating the alternatives is the coherence with the values that are considered as a goal. The construction of alternatives based on values is similar to optimization in that the ideal objective is initially stated – the ideal point – and that procedure identifies the necessary process for reaching it.

³³ Ibidem, p.105

³⁴ Star and Greenwood cit. in Zeleny (1982), p. 108-109

³⁵ Refer to Zeleny (1982), p. 99 on the concept of De Bono’s “lateral thinking”

³⁶ Keeney (1992), p. viii

³⁷ Zeleny (1982), p.113

Inversely, in the alternative based thought, the immediately available or discernable alternatives are evaluated³⁸.

In the phase of identification of values reflections on the community and its existential significance are sought, the definition of the base objectives, of priorities of the objectives and the process of communication is activated³⁹.

In planning, alternatives are expressed with the scenarios that represent the state of the territory in the possible future with long term logic. The indicators that express the scenarios must express the complexity of the territory as identity and diversity, respect for the morphology and typology, public areas perception of architecture, social and functional diversity equilibrium between the role of public administration and private sector⁴⁰ and must reflect the social construction of values, because the sharing of values results in consideration and maintenance of heritage⁴¹.

TYPES OF MODELS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Obviously, the characteristics of the models to be used depend on the situations in which they are to be used, on the availability of data, complexity and available time, but also on the level and objective of the decision to be made.

For example, some authors⁴² find different objectives for modeling: recognition, guidance, and construction of capability.

From the analysis of the specialized literature and of the professional material we can identify some characteristics of models. We can distinguish amongst the models:

- models of first approach and of detail,
- models of decision-aid,
- models of definition of preferences,
- models of representation or visualization.
- models of analysis for the creation of suggestions and of evaluation.

³⁸ Ibidem, p. 6

³⁹ Fusco Girard (1997), p. 62-67

⁴⁰ Pickard R. (2001) (eds) *Management of Historic Centres*, London, Spoon Press, p. 277-280, 284

⁴¹ Avrami, E. et al. (2000), p. 10, 21-22

⁴² q.v. Ocelli in Cecchini (2005), p. 79-80

FIRST APPROACH MODELS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

The models of first approach may be considered as those models of evaluation that allow a simple and quick approach to the question being evaluated. This type of models can range from SWOT analysis, Spider model to pyramid models⁴³, company approach⁴⁴ or similar.

The characteristic of these models is that of being able, based on limited and uncertain data, qualitative and quantitative, to grasp in a direct manner the principal characteristics of a system, of possible interventions and their impact.

These models may be used in different managerial phases to analyze and evaluate the extant and create the indications for the formulation of scenarios of plans or projects and also to evaluate in a simple and expedient manner the principal foreseen impacts.

SWOT analysis is one of the more famous born from economic analysis, yet adapt for different evaluative contexts. It permits the identification of strenght points and weakness points, opportunities and threats both in the present moment and in the realization of scenarios.

SWOT analysis has been used for example in the Program for sustainable development of the island of Krk and the islands of Rab, Sv. Grugur, Goli and Dolin by the Public Institution Institute of Physical Planning of the County Primorsko-goranska.

Spider model⁴⁵ is a method of graphic representation of scenarios through few data points that allows an efficient view of compared scenarios (extant – planned, diverse alternatives, extant related to target, planned versus target...). It is a method adapt for communication to a non technical public.

Very similar is the flag model⁴⁶ which allows the visualization of data regarding the different scenarios and their comparison with the target.

⁴³ Campeol, G., materials from the workshop *Il Piano del parco della Rječina, Rijeka, Croazia*, organised in 2003 by University IUAV of Venice, UNESCO Venice Office and Public Institution Institute of Physical Planning of the County Primorsko-goranska

⁴⁴ Mongiello, M. and Vecco, M in Mossetto, G. and Vecco, M. (eds) (2001), *Economia del heritage monumentale*, series Documenti e Ricerche ICARE, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 101-124

⁴⁵ Refer to Nijkamp (1998), p. 9-11, Fusco Girard (1997), p. 68-69

⁴⁶ Refer to Nijkamp (1998), p. 16-18, Fusco Girard (1997), p. 70-74

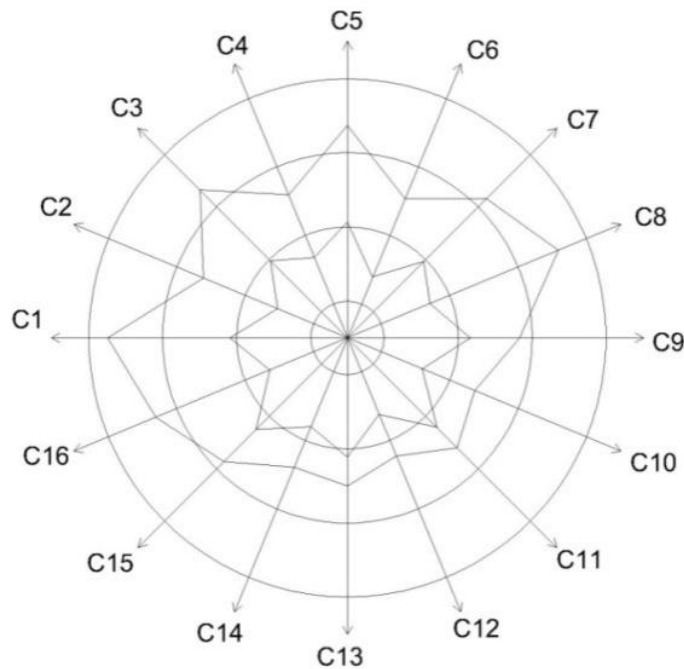


Figure 5. Spider model⁴⁷

The model of economic-business approach⁴⁸ identifies in an expedient manner the types of interventions possible on heritage based in the financial resources available. The approach uses the table of representation “cost – intervention type” organized by costs: minimum, medium, maximum and interventions: maintenance, reuse, repurposing.

This model also analyzes the diversification of the financial sources: public or private funds, self-sufficiency of the intervention (management of services offered by the heritage).

For each category the ideas for the project and business plan are defined, where focus is placed on the social needs, the resources and the output of services, analyses of output markets and of the context, commercialization, know-how, management methods, financial sustainability at startup and when in use.

The method proposes the technique of first definition of types of intervention possible based on the availability of financial resources or for the determination of necessary resources for the obtaining of funds. It is a model based on economic analysis but specifically adapted to evaluation of heritage.

⁴⁷ From Fusco Girard (1997), p. 68-69

⁴⁸ Mongiello, M. and Vecco, M. in Mossetto (2001), p. 101-124, 175-194

Level of funding	Maximum	Valorisation of the existing structure, creation of conditions for subsequent actions conditioned by the structure	Valorisation of the existing structure, creation of initiatives conditioned by the structure	In compliance with the existing structure, creation of spaces and conditions for innovative initiatives
	Medium	Valorisation of the existing structure, creation of possibilities for subsequent actions conditioned by the structure	Valorisation of the existing structure, creation of initiatives limited and conditioned by the structure	In compliance with the existing structure, creation of spaces and conditions for limited innovative initiatives
	Minimum	Maintenance of the existing structure, requirement for subsequent interventions on the structure		
		Maintenance	Reuse	Repurposing
Type of intervention				

Figure 6. Type of intervention and level of functioning matrix - “cost – intervention type”⁴⁹

The pyramid model⁵⁰ proposed by Giovanni Campeol is based on multicriterial models. The data representing the general state of the territory presented by experts are weighted within a matrix where they are grouped in categories of “quality” and “degradation”.

Based on the sum of the values weighed by the indicators, the place in the categories of “quality” (low, medium, high) and “degradation” (low, medium, high) are defined. Then, based on the location within the pyramid graph, the points assigned to the evaluated territory, the type of possible intervention is defined – conservation, valorization of the extant, recovery, regulated use, re qualification of the extant, rehabilitation.

This model, built to evaluate the traditional contexts of territorial heritage allows a synthetic evaluation, clear and quick, of the characteristics and potentialities of the territory.

⁴⁹ Mongiello, M. and Vecco, M. in Mossetto (2001), p. 103

⁵⁰ Material of the workshop *Il Piano del parco della Rječina, Rijeka, Croazia*, organised in 2003 by University IUAV of Venice, UNESCO Venice Office and Public Institution Institute Of Physical Planning of the County Primorsko-goranska, and Pypaert, Ph. and Carollo, S. (2001), “Valutazione ambientale e sviluppo sostenibile: il caso di Omišalj in Croazia”, material of seminar “*Valutazione Ambientale Strategica*”, Roma, 2001 <http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/export/sites/default/archivio/allegati/vari/vas_seminario_pypaert_carollo.pdf>, March 2010

Lichfield proposes instead the method of the choice of priorities amongst different interventions – “heritage value for money”⁵¹ based on quality/cost. It is a method for the choice of heritage interventions that defines the order of priorities based on the efficiency of the interventions. The method considers the distribution of costs and benefits during the object’s life cycle, takes into consideration the tax discounts, the cost of loans and the impact distribution in sectors.

This model summarizes the data regarding the single heritage objects and is efficient specially when used with other types of evaluations.

Contrarily to these types of evaluations, quite useful in situations of scarce data, uncertain data or summarized data, and in presence of tight timeframes or the necessity of finding indications for the creation of scenarios, we also find models that confront the detail of evaluation of transformation of the territory.

DETAIL APPROACH MODELS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACT

The models of identification and evaluation of impacts of the plans/projects on the environment are based on multicriterial and multi-attribute evaluations, and in certain cases also multi-objective. These models analyze in detail the impacts of plans or projects on the components of the environment basing themselves on the knowledge of various disciplines.

Among the most important articles that described a defined procedure of evaluation was Leopold’s “A Procedure for Evaluating Environmental Impact”⁵² in 1971. This Geological Survey Circular describes a matrix method that later became a base for Environmental Impact Assessments. The method is based on a multicriterial matrix in which actions which cause environmental impacts and existing environmental conditions are reported.⁵³

⁵¹ Lichfield, N. (1988) *Economics in urban conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, Oxford, Pergamon Press, p.162-164

⁵² Leopold L. B. et al (1971), “A Procedure for Evaluating Environmental Impact”, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, Geological Survey Circular n. 645, <<http://eps.berkeley.edu/people/lunaleopold/%28118%29%20A%20Procedure%20for%20Evaluating%20Environmental%20Impact.pdf>>, January 2011

⁵³ *Ibidem*, p. 4

The matrix is a “heart” of the procedure that consists in several steps⁵⁴:

1. definition of the major objective of the proposed project/plan,
2. analysis of technologic possibilities of achieving the objective,
3. definition of alternatives of the project/plan,
4. analysis of the conditions of the environment,
5. analysis of different proposals,
6. evaluation of environmental impacts,
7. definition of the environmental impact report with assessment of the impacts for the separate actions of the project/plan upon various factors of the environment, for each project/plan,
8. definition of the Environmental Impact Statement with a summation and recommendations, discussion of various projects/plans and reasoning of the choice.

Each action of the project/plan is analysed in its magnitude and importance and this two different aspects of the actions are reported numerically in the matrix at the intersections of the axes. For every impact – “significant interaction”, a box on the intersection of the environmental component and project action is diagonally divided with the indication of magnitude inscribe above the diagonal line and the importance beneath (values ranging from 1 to 10), possibly indicating positive or negative values of the impact (+ o -) and reasoning of the assigned weights⁵⁵.

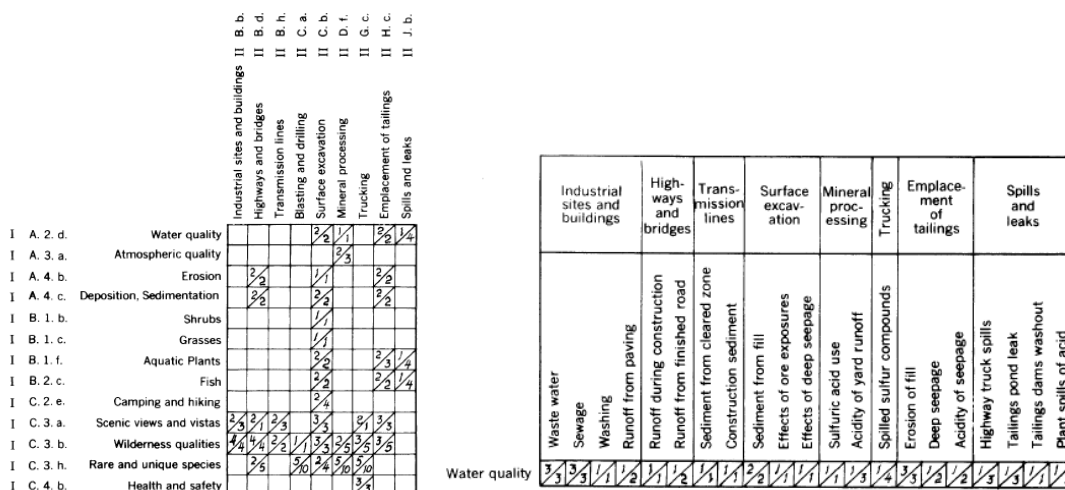


Figure 7. Illustration of the simplified or reduced matrix consisting of those actions and environmental characteristics identified as interacting⁵⁶ and of expanded matrix of the possible impacts on water quality⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Ibidem, p. 2

⁵⁵ Ibidem, p. 5-7

⁵⁶ Ibidem, p. 10

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is based on the Directives 85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC⁵⁸ of the Council of the European Union on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. This Directive represent the bases framework for environmental evaluation of projects on European level.

In the preamble the Directive states that “the best environmental policy consists in preventing the creation of pollution or nuisances at source” and it affirms “the need to take effects on the environment into account at the earliest possible stage in all the technical planning and decision-making processes” and in particular regarding some specific categories of projects (beside those of national defense purposes). The Directive states that the procedure of evaluation should be carried out on “public and private projects likely to have a major effect on the environment” on information supplied by developer, authorities and public concerned.

The Environmental Assessment is oriented “to take account of concerns to protect human health, to contribute by means of a better environment to the quality of life, to ensure maintenance of the diversity of species and to maintain the reproductive capacity of the ecosystem as a basic resource for life”.

The Article 3 of the Directive requires the assessment of direct and indirect effects of a project on :

- human beings, fauna and flora,
- soil, water, air, climate and the landscape,
- the inter-action between the factors,
- material assets and the cultural heritage.

The Article 5 indicates the information required for correct assessment:

- “a description of the project comprising information on the site, design and size of the project,
- a description of the measures envisaged in order to avoid, reduce and, if possible, remedy significant adverse effects,
- the data required to identify and assess the main effects which the project is likely to have on the environment,

⁵⁷ Ibidem, p. 12

⁵⁸ Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is based on the Directive 85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, 2009/31/EC, <<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>>, December 2010,

- a non-technical summary of the information”.

According to Directive, information has to be made public and the public have the opportunity to express opinion on the project (Article 6). The information should also be shared with another State on whose territory the effects of the project could take place (Article 7).

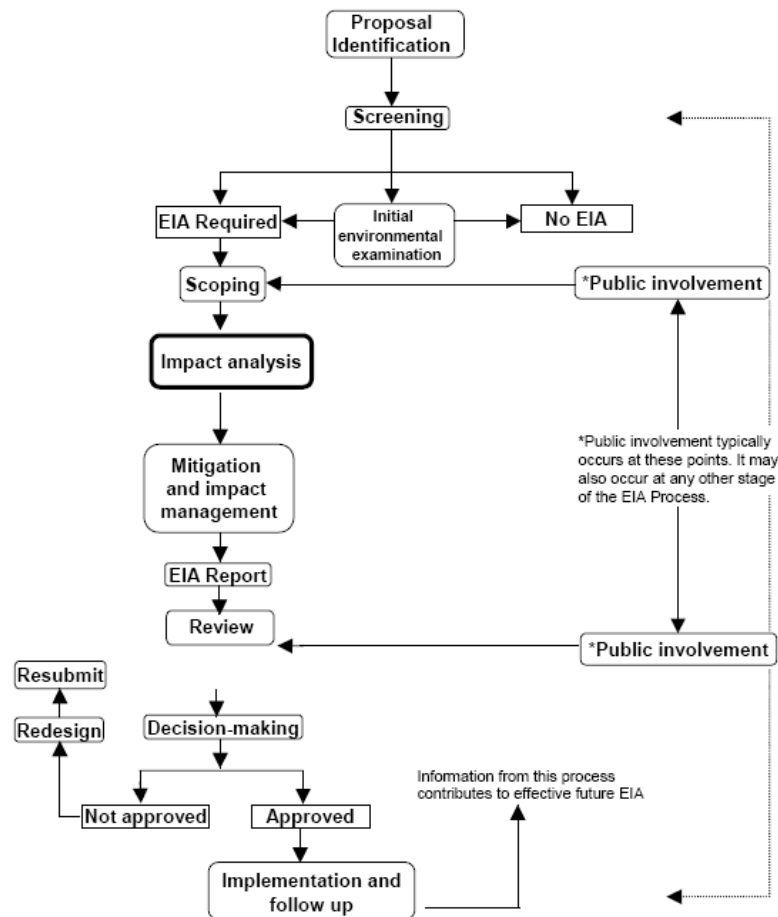


Figure 8. Impact analysis in EIA process⁵⁹

The assessment also gives a “description of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment”, indication of any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information and indications on direct and indirect, secondary, cumulative, short,

⁵⁹ From Sadler, B. and McCabe, M. (eds) (2002), *UNEP Environmental Impact Assessment. Training Resource Manual - Topic 6*, Second Edition, Geneva, United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Economics and Trade Branch, p. 252
 <<http://www.unep.ch/etb/publications/EIAman/SecETopic6.pdf>> , March 2010

medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project (Annex III).

The EIA thus considers the social, socio-economical and politic impacts, legal impacts, economic impacts and landscape impacts⁶⁰. The landscape element is maybe the most complex to evaluate for its role in evaluation categories and types of impacts – pollution, impacts on abiotic, biotic and human environment, perception and change, connections of the different elements of environment and their relations.

The techniques of analysis used are those of systemic mapping and overlay of thematic graphics on natural and cultural data analyzed on sieves (risk areas, areas with development problems and areas of natural and cultural resources) or/and matrices based on those of Luna B. Leopold⁶¹ in which to intersect data of thematic maps with those of the project. An important part of information is gained through the analyses of visual impact (eg. intervisibility maps, maps of landscape units, simulated temporal changes of perception...)⁶². Analysis can be oriented to comparison of characteristics of landscape, projects and possible experience (color, design, texture, form, scale, distance of the vision, angle, shielding, presence of observers...). The potential of the landscape to accept the project can also be assessed through the verification of land use, density and type of vegetation or slopes or morphology of the terrain.⁶³ This techniques help also with verification of mitigation measures that can be oriented on covering any of the three main elements of perception: modification of project location based on probability of perception, dimensional and constructional characteristics of the project.⁶⁴

Another important aspect of the EIA is the comprehensive evaluation of sector impacts. Different sector are analyzed by different sectoral models (chemical-physical model, ecosystemic model, social-economic model, evaluation, territorial and institutional models...)⁶⁵ but also evaluated comprehensively by use of tools as correspondence matrices, sequence networks, overlapping of thematic information

⁶⁰ Refer to eg. Oneto, G. (1988) *Valutazione di impatto sul paesaggio: generalità, finalità, condizioni preliminari, metodologia: esempi di operazione di valutazione*, Milano, Pirola, Pirola tecnica e territorio 7, p. 13-15

⁶¹ Ibidem, p. 24-46

⁶² Ibidem, p. 46-58

⁶³ Gisotti, G. and Bruschi, S. (1990) *Valutare l'ambiente: guida agli studi d'impatto ambientale*, Roma, NIS, series Manuali del progettista n. 19, p. 366-367

⁶⁴ Ibidem, p. 368-369

⁶⁵ Ibidem, p. 440

(eg. sieves elaborated by Ian L. McHarg – environmental functional units, environmental sensitivities, degradations, anthropic pressures, environmental critical points, technical adequacy, expected disruptions, produced impacts, theme boards and synthetic indices), synthetic indices, set theory or statistic relations. Mostly the evaluation of the comprehensive impacts is based on definition and choice of ecologic indicators, definition of graduation of environmental qualities, definition of utility functions, use of synthetic indices, and multicriteria analysis pointing out the environmental impacts balance sheet.⁶⁶

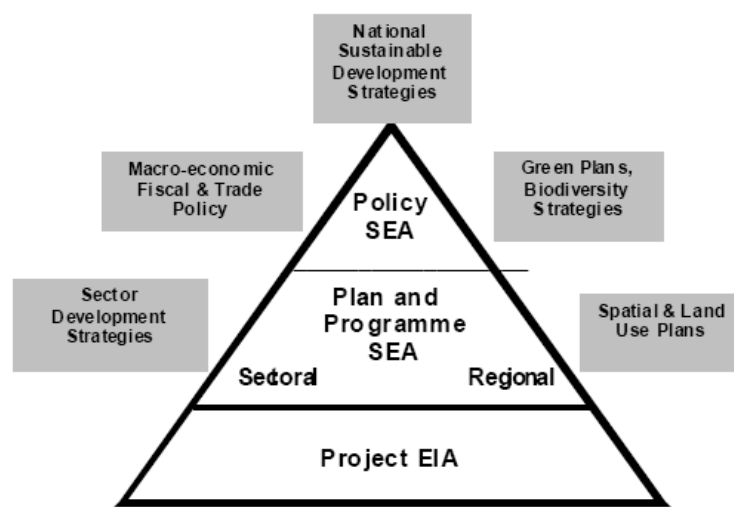
	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Checklists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easy to understand and use • good for site selection and priority setting • simple ranking and weighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not distinguish between direct and indirect impacts • do not link action and impact • the process of incorporating values can be controversial
Matrices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • link action to impact • good method for displaying EIA results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficult to distinguish direct and indirect impacts • have potential for double-counting of impacts
Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • link action to impact • useful in simplified form for checking for second order impacts • handles direct and indirect impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can become very complex if used beyond simplified version
Overlays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easy to understand • focus and display spatial impacts • good siting tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be cumbersome • poorly suited to address impact duration or probability
GIS and computer expert systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excellent for impact identification and spatial analysis • good for 'experimenting' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heavy reliance on knowledge and data • often complex and expensive

Figure 9. Main advantages and disadvantages of impact identification methods⁶⁷

⁶⁶ For more detailed description of comprehensive evaluation of sector impacts refer to eg. Gisotti and Bruschi (1990), p. 451-467

⁶⁷ From Sadler and McCabe (2002), p. 261, for overview of stated methods refer to *Topic 6* of Sadler and McCabe (2002)

On the wake of the EIA developed the Strategic Environmental Assessment for evaluation of impacts of plans and programs on the environment. The principal characteristics of the Strategic Environmental Assessment⁶⁸ (SEA) are defined by the Directive 2001/42 of the European Parliament and Council. The Directive requires the determination of content and objectives of a plan or program, the current state, the “possible significant negative effects”⁶⁹ on the environment considered in its components, the mitigation methods and monitoring measures. The methods and techniques for executing the evaluation are not however prescribed.



Source: Sader (1994)

Figure 10. SEA in relationship to other decision-making processes⁷⁰

It can be said that, in general, the evaluation contains⁷¹ the description of the setting, identification of local sensibilities, identification of objectives of the plan, general and specific (e.g. categorization in health and hygiene, quality of the settlement and well-being, security), base and source of existing data. The evaluation is carried out using the matrixes, crossing the components of the plan or program

⁶⁸ For detailed overview refer to eg. Busca, A. and Campeol, G. (2002) (eds), *La valutazione ambientale strategica e la nuova Direttiva comunitaria*, Roma, Palombi Editori

⁶⁹ Directive 2001/42 of the Parliament and Council of Europe

⁷⁰ From Sadler, B. and McCabe, M. (eds) (2002), *UNEP Environmental Impact Assessment. Training Resource Manual - Topic 14*, Second Edition, Geneva, United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Economics and Trade Branch, p. 499 <<http://www.unep.ch/etb/publications/EIAman/SecETopic14.pdf>>, March 2010

⁷¹ Refer to eg. Lombardia Region, experimental SEA for the variant of the General plan of Arluno (MI), Malcevschi, S. (2004) (eds), *Environmental Report*, <<http://www.interreg-enplan.org/sper4.htm>>, March 2010

with the components of the environment (abiotic, biotic and human). The impacts are described, measured and evaluated based on quantitative parameters measurable in time (target) and the pressures on the environment and criticality are defined. The test of the conformity of impacts with the objectives, the coherence with higher level plans and the objectives of sustainable development is carried out. Based on the evaluation of impacts the measures of mitigation are defined, and the betterment brought is verified.

It is an interdisciplinary model that uses multiple methods and techniques of analysis, such as operative sheets, panoramic optical cones and Map-Overlay. These techniques allow us to follow trends from the past to the future projections, highlighting the sustainability of the processes.

Another very interesting method of evaluation is the Community Impact Evaluation⁷² whose characteristic is the analysis of the distribution of impacts by sectors in society.

Through multicriterial matrices the evaluation defines: the sectors, the impacts, the type of impacts (direct, indirect, associated real, associated financial) and identifies the impacts of diverse options⁷³. It defines the objectives by sectors, quantifies or qualifies impacts based on the option and finds the sector preferences, probability and significance of impacts.

The identification of the distribution of costs and benefits by sectors allows for the possible compensations and betterments of the planned proposals.

The CIE identifies the impacts on and around the site and is integrated with the financial analysis for the different sectors, both for the private and public interest.

The CIE is a quantitative-qualitative method that develops through elements of the environment and the socio-economic sectors, finds the differences with regard to the present state and the type of impacts, identifies impacts by sectors and the options in which the sectors are influenced, and finally synthesizes the evaluation of the results foreseen for the socio-economic sectors based on the different proposals for planning or projects.

It is a method constructed for analyses of interventions in complex contexts such as the urban context, in the presence of different sectors and variables of the

⁷² Lichfield (1988), p. 249-280

⁷³ Ibidem, p. 206-208

project/plan. It is not specifically constructed for analysis of heritage but rather as a method of evaluation of general impacts, where the evaluation of heritage represents the input for the definition of costs and benefits, principally social, but also for the private sector.

It is a method of final synthesis and efficient representation that contains and summarizes different evaluations such as the financial, environmental, social and that represents a method of decision-aid illustrating the distribution of impacts created by different proposals.

Community sector						Preference for			
No.	Description	No.	Project variables	Impact type	Sectoral objective	Units	B-A	Sub-sector	Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>PRODUCERS/OPERATORS</i>									
1	Current landowner of site		1, 2, 3	D	Increase land value (net of betterment tax)	£	-	A	A
3	Developer/financier		3	D	Increase development profits	£	+	B	B
5	Municipality on site								
	(1) Roads/utilities		1	D	More municipal services		0	=	
	(2) NHM		2	D, AF	-do-		-	A	
	(3) Grove		2	D	-do-		-	A	
	(4) Open space		2	D	-do-		+	B	
	(5) New flats		3	AF	More betterment tax	£	+	A	A
7	Government on site				<i>Preference for Sector 5</i>				A
	National heritage		2	D	Conserve heritage		-	A	A
9	Municipality off site		1	AR	Reduce traffic congestion		0	=	=
11	Other landowners								
	(1) adjoining		3	AR	Increase land value	£	0	=	
	(2) elsewhere		3	AF	Increase land value	£	-	A	
13	Jerusalem economy				<i>Preference for Sector 9</i>				
	(1) Employers/firms		2, 3	AR	More business		-	A	
	(2) Urban services		1	AR	More accessibility		0	=	
			2	AR	More business		-	A	
			3	AR	More business		+	B	
15	Government budget		3	AF	<i>Preference for Sector 15</i> Greater financial contribution to Sha'arey Tsedek Hospital from landowner	£	-	A	N/C A
4	Residents in flats		3	F	Secure flats in good location		+	B	B
6	Users of site								
	(1) traffic on site		1	D	Minimise traffic nuisance		0	=	
	(2) visitors to NHM		2	AR	Enjoy NHM		-	A	
	(3) visitors to Grove		2	D	Enjoy Grove		-	A	
	(4) visitors to open space		3	D	Enjoy new open space		+	B	
	(5) passers by		3	F	Enjoy new view over town		+	B	
8	Tourists and visitors				<i>Preference for Sector 6</i>				A
10	Traffic		2	AR	Enjoy the cultural built heritage		0	A	A
	(1) to site			AR	Reduce congestion		0	=	
	(2) general			AR	Increase accessibility		0	=	
12	Other occupiers				<i>Preference for Sector 10</i>				=
	(1) adjoining		2, 3	AR	Increase occupation value		0	=	
	(2) elsewhere		2, 3	AF	Maintain occupation value		-	A	
14	Jerusalem economy				<i>Preference for Sector 12</i>				A
	(1) workforce		1, 2, 3	AR	Greater number of jobs		?	N/C	
	(2) nearby residents – air/visual		2, 3	F	Greater environmental attraction		-	A	
	(3) downtown users		2, 3	AR	Greater interest		-	A	
	(4) users of urban services		2, 3	AR	Greater accessibility		+	B	
16	Taxpayers		2,3	AF	<i>Preference for Sector 14</i>	£	-	A	N/C A

Notes: Col. 7 : the gap shows measurement other than in £
8 : +, B is better than A
- , B is worse than A
0, B equals A
9 : ?, non-certain
9 & 10 : A & B are equal
N/C, preference not certain

Figure 11. CIE – Evaluation of options on the case of The Old Sha'arey Tsedek Hospital in Jerusalem, by N. Lichfield⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Ibidem, p. 272-273

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION MODELS FOR HERITAGE

The models of multicriterial evaluation integrate evaluations from different disciplinary fields. The modularity of the models allows the insertion of evaluations from the specific disciplines based on the evaluated context. The evaluation of heritage contexts needs methods and techniques specifically built for analysis and evaluation of cultural built and/or natural heritage, such as architectural and landscape heritage.

Methods for evaluation include specific analysis where the analytical and evaluative aspects are often difficult to separate.

Models of evaluation of built heritage concentrate on a single object (or complex), while those of evaluation of the landscape take into account the landscape features but also all the relevant facts contained in the landscape as the hydraulic systems, fences, trees and animals.

Thus the model of evaluation of landscape contains within itself the model for analysis and evaluation regarding the built elements, such as architectural ones (but not only).

The Kalman method for the evaluation of built heritage⁷⁵ is the method specifically made for the evaluation of architectural heritage.

The method is based on the allocation of score values based on the aggregate indicators for topics.

The cards can be used initially to analyze the existing state and afterwards to assess the projected state to test the effectiveness of the proposal and to compare the different proposals.

Based on the results obtained and the financial analysis the opportunity costs of different design, the choice of the options will be determined based on the expected results.

Comparison can be made between the proposals defined as: do nothing, reconstruction, restoration, conservation and the costs for private and social sector.

The assignment of values is done according to observation, with due attention to the allocation of weights for different categories of criteria and sub criteria.

⁷⁵ Ibidem, p. 178-181

Building Evaluation Sheet						
Name _____						
Location _____						
Reference Number _____						
A Architecture (Maximum 35)						
1	Style	20	10	5	0	
2	Construction	15	8	4	0	
3	Age	10	5	2	0	
4	Architect	8	4	2	0	
5	Design	8	4	2	0	
6	Interior	4	2	1	0	
B History (Maximum 25)						
7	Person	25	10	5	0	
8	Event	25	10	5	0	
9	Context	20	10	5	0	
C Environment (Maximum 10)						
10	Continuity	10	5	2	0	
11	Setting	5	2	1	0	
12	Landmark	10	5	2	0	
D Usability (Maximum 15)						
13	Compatibility	8	4	2	0	
14	Adaptability	8	4	2	0	
15	Public	8	4	2	0	
16	Services	8	4	2	0	
17	Cost	8	4	2	0	
E Integrity (Maximum 15)						
18	Site	5	3	1	0	
19	Alterations	5	3	2	0	
20	Condition	5	3	2	0	
		Total Score				
		Group	A	B	C	D
Evaluated by _____		Date _____				
Recommendation _____						
Reviewed by _____		Date _____				
Comments _____						
Approved by _____		Date _____				
Comments _____						

Figure 12. The evaluation sheet used by the Kalman method for the evaluation of built heritage⁷⁶

The method is suitable mainly for the evaluation of the architecture, less for open space even if its use is possible with some modifications.

The method is created for the evaluation of heritage and for aiding decisions affecting the heritage, it identifies the difference between costs and benefits between

⁷⁶ Ibidem, p. 179

private and social, although it does not distinguish between different social sectors, highlights the relationship between design options and their costs.

A similar method was proposed by Parks Canada⁷⁷ built for the evaluation of the parks based on criteria and indicators :

Historic association:				
Theme	Best Example 15	Very Good 8	Good 5	Obscure 0
With people/events	Best Example 10	Very Good 6	Good 4	Obscure 0
Local development	Best Example 10	Very Good 6	Good 4	Obscure 0
Every criterion must be detailed and described				
Architecture:				
Aesthetic design (proportions, scale, detail)	Best Example 25	Very Good 13	Good 9	Obscure 0
Functional design (materials, availability, building methods)	Best Example 15	Very Good 8	Good 5	Obscure 0
Artisanship and materials	Best Example 10	Very Good 6	Good 4	Obscure 0
Architect (representative)	Best Example 5	Very Good 3	Good 2	Obscure 0
Environment:				
Site – integrity, relation of building to landscape	Unchanged 10	Changed, character remains 6	Changed, character seriously changed 4	Character destroyed 0
Context – influence of the building on the area	Stabilizes current character 20	Reinforces current character 11	Compatible 8	Negative 0
Monument – nature of the building and the community	City/regional symbol 15	City/regional importance 8	Local importance 5	Unimportant 0

This is the method established for the simple and effective evaluation of architectural and environmental heritage, integrated with various techniques of investigation and analysis required to achieve the allocation of assets and landscape architecture.

The evaluative model for the evaluation of the archaeological impact proposed by Campeol and Pizzinato⁷⁸ is based on analysis of characteristics of archaeological sites, with the weighting of the archaeological component. The model is organized in different phases.

⁷⁷ Refer to website of Parks Canada <http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/beefp-fhbro/itm1-/index_e.asp>, March 2010

⁷⁸ Campeol, G. and Pizzinato, C. (2007), “Metodologia per la valutazione dell’impatto archeologico”, *Archeologia e Calcolatori* n. 18, p. 273-292, <http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF18/14_Campeol.pdf>, March 2010

1. Determination of sensitivities, quali – quantitative of the archeological sites based on analysis of sites from different historical periods.
2. Quali–quantitative evaluation of risk. Based on the definition of periods, maps are created of the archaeological zones and sensitivities are defined based on the characteristics of unity, antiquity, rarity, level of conservation and artistic value for each site.
3. Definition of the hierarchy of sensitivities by historical periods and indicators with the assignment of values (uniqueness yes/no, antiquity 1-4, rarity 1-4, level of conservation 1-4, artistic worth 1-4). In case of doubt the highest value is attributed.
4. Definition of sensitivity by geographic area (categories 1-5 based on sensitivity score).
5. Definition of risk based on proximity (0-3).
6. Evaluation of risk for each historic period $RT = \text{sensitivity} \times \text{partial risk}$, total cumulative risk $RTC = \Sigma RT$, identification of categories of total cumulative risk (null = 0, low 1-20, medium 21-40, high 41-60).
7. Definition of the actions to take.

This model of evaluation is created specifically for the evaluation of the impacts of plans on the local archaeological heritage. Based on mapping, it links the impacts to specific territorial areas, allowing the precise definition of actions to take.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

To make evaluations we need data that we can get through the spatial, landscape and heritage analysis. In this context, the techniques of morphological historical analysis⁷⁹ are very useful and can include: analysis of the dynamics of growth/urban transformation, dynamics of growth/process activity, dynamism of urban morphology and spatial analysis of urban land plots, both the built and of

⁷⁹ Graphic representation of the final material taken from the International Workshop in Architecture and Urban Design, organized by Politecnico di Milano, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and AREP studies, 2005

green and water, the analysis of reports and transformations in sections and perspectives.

The analysis of urban texture is effective to identify areas of interruption in continuity of the zones, highlighting the extraordinary events of the traumatic solutions of urban textures.

Identification of areas with an even pattern allows an indication of actions for coherent areas (e.g. historic centers).

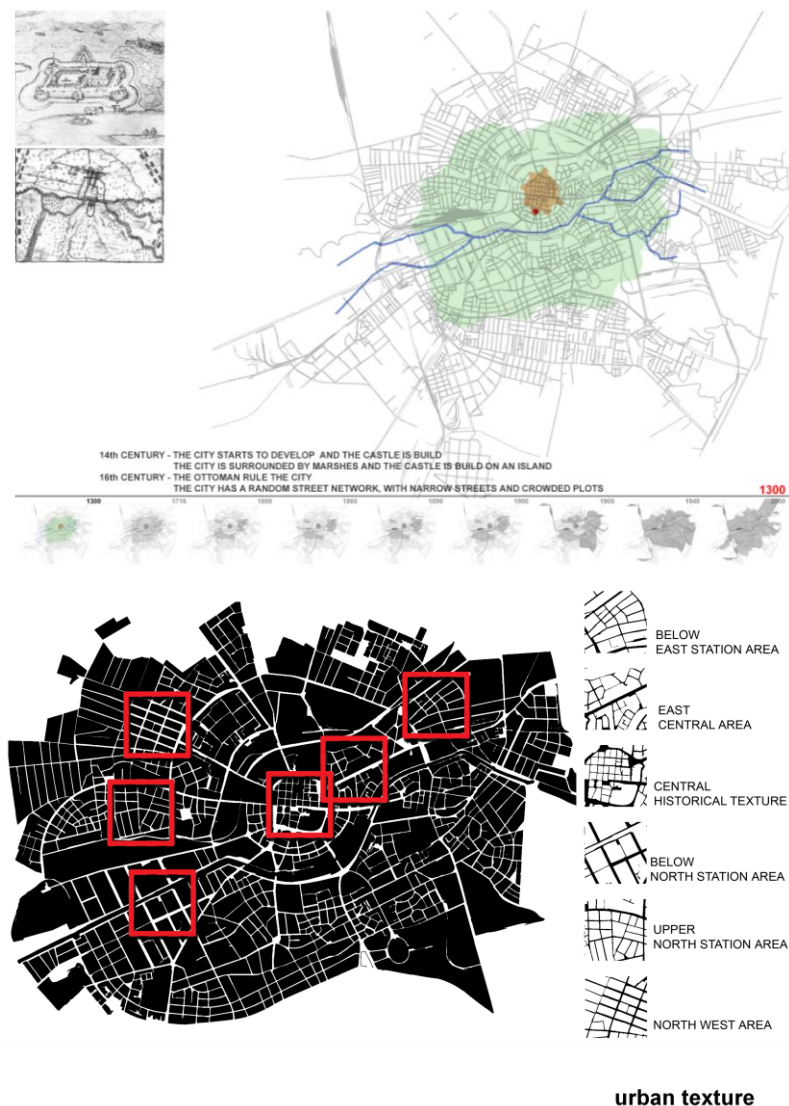


Figure 13. The analysis of urban transformation and urban textures

In the analysis of changes in the heritage and landscape historical sources such as: paintings, graphics, sculptures, medals or photographs, which represent the territory in plan or in various perspective views, are especially useful. These

materials are especially useful if effectuated from privileged points of the area, allowing their contemporary reconstruction.

The Historic Environment Local Management⁸⁰ model defines the phases of the characterization of the areas assets:

1. Identification of the historical development,
2. Identification of homogeneous regions by identifying areas of consistent character,
3. Evaluation of the significance of the areas,
4. Recommendations for action in areas.

This is a useful method of spatial analysis to direct policy intervention in the heritage areas.

The model analysis of landscape of Giaoutzi and Frantzi⁸¹ uses landscape analysis to analyze the themes of the historical, biological and natural formation and visual organization. The visual structure is analyzed based on the themes of form, line, color and texture. The reports are analyzed for dominance, diversity and continuity.

The structure of the landscape and the relationships between landscape elements define the geometry of the landscape and decode the landscape in visual resources.

The definition of the extent of the landscape is done through the rendering in graphics of entities of the micro-landscape. Every micro-landscape is analyzed by the rendering in graphics of the visual attributes: horizontal and vertical units, visual identification of barriers and boundaries, type of connections between sub-units of space, space-based sub-units defined according to common characteristics, definition of integration of units with its context.

The relations at architectural scale are then shown in charts and they are analyzed on the bases of the internal aspects (indoors - open, public - private, form of socio - economic - built form) and the external aspects (morphology, materials, infrastructure).

⁸⁰ Historic Environment Local Management, United Kingdom - English Heritage (2008), "Character and identity. Townscape and heritage appraisals in housing market renewal areas", <<http://www.helm.org.uk/>, <http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/CharIdent.pdf?1248935827>>, July 2009

⁸¹ Giaoutzi, M. and Frantzi, M. in Fusco Girard (1997), p. 263-275

The relations on an urban scale are identified based on the urban system (interrelationships, similarities, differences) and the evaluation of impact.

This model defines the techniques of analysis of the landscape, but alone it does not assess the impacting changes. It is very useful integrated with the methods of evaluation and identification of preferences.

The National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior⁸² has its own models of analysis and evaluation of local heritage and landscape.

It also holds the register of National landscape monuments based on criteria: (1) understanding of events of national importance, (2) association with persons of importance in national history, (3) representing idea or ideal for the American people, (4) presenting characteristics distinctive of an architectural type exceptionally valuable for the study of the period, style or method of construction or representing a significant, distinctive or unique entity of which the components may have no personal distinction, (5) composed of elements of the environment not sufficiently significant for the recognition of individual entities but that constitute the entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or commemoration of way of life or culture, (6) presenting information of importance to the scientific discovery of new cultures, occupation of large areas of the United States, and may influence the theories and concepts. The criteria for the National Register are: (A) association with events, (B) with people, (C) distinctive characteristics of type, period, method of construction, representation of the author, high artistic value, meaningful and distinctive entity whose components may not be distinguishable, (D) presenting important prehistoric or historic information.

The methods of the Department analyze and evaluate both the built and natural heritage and landscape.

The analysis of natural systems is made based on criteria: vegetation, natural organization, land use, built elements of water management, fruition and use, views and landscapes, buildings and structures, objects and minor objects, archeological sites and missing sites. The elements of the landscape are considered as: contributing

⁸² National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior,
<<http://www.nps.gov/grko/parkmgmt/planning.htm>>,
John Milner Associates, Inc (2004), Analysis And Evaluation, cap. 4, p.3,5
<http://www.nps.gov/grko/parkmgmt/upload/CLR%20chapter4_final.pdf>

(C), non contributing (NC), support (S), missing (M), from non-determined period (ND).

The method of evaluation of the heritage area used by the Department is carried out according to the criteria: integrity (location, design, environment, materials, craftsmanship, feeling and association), species composition and techniques of land management.

The techniques used for the evaluation of the indicators are based on analysis of photographs and plants. Analysis is composed by different phases:

1. Chronological analysis of the historical landscape according to the multiplicity of elements:

- Elements of natural landscape: trees, water tanks ...
- Space - architecture, fields, orchards, gardens, natural areas,
- Land use - residential, agriculture,
- Elements of material culture and technology - irrigation, fencing,

2. Spatial organization:

- Fruition - roads, paths, railroad,
- Panoramas,
- Vegetation
- Buildings and structures - agricultural and elements of water management, irrigation canals, ditches,
- Minor elements ,
- Archeological sites, missing sites,
- Animals

The methods proposed are built specifically for the analysis and evaluation of local heritage and use wide range of techniques to represent the landscape quality and diversity of heritage assets of the territory.

THE USE OF THE EVALUATION METHODS

The different methods listed above are all useful in certain situations, some are more adequate for a first approach and analysis, other as detailed verification of a proposed option and other as a tool of representation and communication.

For example some methods are constructed to manage basic data, as: SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Economic-business model, Pyramid model, Kalman method, Landscape model, Archaeological impact model. Other methods function only with very detailed data available: EIA, SEA, CIE. Heritage value for money. Some methods instead can manage both basic or detailed data, for example regarding a specific subobjective or sector, depending on the use of the model: SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Heritage value for money, CIE.

In the analysis and preliminary evaluation some models can be useful allowing quick orientation, definition of problems and thematic issues and clear statement of the situation: SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Economic-business model, Pyramid model, Kalman method, Landscape model, Archaeological impact model (analysis part).

Verification of the proposed action is the goal of sequent models: Heritage value for money, EIA, SEA, CIE, Archaeological impact model while some models can be used both in preliminary and verification moment: SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Pyramid model, Kalman method and Landscape model.

Methods developed for the evaluation of the heritage are for example: Heritage value for money, Kalman method and Landscape model and Archaeological impact model, but all other models can be successfully used integrated with specific analysis of the heritage.

Method designed specifically to highlight impact on the sectors of public is CIE, but other methods can be also used with prospective on this specific objective, such as: SWOT analysis, Spider model and Flag model. EIA and SEA are performed also regarding the social impacts.

Easy communication can be obtained using SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Economic-business model, Pyramid model, Heritage value for money, CIE, Kalman method and Landscape model, while detailed EIA and SEA, due to amount of data, need specific synthetic reports for easing the communication.

Therefore the best results are obtained by combining the different types of evaluation models, depending on the phase of decision-making process, availability of data and specific objectives as communication or sectoral analysis. From the overview of the existing models it is also clear that there is a need for a model that could somehow respond to different moments of management process and still be directly oriented towards evaluation of heritage and its different aspects and impacts

of its transformation, the type of the model this research will try to construct in the next chapter.

	General method	Specific for heritage	Preliminary phase	Verification	Basic data	Detailed data	Sector specific	Integration with other methods	Graphic representation	Easy communication
SWOT analysis	+		+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)		+
Spider model	+		+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+
Flag model	+		(+)	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+
Economic-business model	+		+		+			(+)		+
Pyramid model		+	+	+	+			+	+	+
Heritage value for money		+		+	(+)	+		+	(+)	+
EIA	+			+		+	(+)	+		
SEA	+			+		+	(+)	+		
CIE	+			+	(+)	+	+	+		+
Kalman method		+	+	+	+	(+)		(+)		+
Landscape model		+	+	+	+	(+)		(+)		+
Archaeological impact model		+	(+)	+	+			(+)		

Figure 14. Overview of different evaluation models (+ stands for allows, (+) for allows with specific regard)

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS⁸³

Fusco Girard, L. and Nijkamp, P. (1997)

Localization
 Artistic content
 Symbolic content
 Integration with context
 Fruition
 Historical – artistic conservation
 Financing capacity
 Risk reducing
 Integration with thematic itinerary
 Local identity - representation of values, continuity past - present - future, quality of environment, diversity
 Authenticity
 Exceptionality
 Psychological benefits
 Cultural diversity
 Diversity of uses - tourism, residence, services, cultural

⁸³ Based on the analysis of literature and internet sources

	Exploitation - the presence of public recreational and leisure services, public services Integration with historical centre
Ashworth (1999)	Heritage user groups
Avrami, E., Mason, R., de la Torre, M. (2000)	Mix of heritage
Cecchini, Plaisant (2005)	Presence of pockets of excluded population Degraded areas Dysfunctional Spaces Spatial fragmentation Closed or open Urban services
Lichfield (1988), Kalman Method:	Architecture - style, construction, age, architect, design, interiors, History - events, people, context, Environment - continuity, context, character of the monument, Utilities - compatibility, adaptability, public services, cost, Integrity - site alterations, a condition
National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior The register of national landscape monuments	Understanding of events of national importance Association with persons of importance in national history, Representation of the idea or ideal for the American population, Distinctive architectural type of exceptional value, entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or commemoration of a way of life or culture, Information of scientific importance
National Register Criteria	Association with events People, Distinctive characteristics of type, period, method of construction, representation of the author, high artistic value, both significant and distinctive Important information about prehistory or history
National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior	Elements of natural landscape: trees, water tanks ... Space - architecture, fields, orchards, gardens, natural areas, Land use - residential, agricultural, Elements of material culture and technology - irrigation, fences, Fruition - roads, paths, rail, Views, Vegetation

	Buildings and structures - agricultural and elements of water management, irrigation canals, ditches, Minor elements Archeological sites, sites missing Animals
Parks Canada	Association with historical theme, people/events, local development, Architecture: aesthetic design (proportion, scale, detail), functional design (materials, layout, method of construction), crafts and materials, architect (representation) Environment: site - integrity of relationship between building and landscape, context - the influence on the area of the building, monument - the nature of the building in the community
Throsby (2001)	Cultural value - consists of: Aesthetic values - beauty, harmony, form, can be influenced by style, fashion, other, Spiritual values - religious, universal inner qualities, understanding, openness, intuition, Social value - the relationship with others, understanding the nature of society, a sense of identity, Historical value - representation of the living conditions of the historical period, a sense of continuity, Symbolic value - the bearers of meaning, Value of authenticity - real, original and unique work

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VIII. CONSTRUCTION OF THE EVALUATION MODEL FOR THE DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR TERRITORIAL HERITAGE

MODEL FOR THE DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR TERRITORIAL HERITAGE

The model that this research is trying to create is a valuation model of "decision-aid" for territorial heritage management based on the concepts of the themes of cultural heritage and land management in its overall vision. The model should take into account all dimensions of sustainability needed for sustainable territorial development, the spatial relations and social stratification, new modes of institutional organization, participation and diversified funding sources.

The evaluation model considers the diversification of the actors, the characteristics of the territory and heritage presences, spatial distribution and sectoral impacts, in a clear and systematized manner by helping the construction and choice of alternatives in complex contexts.

The model should be capable of:

- identifying strategic actions for the chosen heritage asset,
- identifying management opportunities to choose between multiple assets, even in different categories (from individual sites to extensive heritage areas)
- search for the best placement of thematic actions.

The proposed model is based on multi-criteria and multi-objective analysis, capable of addressing different categories of goods. The model follows the principles of logic, rationality and consistency and can be integrated with other methods, working with available data and adaptable to the context, flexible, modular, economical and easy to use.

The model can be integrated with contemporary computer technologies, including consultation and use of the network, for the management, consultation and use of data by interested parties, where one can partially automate the management audits for use by non-experts.

The proposed model could also be the basis for the development of additional models, capable of evolving, integrating technological innovations in the collection, management and reporting of data.

The construction of the model is structured around the phases of construction methodology and construction of the evaluation model.

METHODOLOGY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EVALUATION MODEL

The construction of the evaluation model is based on theoretical notions about cultural heritage, sustainable development and the stratification of spatial relations. These concepts include topics first analyzed as: dimensions of sustainable development, theoretical considerations on the cultural aspects, management and economics of heritage (culture, society, economy, participation, evaluation), stratification of the territory, technical analysis and evaluation.

Considering categories of similar heritage elements the model is articulated for different categories of the heritage.

Indicators and weights for the valuations of the heritage assets are constructed based on the analyzed concepts. Indicators and criteria give the guidelines for the intervention on the heritage. The guidance does not define only the possible interventions of conservation but also actions needed to manage the good in the view of sustainable and durable development.

The organization matrix of criteria and indicators are used to make the assessment that defines the strategic actions to be carried out for the asset.

Further development of the model comes from the optional part of the comparison of different scenarios constructed according to the directions, to facilitate the choice between different options for managing one or more assets.

The model should actually be usable by public administrations, large investors, program agreements, institutions, government and non-government agencies, scholars and others, especially when accompanied by more detailed economic and financial analysis. For this reason a conceptual framework of the idea of the user interface is proposed, articulated by section of data management and consultation of data, either physically or online.

The proposed model will be verified based on real applied cases.

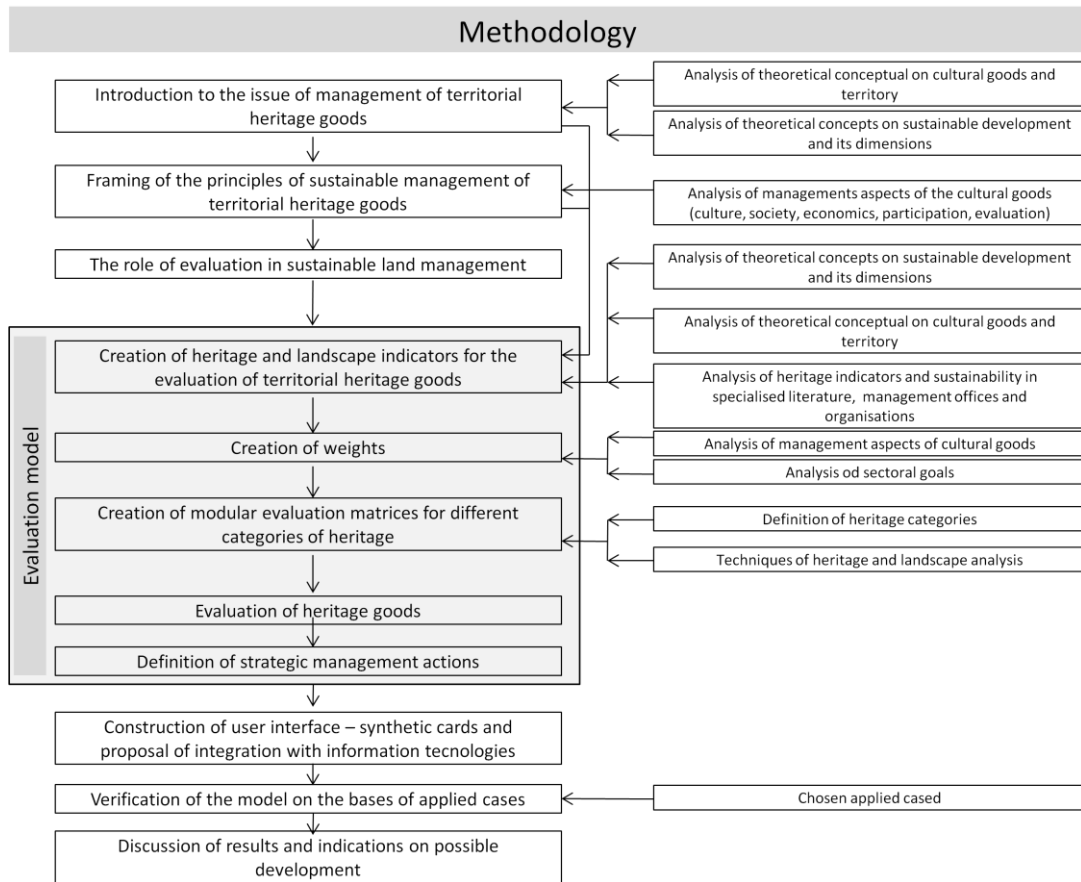


Figure 1. Methodology of the construction of the evaluation model

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EVALUATION MODEL

The construction of the evaluation model is structured in sequent modules:

1. Evaluation of heritage assets
2. Definition of optimal strategies
3. Choice of actions to be performed (optional)

The module of evaluation of heritage assets is used to construct the indicators, weights and arrays for multi-criteria evaluation of assets.

The module of the definition of optimal strategies defines the complex of strategic, urgent, maintenance or objective-oriented actions for the evaluated asset.

The module of the choice of actions to be performed allows for comparison between scenarios resulting from the actions of the strategies for one or more assets, in light of e.g. “*heritage value for money*”¹.

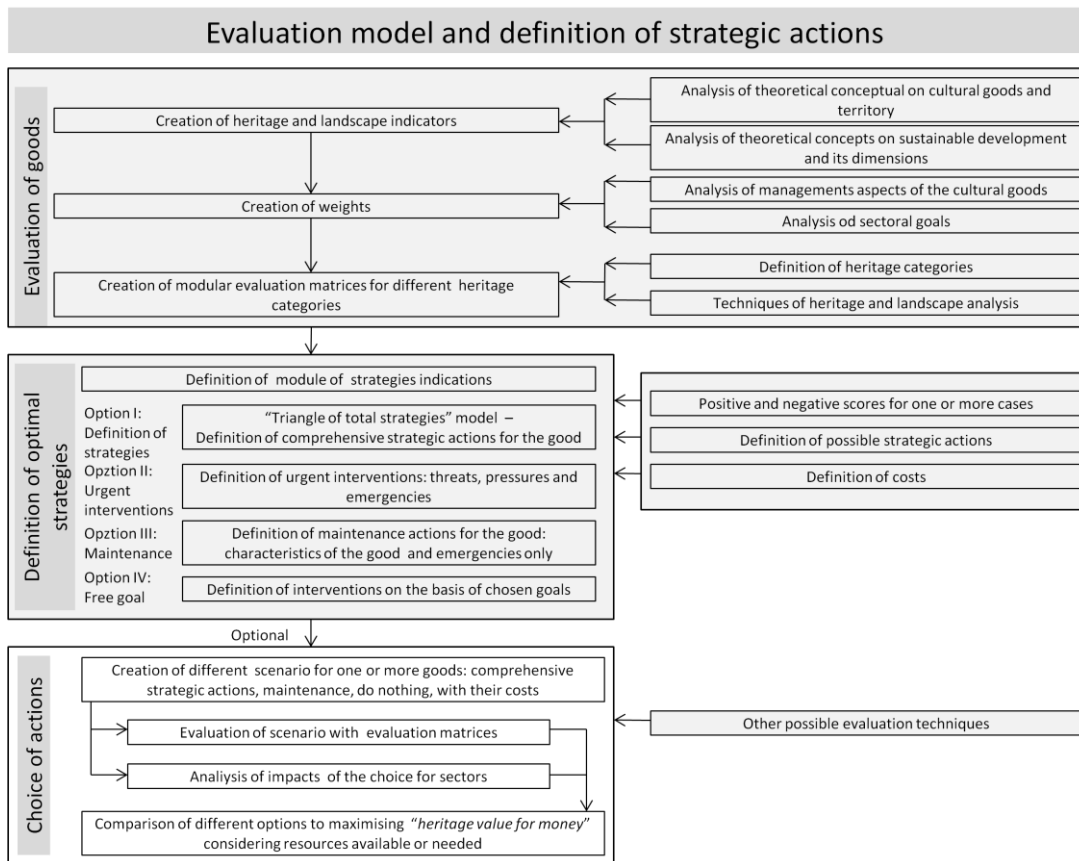


Figure 2. Modules of proposed evaluation model

CATEGORIES OF TERRITORIAL HERITAGE

Considering categories of similar heritage elements (eg. buildings and architectural complexes for analysis of different types of buildings, urban sites for different types of urban units...) the model is articulated for different categories of the heritage. In the construction of the model the categories are defined from analysis of Croatian legislation and county territorial plan that already incorporate positions stated in various international documents. If the model should be used in different

¹ Lichfield, N. (1988) *Economics in urban conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, Oxford, Pergamon Press, p. 164

context, it could be necessary to verify the adequacy of categories division and to adjust the model consequently.

The categories of heritage proposed by the Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska² are:

1. Urban units,
2. Rural units,
3. Ethnological areas and monuments,
4. Archaeological and hydro-archaeological areas and monuments,
5. Buildings and architectural complexes,
6. Memorial areas.

And as specific categories:

7. Lighthouses,
8. Cultural landscape,
9. Fortress ruins.

Crossing the proposed categories with those given by *Law on protection and preservation of cultural goods*³ several other categories with their own character can be identified:

10. Gardens and parks,
11. Buildings with technical use and/or technological objects.

It is considered that the categories of goods like: the lighthouses, the remains of fortresses and buildings of technical use can be assessed through the use of matrix evaluation for buildings and architectural complexes.

The gardens and parks can be evaluated using the matrices for the evaluation of urban sites which are suitable for the evaluation of different types of urban areas, such as the city centers, residential areas, parks and areas of industrial archeology.

For these reasons multicriterial matrices are organized for the following categories of heritage assets:

- Buildings and architectural complexes,
- Urban sites,

² County Institute for development, territorial planning and environmental protection, *Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska*, Official journal of the County Primorsko-goranska 14/2000, 12/2005, 50/2006, 08/2009, Book 2, p. 176-192, Book 3, p. 70-71

<<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=60>>, March 2010

³ *Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara* (NN 69/99, 151/03),

<<http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/271022.html>>, March 2010

<http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_09_151_2180.html>, March 2010

- Rural sites,
- Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites,
- Ethnological monuments and sites,
- Memorial sites,
- Cultural landscape.

Synthetic evaluation cards (user interface) will instead be organized into categories designated by the Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska and by the *Law on protection and preservation of cultural goods*.

THE EVALUATION MODULE OF THE HERITAGE GOODS

The proposed evaluation model is of integrated type – construct to manage hard and soft, quantitative and qualitative data. The model is constructed to deal with different aspects of heritage, cultural, social, economic, spatial and organizational due to possibility of combining different necessary analyses and evaluation methods. Therefore the research proposes a model that can combine characteristics of different previously analyzed model – matrix approach of Leopold, creation of indications of pyramid model, evaluation of heritage of Kalman method or landscape evaluations, attention for financial and sectoral analyses of CIE, possibility of use in analyses and verification moment of SWOT analyses, integration of different techniques of analyses and articulation of EIA and SEA...

Heritage and environmental indicators are constructed according to the analysis of theoretical concepts on the cultural heritage, territory and contemporary dimensions of sustainable development. Based on these concepts, issues of heritage management and analysis of the objectives by sectors, the indicators and weights are assigned for the construction of multi-criteria matrices.

The matrices are organized in the following multi-criteria evaluation themes:

1. Physical-geographical characteristics of the context
2. Cultural and historical characteristics
3. Intrinsic characteristics of the good
4. State of conservation
5. Fruition characteristics
6. Finance and management aspects

7. Social characteristics

8. Threats and pressures

Each theme is organized by criteria indicators and sub-indicators, and definition of categories with scores to be allocated. The criteria are structured to promptly describe that category of goods and to allow the assignment of the scores to the matrix. The weights are based on the analysis of the impact of the criteria within the evaluative theme, taking into account the characteristics of the type of assets and impacts on different sectors (environment, social...). In the case of the use of the model by institutes and organizations, the weights could also be determined by expert juries (comprised of experts in various fields).

The score for each criterion is made based on the results of the analysis on the asset or its context, and using analytical techniques as those previously analyzed (or others).

Multiplying the score by the weight of criterion gives the true score for that particular criterion.

The score for most of the criteria can be either positive or negative, according to the definition given in the matrix. The score of the period of construction is always positive, raising the score according to the rarity of the objects (usually the oldest are also less present). Information and representation are always positive because even if they represent negative concepts they are still important to the construction of knowledge. Threats and pressures are for their characteristic always negative. If the heritage asset does not have the characteristics listed by the criterion, the null value is used.

The score in red is used in cases of goods that are not registered, so the evaluation matrix can also be used in not registered/listed contexts and/or in case of dubious environmental quality to help the decision making for territorial changes – even the possible Demolition option.

Each category contains instructions for compilation.

To each indicator corresponds a group of indications on possible actions to be performed, as defined by the category of goods, theme, criteria, indicators and assigned score. The proposed actions cover the managerial aspects – monitoring, research and dissemination of information, marketing, protection of rights, search for international or private funds, use or reuse, directions on the physical conservation, valorization by reconstruction models, building specific surfaces in proximity,

environmental restoration or even demolition if assets are not registered or listed and negatively evaluated.

The thematic unit ends with the sum of positive and negative scores indicating the qualities and the degradations associated with the analyzed topic. The final line shows the sum of scores weighed in total, positive and negative, for the heritage good.

The forms of the evaluation matrices for different categories of the heritage goods can be found in the chapter XI. Annex I - Evaluation matrices.

ANALYSIS OF EVALUATION INDICATORS

Group of Indicators	Indicators
Natural geological	Hydro-geological risk Protection of water Geological diversity Morphological diversity
Natural environmental	Biological diversity and / or biological uniqueness Biological conservation Natural / built value Presence of nature continuity Panoramic views Diversity of recreation Size and quality of green areas Contact with water Air quality Noise Traffic
Formal (artistic / architectural) and historical	Representativeness of the historical period Representativeness of the period of art / architecture Representativeness of the typology Antiquity Degree of transformation Degradation of the physical material Architectural and artistic character recognition Architectural and artistic recognition Recognition of spatial relations Cultural diversity and / or uniqueness of heritage
Economic	Usable built areas of medium degradation Usable built areas of high degradation Areas to be built Area suitable for income activities Area suitable for subsidized activities / community and / or public interest Degraded areas not covered by interventions of private and / or public developer (including subsidies nearby) Potential use of international sources (EU) Cost / benefits in the short term

	<p>Cost / benefits in the medium term</p> <p>Cost / benefits in the long term</p> <p>Presence of interest (residents, public groups, tourists...) and competition with other similar sites</p> <p>Tourist value</p>
Social	<p>Perception of value by residents</p> <p>Perception of value by the inhabitants of the city</p> <p>Perception of value by tourists</p> <p>Perception of value by interest groups (groups of heritage protection, artists, economy actors...)</p> <p>Perception of identity by residents</p> <p>Perception of identity by city dwellers</p> <p>Perception of identity by interest groups (groups of heritage protection, artists, economy actors...)</p> <p>Potential for participation</p> <p>Potential for improvement of the perception of self</p> <p>Potential of social networking between local and / or external interest groups</p> <p>Presence of conflicts of interest</p>
Spatial function	<p>Compatibility with contemporary uses</p> <p>Improving pedestrian and cycling communications</p> <p>Improving vehicle communications</p> <p>Improving communication outside area</p> <p>Reduction of open space fragmentation</p> <p>Areas of open public space</p> <p>Areas of closed public space</p> <p>Areas for public open to use</p> <p>Areas for public closed to use</p> <p>Use of renewable energy sources</p> <p>Energy efficiency</p> <p>Efficient waste management</p>
Cultural function	<p>Artistic production (photographs...)</p> <p>Improved knowledge of information on the area</p> <p>Role in primary and secondary education</p> <p>Role in specialized education</p> <p>Research (techniques, history of art and architecture, history, sociology, economics, production techniques...)</p> <p>Archives creating (technology, society, environment...)</p>
Institutional	<p>Collaboration: public-public</p> <p>Collaboration: Public Private</p> <p>Collaboration: International</p> <p>Clarity of the law</p> <p>Speed of practice</p> <p>Transparent processes</p> <p>Simple Processes</p>
Financial instruments (knowledge and flexibility of government)	<p>Capacity of EU funds use</p> <p>Capacity of other financial instruments use</p> <p>Public-public contracts</p> <p>Public-private contracts</p> <p>Definition of property rights</p>

ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE SECTORS OBJECTIVES FOR EVALUATION INDICATORS

In the following table, the sectoral objectives and corresponding indicators are identified and analysed. Different objectives are then considered in the Evaluation Matrices with attention to avoidance of overlapping and double counting of objectives and indicators.

Group of Indicators	Weight	Indicators		Sectors	Objective	Qualities value (1-3)	Degradation value (1-3)
Natural geological		Hydro geological risk	Maps, Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? (unknown) Min Min Min		Threshold
		Protection of water	Maps, Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? ? Max Max ?		Threshold
		Geological diversity	Maps, Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max		
		Morphological diversity	Maps, Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max		
Natural environmental		Biological diversity and / or biological uniqueness	Maps, Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max ? ? ?		
		Biological Conservation	Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max ? ? ?		
		Relationship natural / built areas	m^2/m^2 ; m^3/m^2	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max		

	Presence of natural environmental continuity	Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max		
	Panoramas	% in optical cone	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max Max		
	Diversity and importance of recreation	Nº, m²	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max Max		
	Size and quality of green areas	m², Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max Max		
	Contact with water and use of water surface	m², m²	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? ? Max Max Max Max		
	Air quality	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Max Max Max Max		Threshold
	Noise	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Tourism	? ? Min Min		
	Traffic	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Min Min Min Min Min		
Formal (artistic / architectural) and historical	Representativeness of the historical period	Experts	Public Tourism	Max Max		
	Representativeness of the artistic / architectural period	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Tourism	? Max Max Max		
	Representativeness of the architectural	Experts	Public	Max		

	typology Antiquity		Experts		Public Tourism		Max Max	
	Degree of transformation		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Tourism		? Min ? Min	
	Degradation of the physical material		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism		Min Min Min Min Min	
	Recognition of architectural and artistic character		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism		? Max ? ?	
	Recognition of architectural and artistic structure		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism		? Max ? ?	
	Recognition of spatial relations		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism		? Max ? ?	
	Cultural diversity and / or uniqueness of heritage		Experts		Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism		Max Max ? ? Max	
Economic	Usable built areas of medium degradation		m ²		Private Public		Min Min	
	Usable built areas high degradation		m ²		Private Public		Min Min	
	Areas to be built		m ²		Private Public		Max Max	
	Area suitable for income activities		m ²		Private Public		Max Max	Threshold of private profitability and impact on heritage sustainability
	Area suitable for subsidized activities		m ²		Private		?	

	/ community and / or public interest				Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max		
	Degraded areas not covered by interventions of private and / or public developer (including subsidies nearby)	m ²			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	? Min Min Min		
	Potential use of international sources (EU)	Experts			Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max		
	Cost / benefits in the short term				Private Public	Max Max		
	Cost / benefits in the medium term				Private Public	Max Max		
	Cost / benefits in the long term				Private Public	Max Max		
	Presence of interest (residents, public groups, tourists...) and competition with other similar sites	Interviews, public communications			Private	Min		
	Tourist value	Experts, surveys, general information			Private Public Residents in the area Tourism	? Max ? Max		
	Perception of value by residents	Experts, surveys, general information			Public Residents in the area	Max Max		
	Perception of value by the inhabitants of the city	Experts, surveys, general information			Public Residents of neighbouring areas	Max Max		
	Perception of value by tourists	Experts, surveys, general information			Public Tourism	Max Max		
	Perception of value by interest groups (groups of heritage protection, artists, economy actors...)	Experts, surveys, general information			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max		
	Perception of identity by residents	Experts, surveys, general information			Public Residents in the area	Max Max		
	Perception of identity by the inhabitants of the city	Experts, surveys, general information			Public Residents neighbouring areas	Max Max		
Social								

						Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max			
	Closed public space areas		m ²			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Min? Max Max Max Max			
	Areas for public open to use		m ²			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Min? Max Max Max Max			
	Areas for public closed to use		m ²			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Min? Max Max Max Max			
	Use of renewable energy sources		Experts			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max ? Max Max Max Max			
	Energy efficiency		Experts			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max			
	Efficient waste management		Experts			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max			
	Artistic production (photographs, more ...)		Experts			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max			
	Role in primary and secondary education		Experts			Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max			
	Role in specialized education		Experts			Private	Max			
Cultural function										

					Public	Max				
			Experts	Research (techniques, history of art and architecture, history, sociology, economics, production techniques ...)	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Creation of archives (technology, society, environment ...)	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Public-public partnership	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Public-private partnership	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	International collaboration	Public Residents in the area Tourism	Max Max Max				
			Experts	Clarity of the law	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Speed of practice	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Transparency of processes	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
			Experts	Simplicity of processes	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max				
Institutional										

Financial instruments (knowledge and flexibility of government)	Capacity of EU funds use	Experts	Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas	Max Max Max		
	Ability to use other financial instruments	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max		
	Public-public contracts	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area	Max Max Max		
	Public-private contracts	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area	Max Max Max		
	Definition of property rights	Experts	Private Public Residents in the area Residents neighbouring areas Tourism	Max Max Max Max Max		

VERIFICATION OF THE CORRECT DEFINITION OF CRITERIA AND WEIGHTS THROUGH THE SYNTHETIC MATRIX OF IDEAL SCORES

The matrix shows the case of maximum score for each category - not realistic but significant in verifying the correct scoring. The highest scores for each subject evaluation are highlighted.

Categories	Buildings and architectural sites	Urban sites	Rural sites	Cultural landscape	Ethnological monuments and sites	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites	Memorial sites
Physical-geographic characteristics	33	33	33	39	33	27	30
Cultural and historical characteristics	36	39	39	39	36	42	18
Intrinsic characteristic	51	57	48	81	54	54	39
State of conservation	21	27	27	48	27	24	21
Fruition characteristics	24	27	24	27	21	24	21
Finance and management	99	105	90	114	87	96	84
Social characteristics	33	33	36	42	30	33	30
Threats and pressures	48	48	57	51	57	57	48
Total	345	369	354	441	345	357	291
Position for ideal score	5	2	4	1	5	3	6
Total cultural, historical and intrinsic status	87	96	87	120	90	96	57
Position for ideal score	5	2	5	1	4	3	6

The result shows that:

- The physical-geographical characteristics are most important in the category of cultural landscape, less so for the archeological sites and memorials. This can be explained by the importance of context for areas of high natural value such as landscape and ethnological sites, and relative independence from the context of archaeological and memorial sites,

- The historical and cultural features are the most important category of archaeological, urban and rural sites on the grounds of historical stratification of cultural presence,
- The landscape features and intrinsic characteristics of the good are more significant in the case of the cultural landscape for the presence and the contemporary stratification of different landscape, urban, architectural and artistic features,
- State of conservation is the most significant in the case of cultural landscape because it influences multiple characteristics of the good,
- The characteristics of use are significant in the cases of urban sites and cultural landscape, while other categories are less tied to the possibility of leisure, especially ethnological and memorial sites,
- Finance and management are strongly present in the categories of cultural landscape and urban sites, for the extent and multiplicity of possible functions,
- Social characteristics are important in the cultural landscape and rural sites, where the elements of the landscape features have strong symbolism and identity,
- Threats and pressures are more important in the environment characterized by strong presence of natural elements, or intrinsically fragile such as archaeological sites.

These features are in line with what is considered the logical consequences of the characteristics of different categories.

According to the ideal sum of the scores we can identify the following management classification:

1. Cultural landscape,
2. Urban sites,
3. Archaeological and ethnological monuments and sites,
4. Rural sites
5. Buildings and architectural sites,
6. Memorial sites.

Note that the ethnological monuments and sites mentioned in the Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska are not of such an extension and level of conservation to achieve the highest score. It is expected that the evaluation of these goods with real data will not give the same score levels as in the Ideal ranking. The

same applies to a lesser extent to the archaeological and hydro- archaeological monuments and sites.

It is also important to note that the Territorial Plan of the County only designates two sites of the cultural landscape (Vinodol valley and Baška valley), while since the approval of the Plan some other areas have been identified as such (e.g. Tramuntana⁴).

Based on these considerations and the quality and importance of certain architectural and memorial sites, a different distribution of actual scores is expected.

Expected classification by characteristics:

	Physical-geographical characteristics
1.	Cultural landscape
2.	Ethnological monuments and sites
3.	Buildings and architectural sites
4.	Urban sites
5.	Rural sites
6.	Memorial sites
7.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
	Intrinsic characteristics
1.	Cultural landscape
2.	Urban sites
3.	Ethnological monuments and sites
4.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
5.	Buildings and architectural sites
6.	Rural sites
7.	Memorial sites
	Fruition characteristics
1.	Urban sites
2.	Cultural landscape
3.	Buildings and architectural sites
4.	Rural sites
5.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
6.	Ethnological monuments and sites
7.	Memorial sites

	Cultural and historical characteristics
1.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
2.	Urban sites
3.	Rural sites
4.	Cultural landscape
5.	Buildings and architectural sites
6.	Ethnological monuments and sites
7.	Memorial sites
	State of conservation
1.	Cultural landscape
2.	Ethnological monuments and sites
3.	Urban sites
4.	Rural sites
5.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
6.	Buildings and architectural sites
7.	Memorial sites
	Finance and managerial aspects
1.	Cultural landscape
2.	Urban sites
3.	Buildings and architectural sites
4.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
5.	Rural sites
6.	Ethnological monuments and sites
7.	Memorial sites

⁴ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003), SN PGŽ 04/2003), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/docs/zzpuHR/docsplanovipodrucja/2/Original.pdf>>, March 2010

	Social characteristics
1.	Cultural landscape
2.	Rural sites
3.	Buildings and architectural sites
4.	Urban sites
5.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
6.	Ethnological monuments and sites
7.	Memorial sites

	Threats and pressures
1.	Rural sites
2.	Ethnological monuments and sites
3.	Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites
4.	Cultural landscape
5.	Buildings and architectural sites
6.	Urban sites
7.	Memorial sites

THE MODULE OF THE DEFINITION OF OPTIMAL STRATEGIES

The module for the definition of optimal strategies defines the optimal strategies based on positive and negative scores achieved by good and the possible actions identified in the corresponding multicriterial matrices.

The evaluation model considers the options of the definitions of: overall (comprehensive) strategies, emergency procedures, maintenance or free choice of the objective.

The definition of strategies in a more comprehensive fashion comes with the option of defining the overall strategy, through the use of the model of the "triangle of strategies" developed on the basis of the pyramid model of Giovanni Campeol⁵.

This model allows a simple placement of the evaluated good in the chart - the triangle of strategic actions based on the positive and negative scores – qualities and degradations.

The graph is constructed with ordinate axis of an orthogonal system as values of qualities of the goods, and on the horizontal axis the values of the degradation of the heritage good, with the maximum of the sum of the scores.

The maximum values that determine the vertices of the triangle are divided into three sections for the abscissa (corresponding to sections of necessity of

⁵ Material of the workshop *Il Piano del parco della Rječina, Rijeka, Croazia*, organised in 2003 by University IUAV of Venice, UNESCO Venice Office and Public Institution Institute Of Physical Planning of the County Primorsko-goranska, and Pypaert, Ph. and Carollo, S. (2001), "Valutazione ambientale e sviluppo sostenibile: il caso di Omišalj in Croazia", material of seminar "Valutazione Ambientale Strategica", Roma, 2001 <http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/export/sites/default/archivio/allegati/vari/vas_seminario_pypaert_carollo.pdf>, March 2010

1.maintenance and regulated use, 2.restoration and reuse, 3.great interventions and redefinition of management) and the ordinates (corresponding to sections of 1.conservation and adaptation, 2.conservation and regulated use, 3.conservation). Intersection creates fields defining the strategies and types of actions to effectuate on the good, with detailed indications given in the tables corresponding to different fields and for every heritage category.

According to the information corresponding to the state of the heritage and taking into account the means and possible actions, the set of actions to be carried on the heritage good can be defined.

Depending on the location within the graph, indications are given on strategic actions to be carried on the heritage for the optimal management of the good. The indications cover all estimated topics, actions on the context and on the good itself: acts of physical intervention on the good, actions to improve the use, management and social inclusion.

The "triangle of the strategies" is built according to the instructions contained in the evaluation matrix, separately for each class of heritage good, to be adapted to the characteristics of the types, both in the *range* of scores and in adequacy with the indications. For example, the archaeological site requires different types of interventions for management and uses than does an architectural site or a cultural landscape.

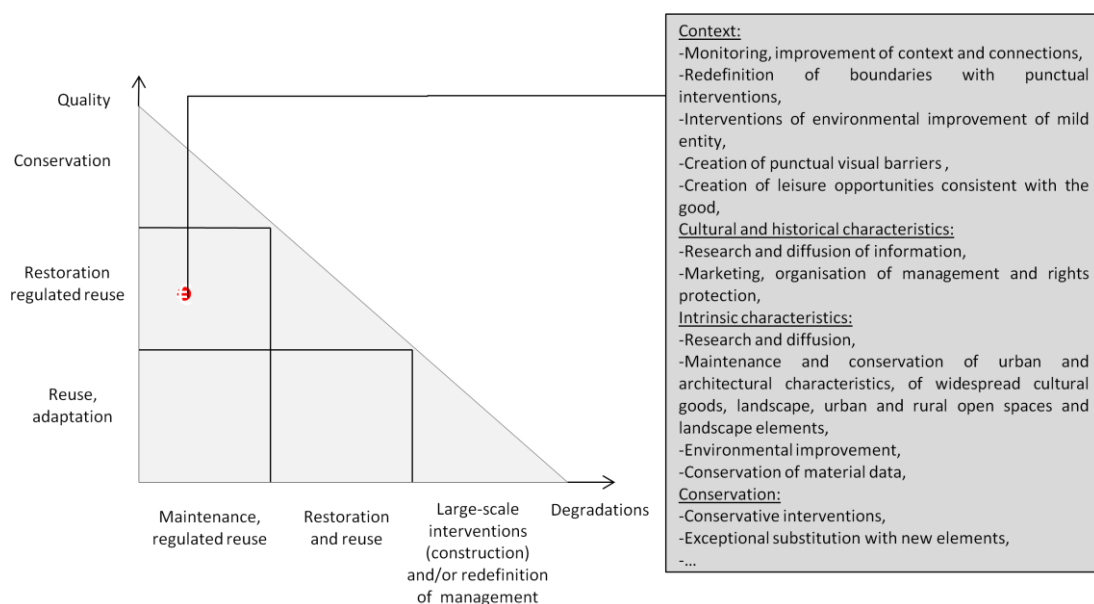


Figure 3. Indications on interventions on the bases of the “triangle of the strategies”

Other options are partial - identifying the actions necessary for the predetermined target, emergency intervention, maintenance or the free choice objective such as the improvement of fruition. All three options are based on direct comparison of the assets scores and the indications given in the multi-criteria matrices for that type of good and its score.

The definition of emergency measures analyzes the themes of physical degradation and the threats and pressures and creates indications for action as indicated in the multicriterial matrices.

			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
State of the physical material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	Degraded state	-1	Conservative intervention on construction elements	2	-2
	Degradation of natural elements	Degraded state	-1	Conservative intervention on natural elements	2	-2
Threats and pressures:						
Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	Low hydrogeological risk	-1	Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-3
	Air, water and soil pollution	Average presence of pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-4
	Noise	Average presence of noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-4
	Traffic	Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-2
State of the good	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-9
Social environment	Presence of conflicts	Presence of local conflicts	-2	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-4

Interventions:
 -Urgent implementation of actions!
 -Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers),
 -Conservative intervention on the good,
 -Interventions to guarantee hydrogeological safety
 -Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers) to diminish air, water and soil pollution,
 -Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers) to diminish the presence of noise,
 -Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers) to diminish the impact of traffic,
 -Management and solution of local conflicts

Figure 4. Indications on interventions on the bases of the chosen goal

In the same way indications for the simple maintenance of the item that considers only the physical deterioration of the heritage asset are created, after verification of the absence of risk.

			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
State of physical material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	Degraded state	-1	Conservative intervention on construction elements	2	-2
	Degradation of natural elements	Degraded state	-1	Conservative intervention on natural elements	2	-2

Interventions:
 - Conservative intervention on the good

Figure 5. Indications on interventions for the maintenance

Indications based on the management objective for the object are made by analyzing those management themes and subthemes that relate to the target of

choice, such as the use of the good. This policy setting is also done after verification of the absence of risk.

5.	Fruition characteristics		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	Score	
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	Partially accessible	-2	Interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services	3		-6
		Internal fruition	A few services / difficult fruition	-1	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations	3		-3
		Representative views of the object	Existence of exceptional views	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	
2.	Fruition in cooperation	Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity	Lack of network fruition	-3	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services	1		-3
Score								-12

Interventions:
 -Improvement of infrastructures and public services,
 -Creation of fruition related services and specialised management organisation,
 -...

Figure 6. Indications on interventions on the bases of the chosen goal

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MODEL OF THE "TRIANGLE OF STRATEGIES" FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY

The "triangle of strategies" is built specifically for each heritage class based on multicriterial matrices previously defined.

Example of the construction of the "triangle of strategies" for archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites:

Each evaluation theme is assessed with a positive and negative score, and for each theme is defined a group of specific actions.

Evaluation categories:	Maximum score		Groups of actions
Physical-geographic characteristics	27	-27	Intervention on the context
Cultural and historical characteristics	42	-42	Soft intervention: analysis and dissemination, management and protection, Hard interventions: construction of facilities for collection, preservation, enhancement and presentation
Intrinsic characteristic	54	-54	Soft intervention: analysis and dissemination, use and protection, Hard interventions: construction of facilities for collection, preservation, enhancement and presentation
State of conservation	24	-24	Intervention on the conservation, enhancement and

			presentation / reconstruction
Fruition characteristics	24	-24	Intervention on the physical and organizational use
Finance and management	96	-78	Managerial and financial intervention
Social characteristics	33	-18	Occasions for participation
Threats and pressures	0	-57	Physical interventions and legislation for the removal of risk
	300	-324	

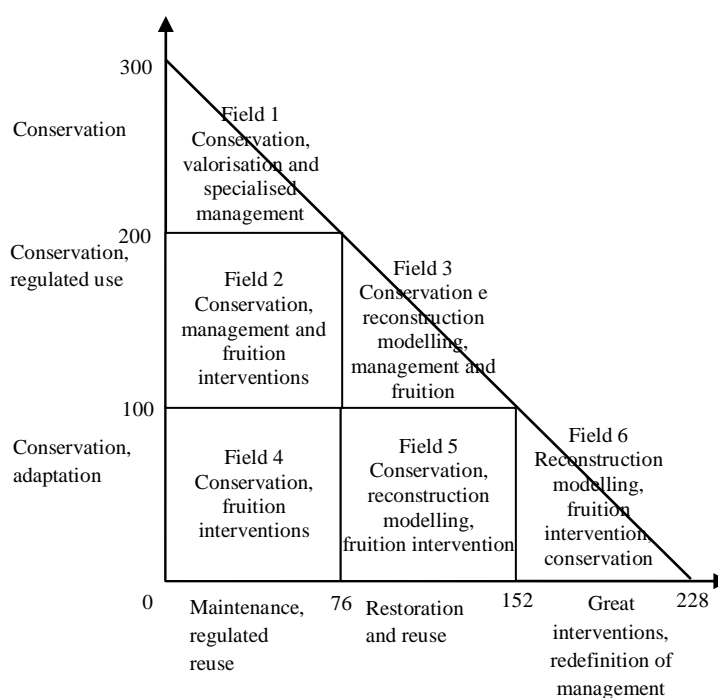


Figure 7. The "triangle of strategies" for archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites

The graph is constructed with ordinate axis of an orthogonal system as values of qualities of the goods, and on the horizontal axis the values of the degradation of the heritage good, with the maximum of the sum of the scores. In the case of archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites the maximum values that determine the vertices of the triangle are 300 and 228. This value is divided into three sections for the abscissa and the ordinates, in paragraphs 100 and 200, and 76 and 152 on horizontal axis.

According to the information corresponding to the state of the heritage and taking into account the means and possible actions, the set of actions to be carried on the heritage good can be defined.

Definition of strategic actions for the field 1 - high quality, low degradation:

Overall strategies for monuments and sites	Archaeological and hydroarchaeological	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 1 – high quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	relevant	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	relevant	high
	- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- entire site	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	mild	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	mild	high
	- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	high
	- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	mild	high
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- extensive	mild	high
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
Management aspects related to the good				

(financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous priority action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous priority action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	moderate	high
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous priority action,	moderate	high
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous priority action,	moderate	high
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous priority action,	mild	high

	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	mild	high

In the definition of the total actions to be carried on the good it helps to remember the areas of policies of local governments (governance, social and cultural policies, urban transport, infrastructure and public services, urban land and housing, employment and economic regeneration)⁶ and five groups of instruments of government (ownership and operation - directly affecting the allowance of heritage assets, regulation, incentives and disincentives, formation, allocation and enforcement of property rights, information)⁷.

Other fields of "triangle of strategies" for the archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites are given with tables of "triangle of strategies" for other categories of heritage in the chapter XII. Annex II - Definition of optimal strategies - "triangle of comprehensive strategies".

CHOICE OF ACTIONS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS

As already indicated, the model in its optional variant, through its ability to integrate with other methods and techniques, allows for the creation of scenarios for managing one or more assets and the choice between these scenarios, such as identification of strategic actions for one good, the choice of management opportunities across multiple assets, including different categories (from individual monuments to vast sites), the search for the best placement of thematic actions.

This form of the module is carried out in three phases:

⁶ Refer to Polèse, M. and Stern, R. (2000) (eds), *The Social Sustainability of Cities. Diversity and The Management of Change*, Toronto Buffalo London, University of Toronto Press Incorporated

⁷ Refer to Schuster, J. M. et al. (1997) (eds), *Preserving the Built Heritage. Tools for Implementation*, Salzburg Seminar, Hanover, University Press of New England

1. construction of strategic scenarios (for selected heritage good),
2. evaluation of the scenarios with the matrix method or with other methods,
3. comparison and choice of scenarios, for example in view of the definition of “heritage value for money”⁸.

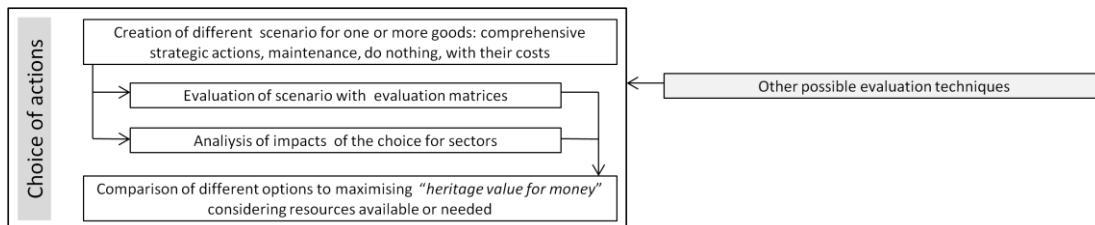


Figure 8. Optional module - choice of actions between the different options

It is possible for example to create different scenarios for a good:

1. Overall strategies,
2. Perform the urgency interventions,
3. Perform actions based on the adopted objective
4. Other ways of defining the scenarios.

In the case of scenarios for different goods they may be overall strategy for the good, or even combination of overall strategies and intervention strategies for various goods.

The various scenarios are then evaluated based on the evaluation matrix to see how much the score indicators would be raised by actions, and determine the improvement that is obtained based on the strategies defined. Other possibilities are given by the integration at this stage with the CIE analysis or the assessment of priorities (e.g., software DEFINITE⁹ and objectives set by different experts), or others described above.

The choice between different scenarios can be formed by a single comparison of the value (or improvement) or by the net worth of improvements, i.e. taking into account both the values and the costs of strategic actions after the economic and financial assessment of the planned actions. In this way it can be discerned what choices are plausible under the given budget so that improvements are optimal.

⁸ Lichfield, N. (1988) *Economics in urban conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, Oxford, Pergamon Press, p.162-164

⁹ <<http://www.ivm.vu.nl/en/projects/Departments/spatial-analysis/DEFINITE/index.asp>>, March 2010

Option I: Choice between management options for 1 good, resources limit 20.000.000 euro

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+9/27	-12/27	-3/27	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics	+27/42	0/42	+27/42	Average characteristics
Intrinsic characteristic	+17/54	0/54	+17/54	Interventions of valorisation and presentation
State of conservation	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24	Interventions of conservation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics	+4/24	-12/24	-8/24	Interventions on fruition
Finance and management	+19/96	-41/78	-22/96	Management and finance interventions
Social characteristics	+16/33	-15/18	+1/33	Social interventions
Threats and pressures	0/0	-54/57	-54/57	Interventions on the pressures
	+94/300	-144/324	-50/324	

Scenario 1: Investment in good no. 1 on basis of strategic actions

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+18/27	-3/27	+15/27	Important improvement
Cultural and historical characteristics	+31/42	0/42	+31/42	Improvement
Intrinsic characteristic	+33/54	0/54	+33/54	Important improvement
State of conservation	+18/24	0/24	+18/24	Important improvement
Fruition characteristics	+18/24	0/24	+18/24	Important improvement
Finance and management	+60/96	-12/78	+48/96	Important improvement
Social characteristics	+24/33	-6/18	+18/33	Important improvement
Threats and pressures	0/0	-10/57	-10/57	Important improvement
	+202/300	-31/324	+171/324	

Net improvement = 171 – (-50) = 221/324
 Important improvement
 Cost of improvement: 10.000.000.000 euro – not feasible with the limit of financial resources

Scenario 2: Investment in good no. 2 on basis of goals: interventions on context, cultural and historical and intrinsic characteristics, fruition

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+18/27	-3/27	+15/27	Important improvement
Cultural and historical characteristics	+31/42	0/42	+31/42	Improvement
Intrinsic characteristic	+33/54	0/54	+33/54	Important improvement
State of conservation	+18/24	0/24	+18/24	Important improvement
Fruition characteristics	+18/24	0/24	+18/24	Important improvement
Finance and management	+19/96	-41/78	-22/96	Not a part of a goal
Social characteristics	+16/33	-15/18	+1/33	Not a part of a goal
Threats and pressures	0/0	-54/57	-54/57	Not a part of a goal
	+153/300	-113/324	-40/324	

Net improvement = 40 – (-50) = 90/324 Net Improvement
 Cost of improvement : 15.000.000 euro – feasible with the limit of financial resources

Option II: Choice of management options between 2 goods, limit of financial resources 50.000.000 euro

Scenario 1: Investment in good 1 according to goals: Physical-geographic characteristics of the context, Cultural and historical characteristics, Intrinsic characteristic, Fruition characteristics
 Characteristics of good no. 1:

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+9	-12	-3/27	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics	+27	0	+27/42	Average characteristics
Intrinsic characteristic	+17	0	+17/54	Interventions of valorisation and presentation
State of conservation	+2	-10	-8/24	Interventions of conservation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics	+4	-12	-8/24	Interventions on fruition
Finance and management	+19	-41	-22/96	Management and finance interventions
Social characteristics	+16	-15	+1/33	Social interventions
Threats and pressures	0	-54	-54/57	Interventions on the pressures
	+94	-144	-50/324	

Interventions according to goals ↓

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+18	-3	+15/27	Important improvement
Cultural and historical characteristics	+31	0	+31/42	Improvement
Intrinsic characteristic	+33	0	+33/54	Important improvement
State of conservation	+18	0	+18/24	Important improvement
Fruition characteristics	+18	0	+18/24	Important improvement
Finance and management	+19	-41	-22/96	Not a part of a goal
Social characteristics	+16	-15	+1/33	Not a part of a goal
Threats and pressures	0	-54	-54/57	Not a part of a goal
	+153	-113	-40/324	

Net improvement = 40 – (-50) = 90/324 improvement
 Cost of improvement: 15.000.000 euro – feasible with the limit of financial resources

Scenario 2: Investment in good 2 according to strategic actions

Characteristics of good no. 2:

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+35	0	+35/39	Important characteristics
Cultural and historical characteristics	+35	0	+35/39	Important characteristics
Intrinsic characteristic	+48	0	+48/81	Average characteristics
State of conservation	+18	-2	+16/48	Interventions of conservation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics	+6	-9	-3/27	Interventions on fruition
Finance and management	+47	-11	+36/114	Management and finance interventions
Social characteristics	+15	-4	+11/42	Social interventions
Threats and pressures	0	-21	-21/51	Interventions on the pressures
	+204	-47	+157/390	

Strategic interventions ↓

Evaluation categories:	Σ			
Physical-geographic characteristics	+37	0	+37/39	Improvement
Cultural and historical characteristics	+37	0	+37/39	Improvement
Intrinsic characteristic	+60	0	+60/81	Important improvement
State of conservation	+28	0	+28/48	Important improvement
Fruition characteristics	+22	0	+22/27	Important improvement
Finance and management	+72	0	+72/114	Important improvement
Social characteristics	+32	0	+32/42	Important improvement
Threats and pressures	0	0	0/51	Important improvement
	+288	-0	+288/390	

Net improvement = 288 – 157 = 131/390 Important improvement
 Cost of improvement: 25.000.000 euro – feasible with the limit of financial resources

Investment in good no. 2 porta brings major increase of qualities feasible with the limit of financial resources. Investment in good no. 1 brings major increase in qualities for a euro of expenditure.

Figure 9. Choice between management options for one good (Option I) and between management options for two goods (Option II)¹⁰

¹⁰ The numerical tables are only illustrational of the possible use of this created evaluation model and its evaluation matrices on (at this point) purely simulated goods, therefore the sensitivity or robustness analysis was not intended on this purely simulated data.

USER INTERFACE PROPOSAL - SUMMARY SHEET AND INTEGRATION WITH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

To facilitate the use of the model by end-users, it can be helpful to prepare cards with the overall evaluation of the heritage good. For this reason Synthetic Cards in A3 size (front and back) are proposed, reporting the main data on the good (the asset class, registration code, name, address, extension, property, land registry), a brief description of the good, matrix evaluation, a statement on documentary material, SWOT analysis, location of property within the diagram of the strategic actions and indication of estimated cost of interventions.

The Synthetic Cards do not have all the documentation about the good, but serve to summarize the information, facilitating the analysis and comparisons between different goods. The Synthetic Cards could be used primarily for the representation of the good – this cards could be used for quick consultations and easier communication on the characteristics and the state of the good and possibilities of its management.

In this case the Synthetic Cards are constructed on assets of Primorsko-Goranska County, but of course they can be adapted to other contexts.

The Synthetic Cards are intended as a physical support for the consultation on the model, but in the integration with the information technologies its compilation could be interactive, as part of the management and use of data base available through the website.

Since the constructed evaluation model should be usable by the government but also by prospective investors, government and non-government agencies, and other users, it is proposed that the consultation should be public, possibly online.

This provides the opportunity for the creation of the site composed of two main parts, maintenance and updating managed by specialized personnel and the consultation part for public, freely available. The specialist part, the core, would be the creation of data base that would allow for consultation and integration with information technology such as GIS, geo-statistical analysis, materials management, compilation of evaluations of the present state, monitoring of trends of improvement/degradation and other options. In this context it is interesting to present the development of two important data bases BREUH - under development by the Institute for Restoration from 1998 and TEUTA - a digital database of heritage,

created by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia in 2002 to now used experimentally in the section of Zagreb¹¹. It is expected that these two databases will be linked on the basis of XML technology in the near future.

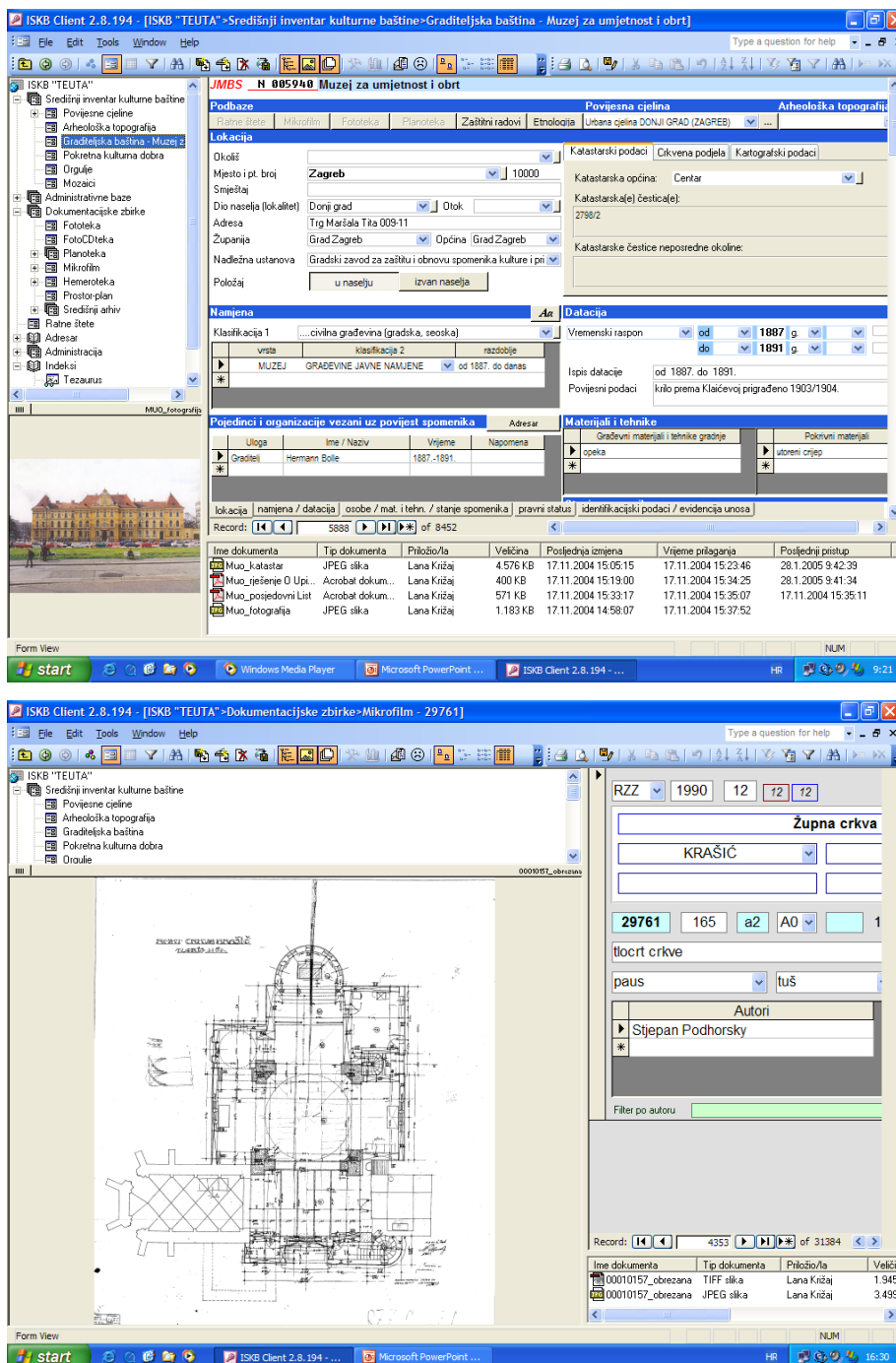


Figure 10. Teuta Digital catalog¹²

¹¹ Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia, presentation and text Križaj, L. and Seiter-Šverko, D. (2005), *Digitization of Cultural Heritage, from the current situation assessment towards the national strategy*, Ministry of Culture, Zagreb, <<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?ID=392>>, <<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?ID=394>>, March 2010

This system, for the moment in experimental phase, will be open for consultation online and will give information on the legal status, state of preservation and documentation of existing assets. After the experimental phase, the TEUTA is, in the first phase, planned to allow interconnection of different expert administrations and, in the second phase, it is planned to be fully accessible to general public. For the moment the catalogue also presents the first dictionary of expert terms for the field of cultural heritage preservation.¹³

The database Teuta is planned to incorporate and connect catalog of monument and archives of documentation for every monument. For the creation of TEUTA catalog, some previously digitalized material was put together and user interface was created in Access. In the future, the catalog would be multiuser, allowing observation of update of data, web communication, notification of errors, update of the system and different user authorizations. The system will integrate existing digitalized archive systems and registry of cultural goods, as well as proposals of programs and actions.¹⁴ The archives of digitized photographs and graphics and microfilm will also be available. Integration with GIS is also foreseen. Important part of the catalogue in the first phase is the integration of the presentation of the built heritage with the material of different photographic documentation archives, digitalized plans and designs, architectural drawings, digitalized historic cadastre and maps, news paper articles and other related materials from state and local archives.

This perspective gives the opportunity to link the database of the proposed evaluation model with the catalog database as the one currently in development by the Ministry of Culture.

The part of the evaluation model that could be available to the public via the Internet would show the evaluations of goods and information management as do the Synthetic Cards but would also allow the vision of the documentation, on which the assessment is based, and programmed modules for the investigation on goods (different management options) could be available, also based on space-defined data under WebGIS technology.

¹² Presentation Križaj, L. and Seiter-Šverko, D. (2005), *Digitization of Cultural Heritage, from the current situation assessment towards the national strategy*, Ministry of Culture, Zagreb, <<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?ID=394>>, March 2010

¹³ Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia (2006), "Hrvatska kultura obogatit će europsku kulturnu kartu", <www.vlada.hr/hr/content/download/20396/259211/file/Kultura.pdf>, January 2011

¹⁴ Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia, <http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=392>

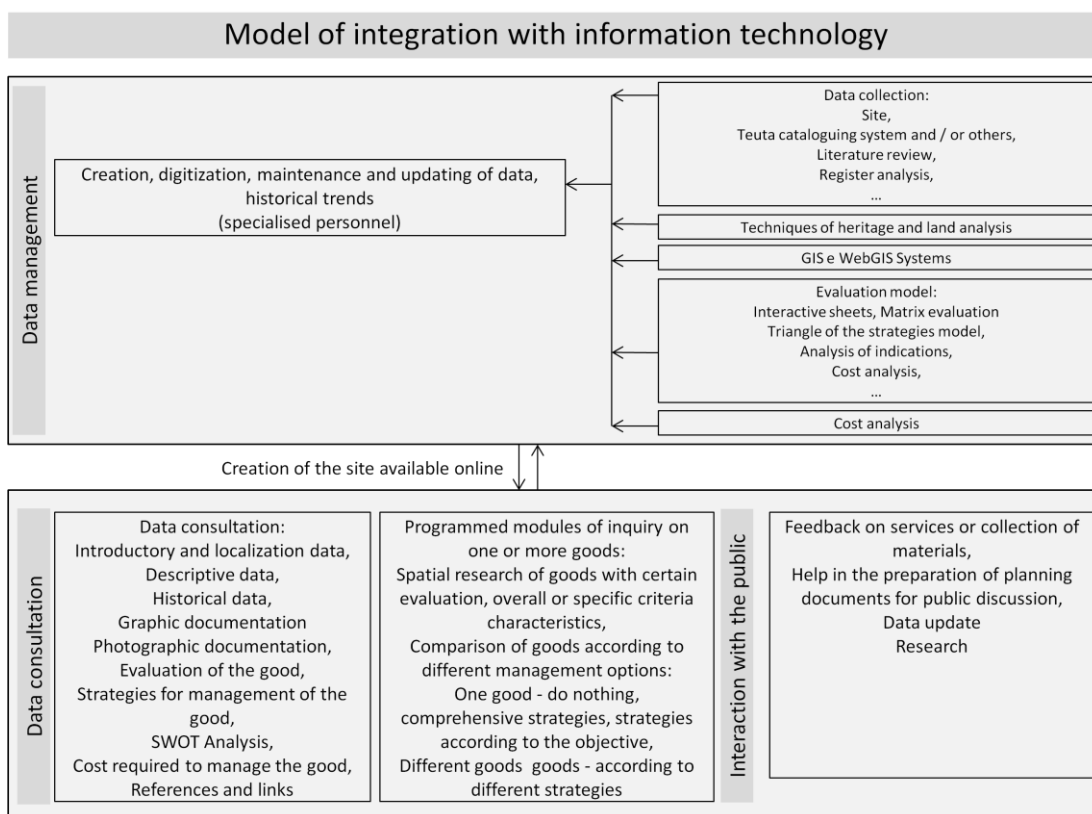


Figure 11. Possible integration of the evaluation model with information technology

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- *Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara (Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property)*, NN 69/99, 151/03, <<http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/271022.html>>, March 2010 <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_09_151_2180.html>, March 2010.

IX. VERIFICATION OF THE MODEL ON THE BASIS OF THE APPLICATION CASES

THE SETTING OF THE VERIFICATION OF THE MODEL

The evaluation model created in the previous chapter will be tested on three different application cases from Primorsko-goranska county, each of different heritage category: the archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine (Omišalj, island of Krk), urban site of the city of Brseč (east coast of Istrian peninsula) and cultural landscape of Tramuntana (island of Cres).

For every application case - Fulfinum – Mirine, Brseč and Tramuntana, the evaluation model is implemented in phases or modules:

1. Module of evaluation of the good – analysis and diagnosis of the state of the good articulated in phases:
 1. Creation of Analytic card: presentation of the case study, analysis on basis of evaluation categories and evaluation of characteristics compiling the Evaluation Matrices (Annex I),
 2. SWOT Analysis of the good,
2. Module of definition of optimal strategies for a good:
 1. Definition of the position of the good in the “triangle of the comprehensive strategies”,
 2. Definition of the indications of the strategies of intervention based on the position of the good in the “triangle of the comprehensive strategies” (from defined tables for every field – Annex II),
 3. Evaluation of the scenario of the optimal strategies compiling Evaluation Matrices (Annex I) for the expected state of the good after applying comprehensive strategies,
 4. Verification of the Performance of the comprehensive strategies by the comparison of the evaluation of before and after and evaluation of costs,
3. Creation of Synthetic Card for the representation of the good – this card can be used for quick consultations and easier communication on the characteristics and the state of the good and possibilities of its management,

After the analysis/diagnosis part of the evaluation model, definition and verification of performance of comprehensive strategies, some other (even if not only) possible uses of the evaluation model are illustrated:

4. Example of choice of investment 1: the evaluation model created in the previous chapter is used for the comparison of scenarios of comprehensive strategies for the three sites (cultural landscape Tramuntana, the urban site Brseč and archaeological area Fulfinum – Mirine),
5. Example of choice of investment 2: the evaluation model created in the previous chapter is used for the comparison of interventions based on comprehensive strategies and specific goal actions for the case of a single site (the archaeological and hydroarchaeological site of Fulfinum – Mirine).

Analytic card:

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HYDRO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
FULFINUM – MIRINE
(OMIŠALJ)**

The archaeological and hydro-archaeological site of Fulfinum - Mirine is situated in the municipality Omišalj on the Island of Krk inside of a larger archaeological site that extends from the port of Kijac to the cape of Zaglav, comprising the city of Omišalj. The site of Fulfinum – Mirine faces the gulf of Sepen, and is enclosed on two sides by the industrial area which contains oil refineries.

Fulfinum was a Roman city built in the 1st century A.D. as a military centre and settlement of military veterans. For three centuries Fulfinum was the second most important city on the island. With the fall of the Roman Empire and the settlement of the new population the city was abandoned, while the paleo-christian complex was developed with the 5th century basilica called Mira (Mirine) (number 308 in the Register of built cultural monuments).¹



Figure 1. Aerial view of archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum-Mirine²

¹ Durman, A. (eds) (2006), *Stotinu hrvatskih arheoloških nalazišta*, Zagreb, Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, p. 192-193,

² Cartographic documentation <<http://www.gis.pgz.hr/gis/default.aspx>>, 2009



Figure 2. A view of the remains of Mirine complex



Figure 3. A view from city of Rijeka – on the left the island of Krk (City of Omišalj), in front Tramuntana on Cres separated by Vela vrata (Main Port) from Istrian peninsula and Brseč

The Roman city of Fulfinum was built to the southwest of modern-day Omišalj (a settlement that has traces of structures from the prehistoric era)³, on previously terraced ground, descending towards the sea. The city scheme was regular and held the forum, the temple, the baths, the market, the port and residential villas. Part of the city is today below sea level. The Roman necropoli of Kurilovo and Sinške present artefacts typical of Roman necropoli such as various ceramic objects, glass, jewels and coins that allow a dating of the sepulchres to between the beginning

³ *Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007)*, (2007), p. 16

of the 1st and 4th centuries A.D.⁴ After this period the Roman town sees its decline, passing from the function of late ancient fortification to Church property. The stone material is reused for medieval buildings, both in the territory of Omišalj and in the venetian territories.⁵

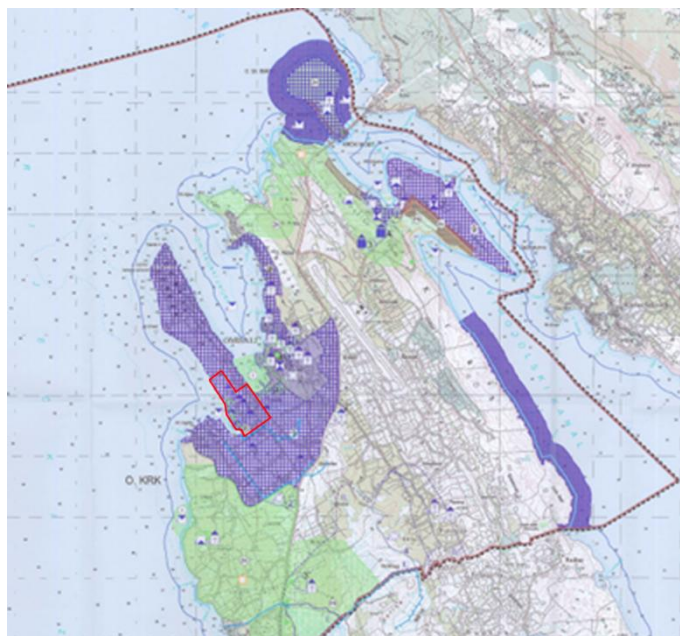


Figure 4. The site highlighted in the section of Map 3 of the Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Omišalj⁶

The whole area is rich in archaeological traces of ancient presence, such as the material of construction and the Roman roads, and the area is connected to the army of Caesar. Also important are the Byzantine and medieval sites, archaeological and ethnological sites, for example the city of Omišalj developed on prehistoric castle (today a cultural monument number 187 in the Register of built cultural monuments), the Romanic-renaissance complex of Santa Maria, ethnological site at Omišalj (number 189 in the Register of built cultural monuments), necropoli in mounds, gothic archaeological site of Sv. Jelena na Dolu, the byzantine and venetian fortress Sv. Marko, rustic villa and byzantine archaeological/hydro-geological site, prehistoric settlement at Gromačice...⁷

The history of the territory of Omišalj sees the succession of different peoples and governments, those of Japodi and Liburni (since 400 a.C.), the Roman Empire in

⁴ Durman (2006), p. 192-193

⁵ *Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007)*, (2007), p. 18

⁶ *Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Omišalj- Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007)*, (2007), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=59&ID=60>>, December 2009,

⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 16-18

the period between the 1st and 4th century A.D., Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Bisanzium, venetian and hugarian-croatian governments, returning under the venetian government in 1480. From 1797 Austrian and French governments follow and from 1813 the Island becomes part of the Habsburg Empire. From 1918 to 1921 it falls under Italian rule.⁸

The city of Municipium Flavium Fulfinum⁹ was known since ancient times, as mentioned by Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy¹⁰, but the knowledge of its position was lost after its abandonment. The interest in the city was still alive in some historians¹¹ finally leading to the discovery and identification of the city in 1974 when the city's name was found on a plaque on the walls of the church of Mirine with a reference to the description of the introduction of drinking water¹². This entry allows the city to date in the 1st century AD, as is confirmed by the finds from the necropolis at Kurilovo.¹³

The city was 600x300 m in size and was the political, administrative, cultural and economic center of the northwest part of the island of Krk, connected by sea routes with Tarsatica, Caput Insulae (Beli) on the island of Cres and cities on the Istrian coast¹⁴. The port of Fulfinum was working until the 4th century AD.

Fulfinum was not inhabited during the medieval period during which the urban fabric and structure remain unchanged, even after the removal of building material¹⁵. The amount of exported material indicates the organized demolition and removal for use in construction material in the vicinity (e.g. Mirine) and for clearing land for pasture, creating border walls for the definition of domains and also for export to the Venetian territories.¹⁶

With the abandonment of the city, continuity is maintained with the creation of paleo-Christian complex in the northwest part of Fulfinum, in the Mirine area. The complex develops on the Roman island in 35x25m. Today there are well preserved

⁸ Ibidem, p. 18

⁹ Durman (2006), p. 192

¹⁰ Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Rijeka, Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia (1977), documentation on the excavation area of Fulfinum and its necropolis, Rijeka, unpublished material, p. 8-9

¹¹ Ibidem, p. 8-9

¹² Durman (2006), p. 193

¹³ Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Rijeka, Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia (1977), p. 11

¹⁴ Ibidem, p. 12, 24

¹⁵ Ibidem, p. 18

¹⁶ Ibidem, p. 19-20

outer walls of the church and the plan is also recognizable. Its plan is the rare example of cross plan in the Eastern Adriatic. To the southwest lie the ruins of the monastery complex, while the cemetery was located to the east. To the northeast are instead the remains of a church nave and three apses, similar to some sites on the island of Cres and Istria.¹⁷

The basilica of Mirine had the narthex, the tower (bell-tower), the portico and pastofori, elements that connect the Middle East and Syrian architecture of worship, then taken (along with the liturgy) into the territories of Dalmatia. In this way, the Basilica of Mirine conforms to the typology of the churches in the eastern Adriatic.¹⁸ Among these, however, the basilica Mirine was the only example of the basilica dedicated to a martyr having a Latin cross plan with a nave, but without the apse.¹⁹ The church tower is considered one of the oldest in the Adriatic because those at Ravenna are dated from the 8th to the 10th century.²⁰ The positioning of the vertical elements at an angle between them is characteristic of the aesthetic ideal spiritual philosophy of Plotinus, important in the 3rd century AD development and widespread in the Christian period.²¹

The site of the church "Mira", built in the 5th-6th century, was part of the monastery complex that the 12th century belonged to the Benedictine order, which in 1252 received from Pope Innocent IV the privilege of using the Old Slavonic Glagolitic alphabet and language in the liturgy. This fact indicates that the liturgy in the area of Omišalj was never held in Latin but in the language of the people as was the Byzantine custom.²²

In the 16th century, the complex is in ruins and definitively abandoned in the 17th century.²³

The greatest pressures on land quality are due to the presence of the petrochemical industry terminal, and the issue of water technology. The Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction of liquefied natural gas terminal is in the process. From the study of environmental impact it can be seen that

¹⁷ Durman (2006), p. 193

¹⁸ Turato, H. et al. (2003), *Omišalj: stari gradovi, čuvari vjere, jezika i običaja*, Zagreb, Hilda Turato, p. 211

¹⁹ Šonje, A. (1990), *Starokršćanska bazilika kod Omišlja na otoku Krku*, Krk, Povijesno društvo otoka Krka, p. 27

²⁰ Ibidem, p. 36

²¹ Ibidem, p. 30

²² Ibidem, p. 77-78

²³ Turato (2003), p. 211

the terminal would be partly built in the archaeological area and within the protected landscape²⁴ while it would be visible from almost entire archaeological area and also from some parts of the coastal zone of the Gulf of Rijeka²⁵.



Figure 5. The paleo-Christian complex Mirine from 5th century²⁶

²⁴ Ekoenerg d.o.o. (20096), *Studija o utjecaju na okoliš terminala za ukapljeni prirodni plin na otoku Krku*, Zagreb, <<http://www.adria-Ing.hr/>>, Novembere 2009, p. 171-173

²⁵ Ibidem, p. 503-518

²⁶ Durman (2006), p. 192-193

Analysis by evaluation category:

1. Physical and geographical characteristics of the context:

1.1. Position:

The Fulfinum – Mirine archaeological site is cited as an important historical-cultural heritage for Primorsko-goranska County in the territorial Plan Book 2, p.190-191.²⁷

1.2. Relation with the context:

Integration with the context: the remains of the basilica of Mirine and some structures of the archaeological site Fulfinum are recognizable. The Roman town was the subject of systematic demolition and removal of material for reuse in other buildings and clearing of land for agricultural production. That is why the remains are mostly left up to the level of foundations and low walls. The margins of the city are not easily recognizable.

1.3. Surrounding environment:

Geological and morphological diversity: The Gulf of Omišalj is a sunken valley of flysch, 50 m deep. The coastal zone is geologically young, its profile is characteristically asymmetrical. Most of the area are carbonate rocks of high permeability and low coefficient of sliding but there are also areas of flysch characterized by a high coefficient of sliding. The karst landscape is characterized by the movement of groundwater under seawater pressure. Thus water sources often become salted. Most rainwater flows toward Jezero, the only perennial source of water on the island of Krk. In 1978, the marsh area in the vicinity of the archaeological site has been changed in its hydro geological character for the needs of the petrochemical industry. Works due to construction of industrial plants have shown the instability of the ground.²⁸

Biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecological function: forests and patches of oak (*Quercus pubescens*, Willd 1805) and eastern hornbeam (*Quercus-Carpinetum orientalis*) are prevalent, subject to various states of degradation due to anthropogenic factors. In the coastal zone there are communities of algae photophilous, to a depth of 18 m towards the outer areas of the Gulf. In the Sepen Gulf communities are particularly degraded by the influence of petrochemical

²⁷ Territorial Plan of County Primorsko-goranska - Prostorni plan Županije (SN PGŽ 14/00, 12/05, 50/06, 08/09, 08/09), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=60>>, September 2009

²⁸ Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007), (2007), p. 3-7

wastewater. At a depth of 6 to 18 m the the marine meadows biotic communities of Cymodocea (*Cymodocea nodosa*) are important, but in the Sepen Gulf this community is completely non-existent. The land use plan of the City of Omišalj provides for the protection of some areas of natural value: marine reserves with bird reserve areas considered by the EU as SPA - Special Protection Areas "Kvarnerski otoci" (this being the potential Nature 2000 site), the special reserve of Jezero lake near Njivice, habitats for many rare and indigenous species, the significant landscape of the island of St. Mark and the gulf Selehovica-Voz, landscape - Njivice Blatna-Zaglav; of natural interest and the natural cultural monument of Biseruljka cave, the natural monument - the Slatin pond, natural monument - the Voz Gulf, the special reserve in marine bays and Blatna Pesja, some stretches of coast, the peninsula Lanterna beach in the Gulf Peškera, Dubec Park.²⁹

Views from the object towards the surrounding environment: there are important views from the object towards the Gulf of Rijeka, island of Cres, the Adriatic Sea and the hinterland.



Figure 6. A view from the site towards gulf of Rijeka and Istrian peninsula



Figure 7. A view from the site towards petrochemical industry terminal

²⁹ Ibidem, p. 55-59

Diversity of recreation and free time activities: the context offers the opportunity to visit the historical centre of Omišalj; various cultural and natural goods, recreational activities (especially during the summer), festivals (Carnival, popular theatre ...). Offers are organized but mostly only during the season and little publicized.

Matrix for Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
1.1.	Position	<i>List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191</i> Cultural and historical heritage of importance to the Primorsko-Goranska County - Yes	+3	3	+9	
1.2.	Relationship with the context	<i>Integration with the context</i> Average identifiability and recognition, margins not recognizable	-1	1		-1
1.3.	Surrounding environment	<i>Geological and morphological diversity</i> Presence of special geological and/or morphological/qualities, protected landscape /sea, rivers and lakes	+3	1	+3	
		<i>Biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecological function</i> Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3	1	+3	
		<i>Panoramic surroundings</i> Views on degraded environment	-2	2		-4
		<i>Diversity of recreation and leisure</i> Environment offers some types of recreation and leisure in harmony with the good	+2	1	+2	
	Score				+17/27	-5/27

2. Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.1. Antiquity

Notions of construction and use: Fulfinum was of Roman construction, while the complex of the Mirine is important for its paleo-Christian presence.

2.2. Representativeness of the historical period

Association with people, events or works of art: associations with persons, events or works of art are not known.

Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities: Fulfinum was representative of the Roman city, built as a major Roman port and centre, settled by veterans. In the city were all the functions necessary for the conduct of social and economic life, such as: a forum, a temple, baths, market, port and urban and rustic residential villas and the two necropoli. The complex of the Basilica of Mirine with its monastery was an outstanding example of Eastern Adriatic complex of worship.

Figure 8. A view towards the area of the baths



Figure 9. The remains of the baths



Figure 10. The remains of the baths and the petrochemical industry terminal in the background



Figure 11. A three apsidal space



Information of scientific importance: the city was known in antiquity as Municipium Flavium Fulfinum, as can be seen in the works of Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy, but the knowledge of its position had disappeared after its abandonment. The modern identification was possible only in 1974. The inscription and the finds from the Kurilovo necropolis allow the city to be dated to the 1st century AD.

The site of the basilica and the complex of Mirine provide important information on the passage of the liturgy and methods of construction from the territories of the Middle East to areas of the Adriatic (e.g. elements such as the narthex, cross plan, bell tower, the portico and pastifori...). The Basilica of Mirine falls in the characteristic type of churches in the area east of the Adriatic. Among these, however, the Basilica of Mirine was the only example of the basilica of a Latin cross with a nave without the apse dedicated to the martyr. As described above, the church

tower is considered one of the oldest in the Adriatic, because those of Ravenna are dated from the 8th to the 10th century. Characteristic is also the position of elements at an angle to each other due to the aesthetics of the spiritual ideal of Plotinus, widespread in the Christian construction of the period.

The site of the church "Mira" is also connected to the privilege granted to the Benedictines in 1252 by Pope Innocent IV to use the Slavonic liturgy in the ancient Glagolitic script, which shows us that the liturgy in the Omišalj area had never been held in Latin, but rather in the language of the people.



Figure 12. The paleo-Christian complex Mirine

2.3. Presence of intangible culture

Connection to intangible culture: the site of the city Fulfinum was forgotten for centuries while the basilica was remembered better, identifying the entire area with the term Mirine, the walls. In the popular oral tradition Christian sites define the various place names still in the area. The area was used for agricultural cultivation and the walls used to divide land.

Specific local production: research was supported by governmental and international bodies like UNESCO, but in small amounts.

Matrix for Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.	Historical and cultural characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
2.1.	Antiquity	<i>Notions of</i>	+2	3	+6	

		<i>construction and use</i> Antiquity, Roman and Romanesque				
2.2.	Representativeness of the historical period	<i>Association with people, events or works of art</i> Unknown	-	3	-	
		<i>Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities...</i> Particular local styles of the period	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Information of scientific importance</i> Presence of exceptional information	+3	3	+9	
2.3.	Presence of intangible culture	<i>Connection to intangible culture</i> The location is tied to aspects of local and/or specific immaterial culture	+1	1	+1	
		<i>Specific local production (e.g. scientific research, souvenirs...)</i> National and/or local presence	+1	1	+1	
	Score				+23/42	/-

3. Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:

3.1. Constructional and organizational representativeness

Representativeness of the period/style: as mentioned, Fulfinum is representative of the Roman city built as a major port and centre settled by veterans. The city housed all the functions necessary for the conduct of social and economic life of such a city. The city was served by infrastructure such as aqueducts of drinking water, sanitation facilities, lines of communication with other Roman centres (Curicta - Krk) and was served by the port (communication with Roman centres on both coasts of the Adriatic). The city was 600x300 m in size, like other towns on the east coast of the Adriatic, Nin (Enon) or Naronna.³⁰ The morphology of the land required the

³⁰ Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Rijeka, Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia (1977), p. 12

adjustment of urban structure that has been adapted by forming terraces towards the port.

The complex of the Basilica of Mirine with its monastery, however, was an outstanding example of the complex of worship in the east area of the Adriatic. The Basilica of Mirine forms part of the churches in the eastern Adriatic developed according to the liturgy and methods of construction from the territories of the Middle East (Palestine and Syria). The basilica Mirine was the only example of the basilica with a Latin cross nave without the apse dedicated to the martyr. As described above, the church tower is considered one of the oldest on the Adriatic. The positioning of the elements at an angle between them is characteristic of the ideal spiritual aesthetics of Plotinus, widespread in the construction of the Christian period.

Representativeness of the construction type, organizational and/or technological:

Fulfinum represents a typical example of the type of construction, organizational and technological of Roman urbanization. The Mirine complex is, as already mentioned, one of the best examples of the type of early Christian churches of the eastern Adriatic, for its installation, components and size. In addition the Mirine basilica was the only example of the basilica with a Latin cross nave without the apse dedicated to the martyr, the church tower is considered one of the oldest of the Adriatic (according to Middle Eastern religious architecture developed from the type of Roman villa with defensive towers at the corners of walls), and has a characteristic angular positioning of the elements.

Richness of findings: Fulfinum saw the systematic dispossession of building material and demolition of structures for the creation of fertile soil. The complex of Mirine was abandoned since the 17th century, but even before that it fell into disuse. Other sources of finds are the two cemeteries, Siniška and Kurilovo, and the area of the Roman port.

3.2. Formal qualities

Quality of plan (plan, design, details ...): Fulfinum the city has been studied only in part, However the complex of Mirine has the characteristic oblique plan and specific elements described above (latin-cross nave without an apse, narthex, bell tower, porch and pastifori). These features make the basilica Mirine the only example of the basilica with a Latin cross nave without the apse dedicated to the martyr and one of the first examples of the church tower in the Adriatic.

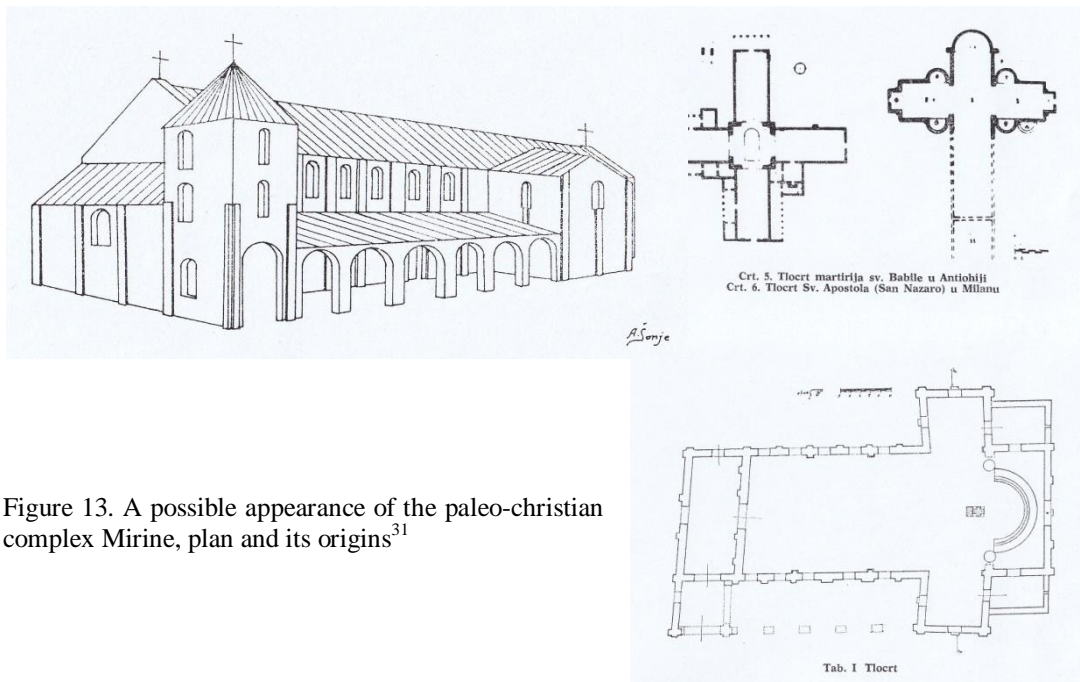


Figure 13. A possible appearance of the paleo-christian complex Mirine, plan and its origins³¹



Figure 14. Eastern part of the paleo-christian complex Mirine



³¹ Šonje (1990)

Figure 15. Eastern part of the paleo-christian complex Mirine



Figure 16. Southern facade of the Mirine basilica



Figure 17. Southern part of the Mirine basilica



Figure 18. Southern part of the Mirine basilica



3.3.Landscape qualities

Natural elements and biodiversity: the area of the Fulfinum Mirine site is part of the typical patch landscape of oak and eastern hornbeam, degraded by anthropogenic factors.

Hydromorphologic and structure elements: the site is the coast of the island of Krk, between the two gulfs - Sepen and Pesja and evolves according to the terrain.



Figure 19. Important natural presence at the site

3.4.Construction qualities

Use of particular construction technologies: building technologies of the period necessary for the construction of structures of this size were used – in the case of the city Fulfinum; advanced engineering of the period (sewage infrastructure and water supply infrastructure, the port, roads...) and representative for the dimensions addressed in the case of Mirine (plant size, lightening of the top of the wall through openings and targeted variations in size, the pilasters and the components of constructive thrust such as the narthex, tower or pastifori...).

Use of materials: the unit is characterized by the use of natural stone and other materials used in the construction period, as well as the reuse of the material of the Roman city in the construction of the early christian complex of Mirine.

Figure 20. Use of materials in the baths area



Figure 21. A fragment near the basilica wall



Figure 22. A fragment near the basilica



Matrix for Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:

3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
3.1.	Constructional and organizational representativeness	<i>Representativeness of the period / style</i> Unique representativeness	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Representativeness of construction, organisation and technological typology</i> Unique example	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Richness of findings</i> Average to low quality and quantity of finds	+1	3	+3	
3.2.	Formal qualities	<i>Organisational quality (spatial organization, plan, design, details ...)</i> Unique example	+3	1	+3	
3.3.	Landscape qualities	<i>Natural elements and biodiversity</i> Frequent example	+1	1	+1	
		<i>Hydromorphologic and structure elements</i> Rare example	+2	1	+2	
3.4.	Construction qualities	<i>Use of particular construction technologies</i> Rare example	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Use of materials</i> Frequent example	+1	3	+3	
	Score				+36/54	/-

4. State of conservation

4.1. Degree of transformation

Recognition of the construction, organizational and/or technological characteristics:

the city of Fulfinum has not been studied as a whole, this fact also due to the systematic demolition and abandonment of the city as well as the flooding of part of the city due to rising sea levels. The main construction, organizational and technology characteristics are still recognizable. The Mirine complex is much better

conserved, allowing a proper recognition of the constructive, organizational and technological characteristics.

Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings): the spatial relationships of the city of Fulfinum and the complex of Mirine are scarcely recognizable.

Recognition of architectural structures: the architectural structures of the Roman city and the complex of Mirine are not very recognizable because of looting and destruction of the city, while the structures of the basilica are still recognizable.

4.2.State of the physical material

Degradation of physical material of constructive elements: the physical state of the material is generally very degraded due to systematic demolition and export of material, the degradation has been significantly slowed with the protection of the site.

Matrix for State of conservation:

4.	State of conservation:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
4.1.	Degree of transformation	<i>Recognition of the construction, organizational and/or technological characteristics</i> Frequent example	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Recognition of spatial relations</i> Very degraded	-2	2		-4
		<i>Recognition of architectural structures</i> Very degraded	-2	2		-4
4.2.	State of physical material	<i>Degradation of physical material in constructive elements</i> Allows the conservation on site, requires special conservation and protection	-1	2		-2
	Score				+2/24	-10/24

5. Fruition characteristics

5.1. Accessibility

Proximity of connections: the area is well served by communication infrastructure - the international airport, the bridge connecting the island of Krk with the coastal zone (a major national communications to the other islands). The area is served by public transportation, mainly at certain times of the day.

Fruition of the site: the area of the site is equipped with information on the fruition and the main information on the site, and there are fruition paths, but in general fruition services are not organized and managed in a measure proper to the importance and location of the site.

Representative views towards the object: there are representative views of the complex of Mirine.

5.2. Cooperative fruition

Cooperative fruition with other nearby heritage sites: there is not organized cooperation with other nearby heritage sites except the presentation by the Tourist Community of Omišalj (simulated data).

Matrix for Fruition characteristics:

5.	Fruition characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
5.1.	Accessibility	<i>Proximity of connections</i> Accessible mostly by private transport	-1	2		-2
		<i>Fruition of the site</i> Average services / average fruition	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Representative views towards the object</i> Presence of representative views	+1	2	+2	
5.2.	Cooperative fruition	<i>Cooperative fruition with other nearby heritage sites</i> Scarce network fruition	-1	2		-2
	Score				+4/24	-4/24

6. Finance and management aspects

6.1. Existence of valorisation proposals

Planning documentation: proposals for the development of the territory propose the idea of tourism based on the development of the natural and cultural heritage of the area but do not provide the programs with which to carry out the proposed Plan.

Project portfolio: apart from the regular activities of official bodies in the territory other development projects in place are not known even though different projects were proposed as those of international programs of the European Commission (“Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the architectural and archaeological heritage (IRPP/SAAH)” within the *Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe 2003-2005 (RPSEE)*)³² and UNESCO (within the program “*Urban development and Freshwater Resources: Small Coastal Cities*”)³³.

6.2. Management aspects

Propriety: Propriety is of average diversification.

Management entities: there is no specialized management entity for the unit.

Presence of income generating activities: income activities are mainly related to those in the tourism sector - external to the site.

Presence of subsidized activity of collective interest: subsidized activities of common interest related to the unit are few and mostly off-site (research and advertising) with the exception of Site organization and fruition.

Areas suitable for business income, compared to the total area: it is considered that the land that can be devoted to activities income is below 20% of the area, to be dedicated primarily to the fruition of the good and secondary activities.

Areas suitable for subsidized activity of collective interest: it is considered that the land that can be devoted to the subsidized activities is below 20% of the area; to be dedicated primarily to the fruition of the good and secondary activities (including subsidies for business income and conservation).

³² Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia, Conservation Department in Rijeka (2004), *Mirine – Fulfinum, Island of Krk*, European Commission - Council of Europe Joint Programme: Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan, <http://www.seecorridors.com/filebank/file_115.pdf>, <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/cooperation/see/IRPPSAAH/PIL/IRPPSAAH_PIL-CROATIA.pdf>, December 2009,

³³ Site: *Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands*, <<http://www.unesco.org/csi/act/other/croatia.htm>>, December 2009,

6.3.Presence of financial sources

International sources: presence of International sources in the last three years is unknown (simulated data).

Private funds: presence of Private sources in the last three years is unknown (simulated data).

State sources: used all the time but not to the extent that allows significant management and conservation activities.

Regional sources: used all the time but not to the extent that allows significant management and conservation activities.

Local sources: used all the time but not to the extent that allows significant management and conservation activities.

6.4.Tourism and commercial activity

Public interest: international (especially during the summer).

Extension of the site: this site is the size of a small town, the site is identified on an urban scale.

Matrix for Finance and management aspects:

6.	Finance and management aspects:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
6.1.	Existence of valorisation proposals	<i>Plan</i> Lack of proposals in planning documentation	-1	3		-3
		<i>Project portfolio</i> Lack of proposals	-1	2		-2
6.2.	Management aspects	<i>Propriety</i> Average diversification of propriety	-1	1		-1
		<i>Management organisations</i> Municipal/regional management	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Presence of income generating activities</i> Not present	-	1	-	
		<i>Presence of subsidized activity of collective interest</i> Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Areas suitable for</i>	-1	2		-2

		<i>income generating activities, of the total area</i> Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good				
		<i>Areas suitable for subsidized activity of collective interest</i> Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1	2		-2
6.3.	Presence of financial sources	<i>International sources</i> Not used for administrative reasons	-3	3		-9
		<i>Private funds</i> Not used for organisational reasons	-2	2		-4
		<i>State sources</i> Not used	-1	2		-2
		<i>Regional sources</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
		<i>Local sources</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
6.4.	Tourism and commercial activities	<i>Public interest</i> International	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Site extension</i> Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2	3	+6	
	Score				+21/96	-27/78

7. Social characteristics

7.1. Perception of value

Symbol: site Fulfinum - Mirine is recognized as the regional symbol and of interest groups.

Identity: the site of Fulfinum - Mirine is recognized as the symbol of local identity.

7.2. Participation possibilities

Management: there are no activities that include the local public.

Image: there are few activities which impact positively the image of the public and interest groups (organization of fruition, the seasonal artists' colony "Fulfinum").

Creation of social networks: social networks are not present (simulated data).

Matrix for Social characteristics:

7.	Social characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
7.1.	Perception of value	<i>Symbol</i> National/ regional/ interest groups	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Identity</i> Local/neighbourhood	+1	2	+2	
7.2.	Participation possibilities	<i>Management</i> Lack of activities oriented to local public, associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	-1	1		-1
		<i>Image</i> Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Creation of social networks</i> Lack of social networks	-1	2		-2
	Score				+14/33	-3/18

8. Threats and pressures

8.1. Natural environment

Hydro geological risk (floods, landslides...): terrain presents average hydrogeological risk.³⁴

Air, soil and water pollution: The air in the town of Omišalj is first class quality - clean air³⁵. Freshwater has bacterial and organic pollution³⁶. Marine water quality is within prescribed parameters and the pressure on animal and plant species are regarded as due to periodic accidents³⁷ although degradation of photophilous algal communities is clearly in the Gulf of Sepen due to industrial effluents³⁸.

Noise: noise is mainly due to the traffic.

Traffic: traffic is strong, especially during the summer.

Constructions in contrast with the presence of good, eg. illegal constructions: adjacent industrial areas exert a lot of pressure on the good.

³⁴ *Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007)*, (2007), p. 3-5,

³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 46-47,

³⁶ *Ibidem*, p.48-51,

³⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 53,

³⁸ *Ibidem*, p.9,

8.2. State of the good

State of urgency: The site is currently not in State of urgency, but many parts of its context are.

8.3. Social environment

Presence of conflicts: there are social conflicts in the context of the good, but not related only to the site.

Matrix for Threats and pressures:

8.	Threats and pressures:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
8.1.	Natural environment	<i>Hydro geological risk (floods, landslides...)</i> Average hydro geological risk	-2	3		-6
		<i>Air, soil and water pollution</i> Average presence of pollution	-2	3		-6
		<i>Noise</i> Average presence of noise	-2	2		-4
		<i>Traffic</i> Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	3		-3
		<i>Constructions in contrast with the presence of good, eg. illegal constructions</i> High presence of contrasting development	-3	3		-9
8.2.	State of the good	<i>State of urgency</i> Yes	-3	3		-9
8.3.	Social environment	<i>Presence of conflicts</i> Presence of strong conflicts	-3	2		-6
	Score				/-	-43/57

Total score of the archaeological and hydro-archaeological site analysis:

Thematic category:	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+17/27	-5/27	+12/27
Historical and cultural characteristics:	+23/42	-/-	+23/42
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:	+36/54	-/-	+36/54
State of conservation:	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24
Fruition characteristics:	+4/24	-4/24	0/24
Finance and management aspects:	+21/96	-27/78	-6/96
Social characteristics:	+14/33	-3/18	+11/33
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-43/57	-43/57
Score	+117/300	-92/228	+25/357

From the score we see that the strong points of the archaeological site Fulfinum - Mirine are:

- The Historical and cultural characteristics,
- The Intrinsic characteristic - construction, organisation and technological characteristics of the site.

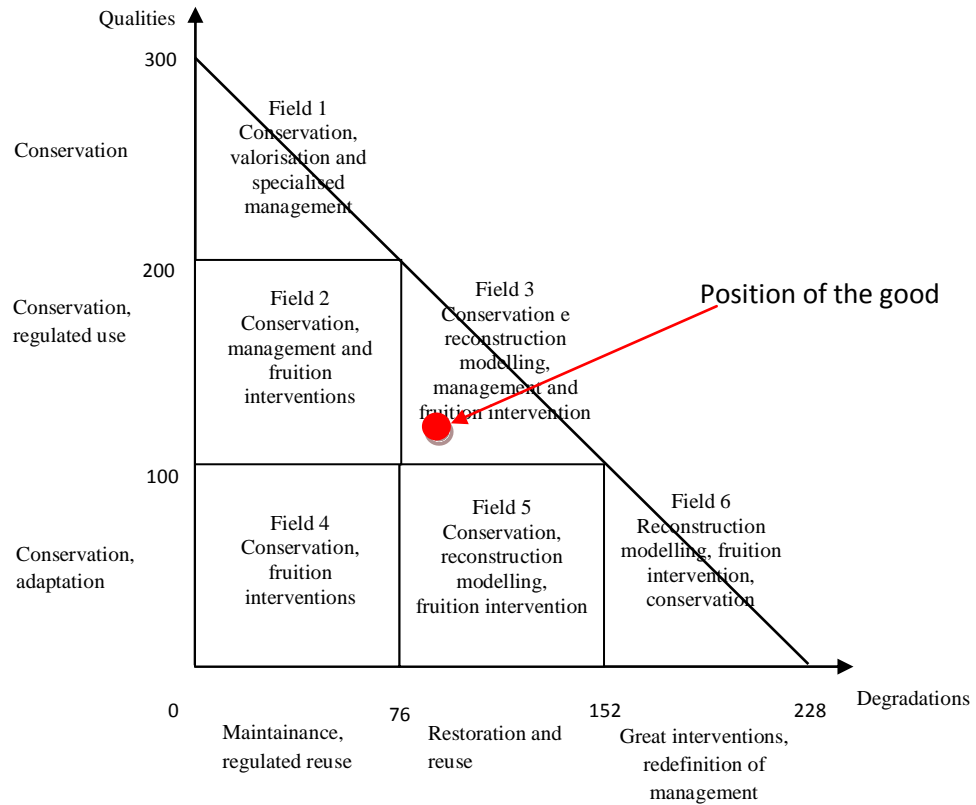
The critical points are:

- the Physical-geographic characteristics of the context, in particular the degradation of the context,
- the State of conservation mostly due to the systematic dismantling of the city of Fulfinum and degradation of biological components,
- the Fruition characteristics due to Lack of fruition services,
- the Finance and management aspects due to the lack of organized management of the site and the consequent inability to manage the collection of funds needed,
- the Social characteristics that are not used to full potential,
- the Threats and the pressures are particularly important in the case of this site, mainly due to the presence of the petrochemical industrial areas around the site, that will likely be amplified by the expansion of activities and construction of a liquefied natural gas terminal.

SWOT Analysis

<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international importance of the site - good state of conservation of some environmental elements and the general implant - natural environment - presence of the sea - cultural heritage of the city and landscape - interest and effort of the population and specific groups - proximity to important tourism areas 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inability of international institutions in raising money needed to boost development - inability of institutions to create shared vision of development with the public - lack of current management - encumbering presence of industries - underdevelopment of the knowledge infrastructure - underdevelopment of the social networks
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage – implemented via fruition services, definition of margins and visual barriers... - organization of the presentation and use of networked fruition with other similar sites - increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to ecological, agricultural and cultural tourism - organization of activities enhancing the environment of the city (festivals, tours...) - activation and management of research activities (e.g.. workshop, research institute detachments...) 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further development of petrochemical industry activities - further degradation of natural and built elements due to pollution - competition with nearby heritage sites - surpassing of the carrying capacity of the built and natural heritage - insertion of activities in contrast with the good - insertion of construction in contrast with the good - rise in traffic due to the augmentation of the transport infrastructure - beginning of conflicts between different segments of the population

Positioning of the good within the triangle of comprehensive strategies:



Indications of actions to perform for executing comprehensive strategies:

Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 3 – average quality, average decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	moderate	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- construction of presentation	- punctual	moderate	high

	systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	and extensive		
	- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- entire site	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
	- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	relevant	high
	- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	relevant	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety –	- punctual and	moderate	medium

	moderate scope	extensive		
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous priority action	relevant	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium

	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous priority action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning	- continuous	moderate	medium

	interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	action		
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EVALUATION OF THE SCENARIO OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HYDRO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FULFINUM – MIRINE

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	Location:	List Plan PGZ Book 2 p.190-191	yes/no	Score	Indications	Indicator weight in the category	Weighted score
	Relationship to Context	Integration with the context	Clearly identifiable and recognizable, recognizable margins	+2	Monitoring	3	+9	
	Surrounding Environment	Geological and morphological diversity	Presence of special geological and / or morphological quality / landscape constraints / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	
		Biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecological function	Presence of special biological quality / protected species, high ecological functioning	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	
		Panoramic views from the object to Surrounding Environment	Interesting panoramic views	+1	Monitoring	2	+2	
		Diversity of recreation and leisure	Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure in line with good	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	
		Score						+23/27
								-27
2.	Historical-cultural characteristics:							
	Antiquity	Notions of construction and use	Roman and Romanic periods	+2	Study and dissemination of information	3	+6	
	Representativeness of the historical period	Association with persons, events or works of art	National	+2	Study and dissemination of information	3	+6	
		Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities ...	Particular local styles of the period	+2	Study and dissemination of information	3	+6	
	Presence of intangible culture	Information of scientific importance	Presence of exceptional information	+3	Study and dissemination of information	3	+9	
		Connection to intangible culture	The area and its context are strongly connected to aspects of intangible local and/or specific culture	+2	Study and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+2	
	Specific local production (e.g. scientific research, souvenir)	International presence	+2	Study and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+2		

3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics Representativeness Formal qualities Landscape qualities Construction qualities Score State of conservation: Degree of transformation State of the physical material Score Fruition characteristics: Accessibility	Representativeness of the period or style Representativeness of the construction, organization and/or technological type Richness of findings Qualities of the facility (facility, design, detail...) Natural elements and biodiversity Morphology and relief Use of particular construction technologies Use of materials	Unique Representativeness Unique example Quality and quantity of findings average to low Unique example Excellent example Excellent example Excellent example Frequent example	+3 +3 +1 +3 +2 +2 +2 +1	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3 3 3 1 1 1 3 3	+31/42 +9 +9 +3 +3 +2 +2 +6 +3 +37/54 +4 +4 +4 +4 +16/24 -24	-
		Proximity of connections Internal fruition	Local Optimal presence of services/ optimum	+1 +3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of particular systems for fruition	2 2	+2 +6	

	fruition											
	Representative views towards the object	Presence of representative views										
	Use in cooperation with other heritage sites in the vicinity	Optimum networked fruition										
	Score											
6.	Financing and management aspects:											
	Existence of proposals for development	Plan	Institutionalized high quality proposals based on the conservation and enhancement of the property, including the participation of different segments		+3		Monitoring	3			+9	
		Project portfolio	Institutionalized high quality proposals based on the conservation and enhancement of the property, including the participation of different segments		+3		Monitoring	2			+6	
	Management aspects	Propriety	Property is not defined, legal process under way, with probable solution in 2 years		-1		Definition and clarification of property (including associations)	1			-1	
		Management entities	Specialised entity		+3		Monitoring	3			+9	
		Presence of profit activities	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the property		+2		Monitoring	1			+2	
		Presence of funded activities of collective interest	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the property		+3		Monitoring	3			+9	
		Areas adequate for profit activity, with respect to the total area	Without land suitable for business income, only the fruition of the good		-1		Redefinition of activities in the middle-term	2			-2	
		Areas adequate for funded activities of collective interest	More than 20%		+1		Monitoring	2			+2	
	Presence of financial funds	international Funds	Preparation of programs		+1		Monitoring	3			+3	
		private Funds	Preparation of programs		+1		Monitoring	2			+2	
		state Funds	Preparation of programs		+1		Monitoring	2			+2	
		regional Funds	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects for improving the quantity		+2		Monitoring	1			+2	
		local Funds	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects for improving the quantity		+2		Monitoring	1			+2	
	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	International		+3		Information and marketing	3			+9	
		Extension of the site	Area physically identifiable on the urban scale		+2		Information and marketing	3			+6	
	Score										+63/96	-3/78

7.	Social characteristics: Perception of value	Symbol	National/regional/interest groups	+2	Study and information	3				+6				
		Identity								National/regional/interest groups	+2	Study and information	2	+4
		Management								Participation in the definition of enhancement choices, active participation in the management and activities for the public	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
	Participation possibilities	Image	Positive perception of the territory, population, of self and of interest groups	+3	Study and information	3				+9				
		Creation of social networks	Creation of networks of institutions, municipalities, public organizations and interest groups	+3	Monitoring	2				+6				
		Score							+28/33	-/18				
8.	Threats and pressures: Natural environment													
		Hydro-geological risk	Low hydro geological risk	-1	Interventions aimed a guaranteeing security	3				-3				
		Air, water and soil pollution	Presence of pollution	-1	Planning Interventions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	3				-3				
		Noise	Presence of noise	-1	Planning Interventions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	2				-2				
		Traffic	Does not influence perception of the good	-		3				-3				
		Development in contrast with the presence of good, e.g. illegal	High presence of contrasting construction	-3	Planning Interventions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	3				-9				
		State of the good	No	-		3				-3				
		Social environment	Presence of conflicts	-1	Management and conflict resolution	2				-2				
		Score								-	-25/57			

Score and performance:

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference of scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+17/27	-5/27	+12/27	+23/27	-/27	+23/27	+11
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+23/42	-/-	+23/42	+31/42	-/-	+31/42	+8
Urban and planning characteristics:	+36/54	-/-	+36/54	+37/54	-/-	+37/54	+1
State of conservation:	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24	+16/24	-/24	+16/24	+24
Fruition characteristics:	+4/24	-4/24	0/24	+18/24	-/24	+18/24	+18
Financing and management aspects:	+21/96	-27/78	-6/96	+63/96	-3/78	+60/96	+66
Perception of value:	+14/33	-3/18	+11/33	+28/33	-/18	+28/33	+17
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-43/57	-43/57	-/-	-25/57	-25/57	+18
Score	+117/300	-92/228	+25/357	216/300	-28/228	188/357	+163

Estimated cost of the interventions considered:

Strategic activities	Cost per category
Excavation and conservation in situ and in specialized structures, research related to excavation activities, organization of the excavations and routes (5 years) ³⁹	750.000
Construction of presentation areas	1.500.000
Construction of the system for fruition and information	400.000
Enhancement activities and presentation, construction of networks (5 years)	300.000
Adjustment of margins and visual barriers, environmental improvement in situ	300.000
Public infrastructure	300.000
Incentives to research and information distribution (5 years)	100.000
Incentives for activities in harmony with the good in its context	100.000
	3.750.000

In the case of the archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine (Omišalj, island of Krk) the most problematic result the Physical-geographic

³⁹ estimated 1.000.000,00 € for the next 10 years in Ministry of Culture, Croatian Republic, Conservation Institute of Rijeka, (2004)

characteristics of the context, State of conservation, Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects, Perception of value, Threats and pressures.

After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would show an important overall improvement – from total score of +25/357 to +188/357 (difference of +163 points) with considerable improvement in every category, while only the category of Threats and pressures would remain negative although improved. This performance could be achieved for (estimated) 3.750.000 euro, or the cost of 23.000 euro for a point and net benefit 0,043 for 1.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 479,29 euro.

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- *Territorial Plan of County Primorsko-goranska - Prostorni plan Županije* (SN PGŽ 14/00, 12/05, 50/06, 08/09, 08/09), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=60>>, September 2009,
- Turato, H. et al. (2003), *Omišalj: stari gradovi, čuvari vjere, jezika i običaja*, Zagreb, Hilda Turato.



Heritage category:

Archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites

Extension:

4,8 ha

Denomination of the asset:

FULFINUM - MIRINE

Card:

ARCHAEO 001

Registration code:

Reg. m. c. i. 308 (Mirine)

Cadastre:

Omišalj

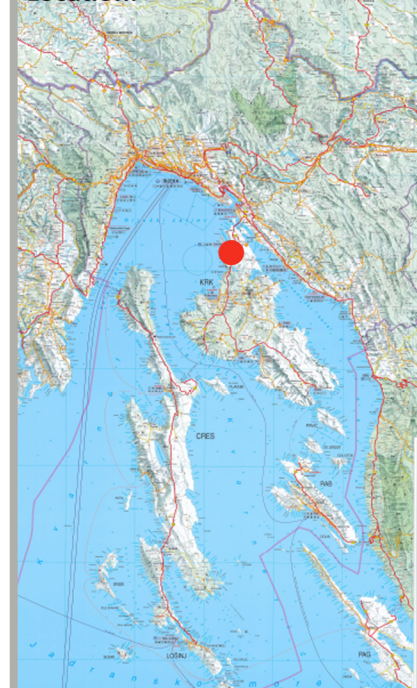
Ownership:

Mixed

Code:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	Punteggio	Indicazioni	Peso di indicatore	Punteggio pesato		
	Localization:	+3	Monitoring	3	+9		
	Relationship with the context	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)	1		-1	
	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Monitoring	1	+3		
		Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	Monitoring	1	+3		
		Panoramic surroundings	-2	Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and punctual artificial visual barriers, interventions in environment	2		-4
		Diversity of recreation and leisure	+2	Monitoring	1	+2	
	Score				+17/27	-5/27	
2.	Cultural and historical characteristics:						
	Antiqueness	+2	Research and dissemination of information	3	+6		
	Representativeness of the historic period	Association with persons, events or works of art		3	-		
		Representativeness of the ways of life and economic activities	+2	Research and dissemination of information	3	+6	
		Information of scientific importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information	3	+9	
	Presence of immaterial culture	Connection with immaterial culture	+1	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+1	
		Local specific production (e.g. scientific research, souvenirs...)	+1	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+1	
	Score				+23/42	/-	
3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:						
	Constructional and organizational representativeness	Representativeness of period/style	+3	Research and dissemination of information	3	+9	
		Representativeness of construction, organisation and technological typology	+3	Research and dissemination of information	3	+9	
		Abundance of findings	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, on site or specialized facilities management organization	3	+3	
	Formal qualities	Organisational quality (spatial organization, plan, design, details...)	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3	
	Landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+1	
		Hydromorphologic and structure elements	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+2	
	Construction qualities	Use of particular construction technologies	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+6	
		Use of materials	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+3	
	Score				+36/54	/-	
4.	State of conservation:						
	Degree of transformation	Recognition of construction, organisation and technological characteristics	+1	Monitoring	2	+2	
		Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings)	-2	Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems	2	-4	
		Recognition of architectonic structures	-2	Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems	2	-4	
	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	-1	On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of special fruition systems and alternative fruition	2	-2	
	Score				+2/24	-10/24	
5.	Fruition characteristics:						
	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	-1	Interventions of improvement of public services	2	-2	
		Internal fruition	+1	Monitoring	2	+2	
		Representative views of the object	+1	Monitoring	2	+2	
	Fruition in cooperation	Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity	-1	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services	2	-2	
	Score				+4/24	-4/24	
6.	Finance and management:						
	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals	3	-3	
		Project portfolio	-1	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)	2	-2	

Location:



Map / cadastral map
[Link to other graphic documentation](#)



Representative view

[Link to other representations](#)

Description:

The archaeological site Fulfinum - Mirine is located within the City of Omišalj on the island of Krk inside the more extensive archaeological site. The Fulfinum - Mirine site is located in the gulf Sepen, and is enclosed on two sides by the industrial area with oil facilities.

Fulfinum was the Roman city built in the 1st century AD as a military center and settlement for military veterans. For three centuries Fulfinum was the second city of importance on the island. With the fall of the Roman Empire and the settlement of the new population, the city was abandoned, while the paleochristian complex developed with the 5th century basilica called Mira (Mirine).

Bibliographic references:

- Durman, A. (eds) (2006), *Stotinu hrvatskih arheoloških nalazišta*, Zagreb, Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, p. 192-193,
- Ivanišević, K. (2006), *Omišalj*, Omišalj, Općina Omišalj,
- Šonje, A. (1990), *Starokršćanska bazilika kod Omišlja na otoku Krku*, Krk, Povijesno društvo otoka Krka,
- other

Documentary references:

- Ekoenerg d.o.o. (2009), *Studija o utjecaju na okoliš terminala za ukapljeni prirodni plin na otoku Krku*, Zagreb, <<http://www.adria-Ing.hr/>>,
- *Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Omišalj- Prostorni plan uređenja Općine Omišalj (SN PGŽ 52/2007)*,
- other



Management aspects	Propriety	-1	Definition and clarification of property	1		-1	
	Management organisations	+1	Monitoring	3	+3		
	Presence of income generating activities	-		1	-		
	Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	+1	Monitoring	3	+3		
	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good	2		-2	
	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good	2		-2	
	Presence of financial funds	International funds	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3		-9
		Private funds	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	2		-4
		State funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	2		-2
		Regional funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1		-1
Local government funds		-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1		-1	
Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9		
	Site extension	+2	Information and marketing	3	+6		
Score					+21/96	-27/78	
7.	Social characteristics:						
Value perception	Symbol	+2	Research and information	3	+6		
	Identity	+1	Research and information	2	+2		
Potential of participation	Management	-1	Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership	1		-1	
	Image	+2	Research and information	3	+6		
	Creation of social networks	-1	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups	2		-2	
Score					+14/33	-3/18	
8.	Threats and pressures:						
Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity	3		-6	
	Air, water and soil pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3		-6	
	Noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2		-4	
	Traffic	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3		-3	
	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3		-9	
State of the good	State of urgency	-3	Urgent interventions	3		-9	
Social environment	Presence of conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts	2		-6	
Score					/-	-43/57	

Strengths - international importance of the site - good state of conservation of some environmental elements and the general implant - natural environment - presence of the sea - cultural heritage of the city and landscape - interest and effort of the population and specific groups - proximity to important tourism areas	Weaknesses - inability of international institutions in raising money needed to boost development - inability of institutions to create shared vision of development with the public - lack of current management - encumbering presence of industries - underdevelopment of the knowledge infrastructure - underdevelopment of the social networks
Opportunities - enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage – implemented via fruition services, definition of margins and visual barriers... - organization of the presentation and use of networked fruition with other similar sites - increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to ecological, agricultural and cultural tourism - organization of activities enhancing the environment of the city (festivals, tours...) - activation and management of research activities (e.g.. workshop, research institute detachments...)	Threats - further development of petrochemical industry activities - further degradation of natural and built elements due to pollution - competition with nearby heritage sites - surpassing of the carrying capacity of the built and natural heritage - insertion of activities in contrast with the good - insertion of construction in contrast with the good - rise in traffic due to the augmentation of the transport infrastructure - beginning of conflicts between different segments of the population

High priority interventions:

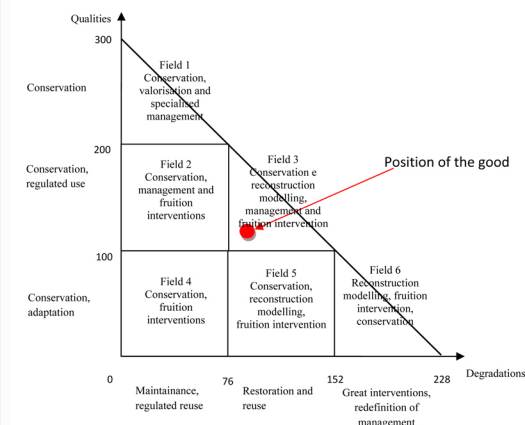
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...): - on site pure conservation of archaeological structures - displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures - creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good) - construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good) - creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits - environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements - conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function - conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good: - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers - creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good - construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...): - definition of the protection – legal framework - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management Management aspects related to the context:
--

- construction of management projects - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... - creation and management of information and fruition services - inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites - activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards... - direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities - definition of property rights including public participation - production of products related to image of the good - information and marketing - continuation and improvement of public participation - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions - solution of conflicts related to monument or site - monitoring of planning/project strategies - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function Management aspects related to the context: - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities) - direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good - disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance

Medium priority interventions:

Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...): Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good: - improvement of public transport - improvement of public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...): - collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good - research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site

Position of the good within the triangle of comprehensive strategies:



Thematic category:	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+17/27	-5/27	+12/27
Historical and cultural characteristics:	+23/42	-/-	+23/42
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:	+36/54	-/-	+36/54
State of conservation:	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24
Fruition characteristics:	+4/24	-4/24	0/24
Finance and management aspects:	+21/96	-27/78	-6/96
Social characteristics:	+14/33	-3/18	+11/33
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-43/57	-43/57
Score	+117/300	-92/228	+25/357
Strategic activities		Cost per category	
Excavation and conservation in situ and in specialized structures, research related to excavation activities, organization of the excavations and routes (5 years)1		750.000	
Construction of presentation areas		1.500.000	
Construction of the system for fruition and information		400.000	
Enhancement activities and presentation, construction of networks (5 years)		300.000	
Adjustment of margins and visual barriers, environmental improvement in situ		300.000	
Public infrastructure		300.000	
Incentives to research and information distribution (5 years)		100.000	
Incentives for activities in harmony with the good in its context		100.000	
		3.750.000	

Analytic card:

URBAN SITE
BRSEČ (BERSEZIO)

The urban site of Brseč is the centre of the cultural landscape of Brseščina defined today as the settlement of Brseč that occupies a cross-section of administrative unit of the City of Mošćenička Draga, from the sea to the Istrian Region. The site extends to the urban centre of this town and the area outside the walls, for the surface of 9 hectares.



Figure 1. View of Brseč¹



Figure 2. A view from city of Rijeka – on the left the island of Krk (City of Omišalj), in front Tramuntana on Cres separated by Vela vrata (Main Port) from Istrian peninsula and Brseč

¹ Škalamera, Ž. and Magaš, O. (2002), *Brseč na kartografskim prikazima*, Rijeka, Državni arhiv u Rijeci, p. 5

Brseč is located in the coastal zone at 157 m a.s.l. This position is dictated by the need for protection during different historical periods. Like other settlements in the coastal zone (e.g. Mošćenice, Beli on the island of Cres), to the city centre on the hill corresponds the gulf port located in the forest just below the settlement. Looking towards Istria, this town is below the Sisol peak (853 above sea level, the summit on the south end of Učka), which was a prehistoric citadel.²

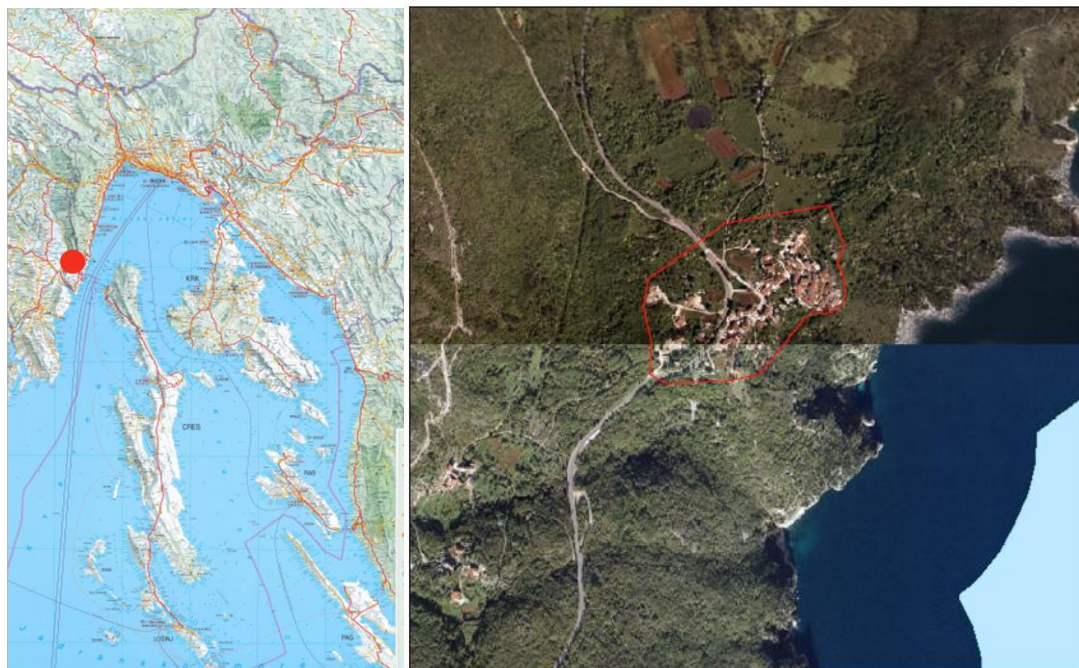


Figure 3. Location and extension of Brseč urban site³

Brseč is mentioned for the first time in the historical record in 1102 when castrum Brisantina passed to the Patriarch of Aquileia by way of the Weimar-Orlamünde family. How and when this town is passed to the Croatian Government (which according to Byzantine sources, it was part of) to the German is still the subject of scientific debate. From the patriarchs of Aquileia, Brseč passes to the counts of Duino, then by hereditary lines to the counts von Walsee and in 1466 to Augsburg. In the 17th century this town for a short time passed to the Venetian government, and then proceeded to the Austrian Government. In 1918 the territory of

² Staraj, R. (2007), *Općina Mošćenička Draga. Slike sjećanja i života 1890.-2006, Il Comune di Draga di Moschiena. Immagini di vita e memoria 1890-2006, Gemeinde Mošćenička Draga. Erinnerungs Und Lebensbilder 1896-2006, Commune of Mošćenička Draga. The Images of Memories and Life, 1890-2006*, Rijeka, Adamić, Zajednica Talijana Mošćenička Draga, p. 34

³ Cartographic documentation <<http://www.gis.pgz.hr/gis/default.aspx>>, 2009

Brseščina passes to the Kingdom of Italy and from 1945 to Yugoslavia and then Croatia.⁴

The urban settlement of this town grows on an ancient and prehistoric settlement; with traces of prehistoric fortifications incorporated into the structure of modern town⁵ (other authors argue that no one can document more ancient origins than medieval times.⁶ More obvious are the medieval city walls and castle. During the Austro-Venetian war the fortification system is consolidated and strengthened, and residences are built along the walls, always of a defensive character. The buildings are prevalently from the 17th or 18th century and Baroque settings. From the 19th century the town expanded outside the walls (north, northwest, south). The most important developments have not changed much⁷.

The urban site of the settlement of Brseč is a cultural good registered in the Register of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Croatia - List of protected Cultural Goods Z-2692.

The ethnological good of Toš in Brseč is registered in the Register of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia - List of protected Cultural Goods Z-794. The home of Eugen Kumičić (political writer) is registered under number 443 and the site of the battle in II. World war, IV JA site, in 1945 under number 388.

At the centre of Brseč is the church of St. Juraj (St. George), a Romanesque church enlarged in the 17th century. Inside the church the different elements of cultural and religious heritage are housed. The tower was also used in defence of the city⁸. St. George slaying the dragon is the typical element of the landscape previously devoted to Slavic mythology, where the god Perun kills the opposing deity Veles (Volos) represented as a serpent, which is connected to water and protector of domesticated animals. In Brseč the church is dedicated to St. George and it is near the summit Perun (811 m a.s.l.).

Other important assets are the town gateway with the lodge, the remains of city walls and towers, the Manšunerija building.

⁴ Staraj (2007), p. 71, 77

⁵ Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Rijeci, Ministarstvo kulture, Republika Hrvatska (2000), *Konzervatorska studija prostora Općine Mošćenička Draga*, Rijeka, unpublished

⁶ For example see Magaš, O. (1994a), "Urbana struktura grada Brseča", *Liburnijske teme: zbornici Čakavskog sabora*, 8, p. 129-154, p. 132

⁷ Ibidem

⁸ Staraj (2007), p. 34

To the west is the St. Križ baroque church; near the city gate are the archaeological remains of St. Margareta church near the traditional manufacturing complex. Near Brseč are the archaeological remains of the church of St. Andrew, the church of Santo Stefano with the cemetery, the church of St. Mary Magdalene, and the remains of the ancient citadel Gradac at 778 m above sea level and the late ancient and Byzantine ruins with the remains Church of St. John, the Šikovac cemetery. The prehistoric checkpoint at 780 m above sea level, semicavern Provrtenica is considered a natural phenomenon, or Jama Beci, late antiquity archaeological site and Grabrarova - the remains of shelters for animals⁹.

The active organizations are: Jenio Sisolski dedicated to enhancing the work of the writer Eugen Kumičić, and the association of sport fishing SDR SIP¹⁰.

Brseč is part of the Glagolitic alphabet extension, visible in some epigraphic fragments in Glagolitic alphabet (the oldest from 1561) and Latin¹¹.

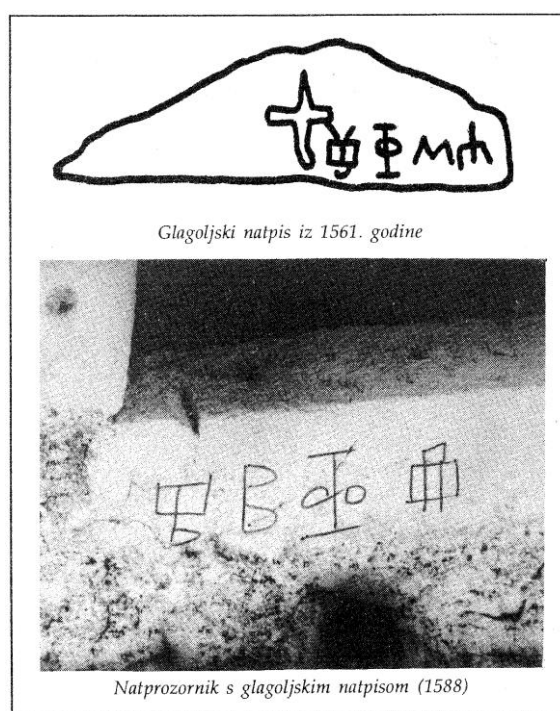


Figure 4. Glagolitic script fragment¹²

⁹ Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Rijeci, Ministarstvo kulture, Republika Hrvatska (2000)

¹⁰ Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Mošćenička Draga (SN 36/07), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=59&ID=58>>, 2009, p. 47-48

¹¹ Viškanić, D. (1994), "Brsečka epigrafika", *Liburnijske teme: zbornici Čakavskog sabora*, 8, p.95,

¹² Ibidem, p.95

A part of the Brseščina landscape is located within the Učka Nature Park (e.g. Sisol and Šikovac peaks, Provrtenica semicavern). The areas near the urban centre are characterized by karst phenomena such as the presence of ponds, one right near the entrance of the town.

The urban centre is surrounded by wooded vegetation, prevalently sub-Mediterranean caduceus. Particularly important and increasingly rare are sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands rich in biodiversity (e.g. endemic species *Dianthus sanguineus*).¹³

The protection of coastal zone between Gulf and Gulf of Ubok Stupova Is proposed, especially in the area under Brseč and corresponding underwater area¹⁴.

Administratively speaking, the Brseč settlement spans 4.89 kilometres² but the built areas range out to 0.0892 km² with 131 inhabitants¹⁵. The main activity is tourism.¹⁶

Analysis by evaluation category:

1. Physical and geographical characteristics of the context:

1.1.Position:

The Brseč urban site is 157m above sea level on a pre-existing prehistoric site which corresponds to the criterion described in PGZ Book 2 P.177-178: areas mainly up to 300m above sea level with the presence of prehistoric citadels.

1.2.Relation with the context:

Integration with the context: the town of Brseč is strategically located almost directly above the sea and defines and dominates its cultural landscape inland and also the views from the sea.

1.3.Surrounding environment:

Geological and morphological diversity: the town is at the top of the slope that rises from the sea. The coastal zone with the underwater area is foreseen for the corresponding Protection plan¹⁷ as the most important part of the line between the

¹³ Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Mošćenička Draga (SN 36/07), p. 24-27

¹⁴ Ibidem, p. 55

¹⁵ Ibidem, p.7

¹⁶ Ibidem, p.7, 45

¹⁷ Ibidem, p. 55

Gulf of Ubok and the Gulf of Stupova. In about 2.5 kilometres the land rises from sea level to 853 meters above sea level, the position of Sisol, the peak on the south end of Učka.

The slopes east of Učka are part of the Adriatic Geodynamic site. The territory of Brseščina is located within the structure of traction, which extends from the Gulf of Plomin to Gulf of Preluka. This area is characterized by structural-tectonic relations characterized by complex folds and faults, especially the meeting between clastic sediments and carbonates. The cliffs below the town of Brseč that reach 130 m, are present in the coastal zone of pebble beaches and cliffs, as Pipirić in front of Brseč.

The territory is characterized by karst phenomena such as the presence of ponds, one right near the entrance of the town, and caves, such as Provrttenica semicavern, considered a natural phenomenon.¹⁸

Biological diversity and/or biological uniqueness and ecological functioning: part of the surrounding territory is located in Učka Nature Park, characterized by rich biodiversity. Even some areas in the immediate vicinity of this town are characterized by a richness of biodiversity, such as sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (e.g. endemic *Dianthus sanguineus*) or ponds.¹⁹

Views from the object towards surrounding environment: there are important views from the object towards the Gulf of Rijeka, island of Cres, the Adriatic Sea and the hinterland.



Figure 5. A view from Brseč towards Tramuntana on the island of Cres²⁰

¹⁸ Ibidem, p. 10-19

¹⁹ Ibidem, p. 24-27

²⁰ Photography by Marcel Mlinarić,

<<http://commondatastorage.googleapis.com/static.panoramio.com/photos/original/27149726.jpg>>, 2010



Figure 6. A view of Brseč and city of Rijeka in background²¹

Diversity in recreation and leisure time activities: even if the context is characterized by a strong orientation to the tourism sector, it is still not characterized by varied possibilities for recreation and leisure, especially outside the traditional tourist season.

Matrix for Physical and geographical characteristics of the context:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
1.1.	Localization:	<i>Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178</i> Areas mainly up to 300 m a.s.l. with the presence of prehistoric citadels	+2	3	+6	
1.2.	Relationship with the context	<i>Integration with the context</i> Identifies the context	+3	2	+6	
1.3.	Surrounding environment	<i>Geologic and morphologic diversity</i> Presence of special	+3	1	+3	

²¹ Turistička zajednica Mošćeničke Drage,
< <http://www.tz-moscenicka.hr/view.asp?idp=17&c=16&c5=7>>, 2010

		geologic and/or morphologic qualities/protected landscape/sea, rivers and lakes				
		<i>Biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecological functioning</i> Presence of specific biologic qualities/protected species, high ecologic function	+3	1	+3	
		<i>Panoramic surroundings</i> Exceptional views	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Diversity of recreation and leisure</i> Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2	2	+4	
	Score				+28/33	/33

2. Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.1. Antiquity

Period of construction: today town is spread over the remains of prehistoric and ancient period and is eventually consolidated in the Middle Ages.²²

2.2. Representativeness of the historical period

Association with people, events or works of art: Brseč with its territory is part of international and regional history as part of the possessions of the Weimar-Orlamünde family, patriarch of Aquileia, Counts of Duino, and Counts of von Walsee and Augsburg. During the 16th century, being located on the border between Austria and Venice, it was involved in the war of Gradisca (Uskoks war or war of Friuli, 1615-1617)²³. In 1618 it returns to the control of Austria. In 1918 the territory of Brseščina passes to the Kingdom of Italy, in 1945 to Yugoslavia and then Croatia.²⁴

²² Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Rijeci, Ministarstvo kulture, Republika Hrvatska (2000)

²³ Munić, D. (1994), "Brseč na početku XVII. stoljeća", *Liburnijske teme: zbornici Čakavskog sabora*, 8, p. 40

²⁴ Staraj (2007), p. 77

At Brseč we find some epigraphic fragments of Glagolitic writing,²⁵ the oldest from 1561²⁶.

In this town was born Eugen Kumičić, politician and writer from the late 19th century. His pseudonym Jenio Sisolski (Eugene de Sisol) is based on the territory of Brseščina and his works reflect his living time in Istria.

This town is described in the works of Baron Janez Vajkard Valvasor (1641-1693), one of the most important and interesting persons in the history of Ljubljana, by Austrian officer Mumb²⁷ and historian Giovanni Kobler who lived in Rijeka in the 19th century²⁸.



Figure 7. Baron Janez Vajkard Valvasor's view of Brseč published in 1769²⁹

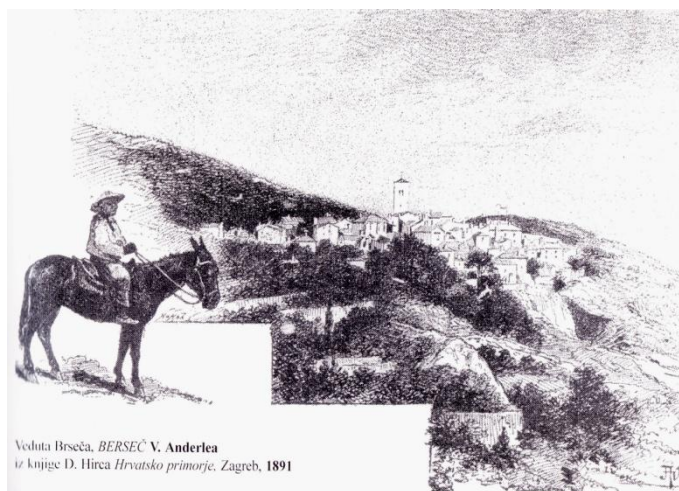


Figure 8. V. Anderle's view of Brseč published in 1891³⁰

Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities: ways of life and economic activities as well as fiscal details are described in official documents, Urbar, from various periods³¹. Urban structure and constructions allow us to understand the

²⁵ Viškanić (1994), p. 95-96

²⁶ Magaš (1994a), p. 136

²⁷ Staraj (2007), p. 72

²⁸ Magaš (1994a), p. 132

²⁹ Staraj (2007), p. 72

³⁰ Staraj (2007), p. 41

³¹ Ibidem, p. 132-135

organization of private and common life. You can identify the predominantly defensive function of the structure before the 17th century and the installation of the rural population during the 17th century. Brseč is typified by an "urban agriculture" character³² of the structure of urban construction – but tied to agricultural activities. The private space is small, organized in height, public space is characterized by the presence of elements and activities in common - the grape harvest, the single olive oil press in common (which was working 24 hours daily for six month periods, and is now an registered ethnological monument Toš) as well as the installation for the distillation of grappa.³³ The fields lie outside the walls and also determine the entrances to the city.

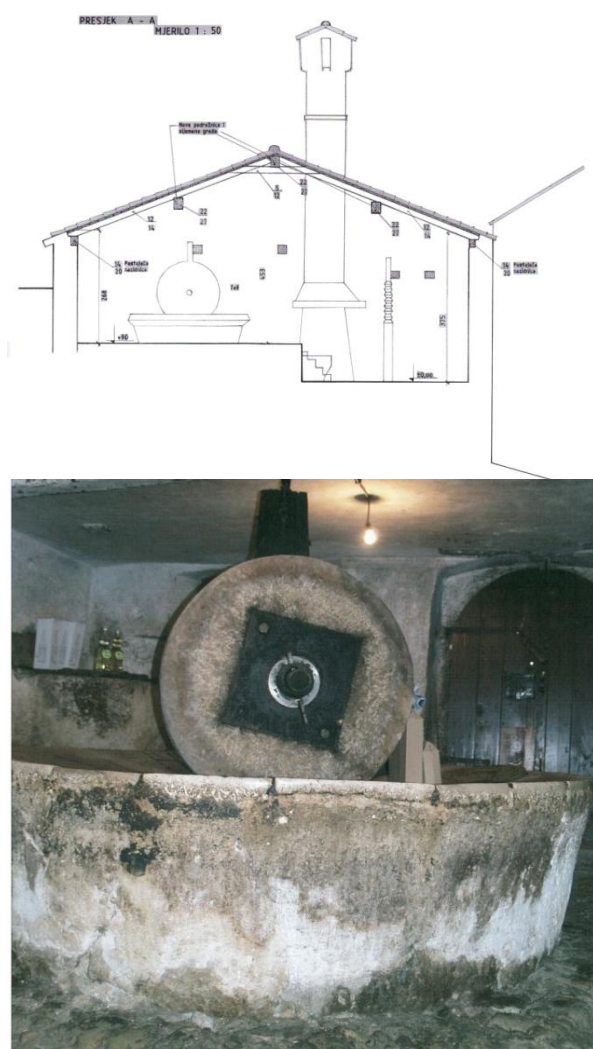


Figure 9. Registered ethnological monument - section³⁴ and photograph Toš³⁵

³² Magaš, O. (1994b), "Autohtona stambena kuća u Brseču i mogućnost njezine revitalizacije", *Liburnijske teme: zbornici Čakavskog sabora*, 8, p. 157

³³ Ibidem, p. 158

³⁴ Elaboration from Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Rijeci, Ministarstvo kulture, Republika Hrvatska (2000)

³⁵ Staraj (2007), p. 186

Figure 10. The native house of Eugen Kumičić (Jenio Sisolski o Eugene de Sisol), politician and writer from the late 19th century whose work reflects his living time in Istria



Information of scientific importance: during the study of the urban site Brseč, we confront geological information (high specificity geomorphologic land), information on historical events of national significance and regional importance to understand the relationships between different nations and regions and the possibility of developing more natural relations between different countries and people living there. The conservation of organizational characteristics and the physical preservation still allow the use of the town as the primary documentation for the reading of organization and ways of life during different eras.

2.3. Presence of intangible culture

Connection with intangible culture: the connection with intangible culture is in the maintenance of the type of production spaces (gardens), the chak dialect (always connected to the Chair of the diet of the Chak City of Mošćenička Draga), valorisation of the work of Eugen Kumičić and the popular Aurelia festival in June.

Specific local products: local production is predominantly for private use and not sufficiently valued.

Matrix for Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.	Historical and cultural characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
2.1.	Antiquity	<i>Notions of construction and use</i> Elements of antiquity,	+3	3	+9	

		Romanesque and medieval age				
2.2.	Representativeness of the historic period	<i>Association with people, events or works of art</i> Association with people, events or international works of art	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities</i> Particular local ways of the period	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Information of scientific importance</i> Presence of particular information	+2	2	+4	
2.3.	Presence of intangible culture	<i>Connection with intangible culture</i> The site and its context are strongly linked to aspects of local and/or specific intangible culture	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Specific local production</i> Scarce	-	2	-	
	Score				+27/39	/12

3. Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and architectural characteristics

3.1. Architectural - urban representativeness

Representativeness of the period/style: Most of the buildings date from the 17th century with extensions (especially vertically) in the 19th century. This is mostly for housing and production space together with similar organization (workspace in the basement, main rooms on the floor or floors above). These characteristics mean that the style is constructive rather uniform and similar to other towns that developed during the same period.

Representativeness of the urban typology: Brseč develops on the defensive structure, mostly from the 17th century, when majority of the population settles. Before this period the city contained the castle, the defence system and the church of St. George and probably the monastery. After the period of the wars between Austria and Venice, in the 17th century, the population within the city is set up, until then having lived outside the walls. During this time the residences are built leaning against the city walls.³⁶ The apartments are small, single-space-based plant and built in height.

³⁶ Magaš (1994a), p. 134-135

Figure 11. Detail of the Austrian cadastre by Beck Pflzner 1819, with the buildings within the perimeter of the walls and some buildings outside the walls³⁷



Figure 12. Detail of the Austrian cadastre by Joseph Eisner del 1879, with the buildings within the perimeter of the walls and the increase of the buildings outside the walls³⁸



Figure 13. Development of urban texture

Exploiting the morphology of the terrain, the production and feed space is located in the basement and above the spaces for residence, with the fireplace as the key element. The city is characterized by clear delineation of urban space of the exterior, even the green is stopped on the terraces that surround the built area. In the 19th

³⁷ Škalamera and Magaš (2002), cover page, p. 23

³⁸ Ibidem, p. 26

century the built texture densifies, expanding and raising constructions. In this period the first high sprawl outside the walls appear. The character of open space is private, where the city is like the house and the house as the room.³⁹ These characteristics are typical of the town developed on the medieval plan.

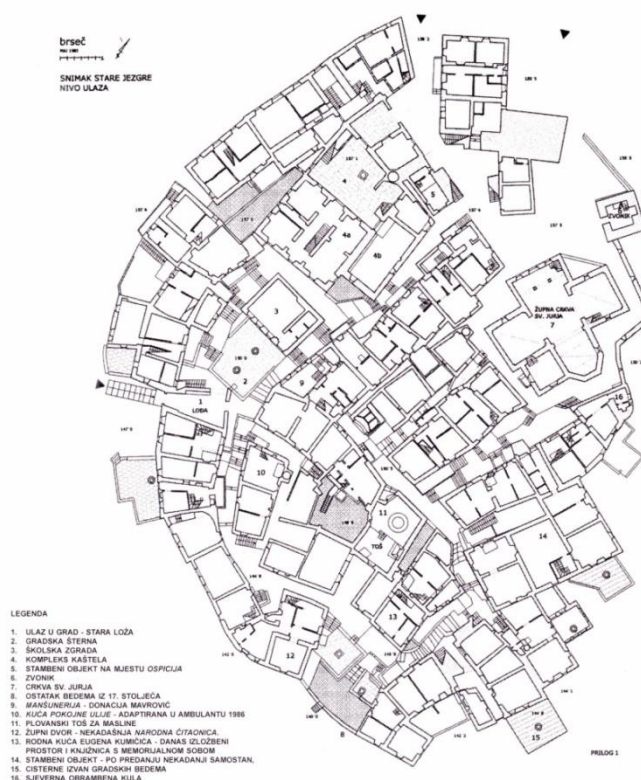


Figure 14. Plan of the city⁴⁰

Today the city has developed within the walls and is well defined even if there is suburban building.

The city is on solid rock. The houses rest on the ground following the drop of 17.5 m in 70 m distance.⁴¹ The features are irregular in texture, dense, and minute high cells.

Representativeness of the cultural diversity and/or uniqueness of the good (e.g. presence of diverse types and architectural styles): Brseč is a frequent example of the diversity of heritage - a predominantly residential with elements of religious or productive buildings, homogeneous in style and type.

Presence of cultural goods: The ethnological good Toš u Brseču is registered in the Register of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia - List of Protected Cultural Goods Z-794. The home of Eugen Kumičić (political writer) is registered under

³⁹ Magaš (1994b), p. 158

⁴⁰ In 1983, from Škalamera and Magaš (2002), p. 50

⁴¹ Ibidem, p. 138

number 443 and the site of the battle site IV JA in 1945 under number 388. At the centre of the town is the church of St. Juraj which contains inside different elements of cultural and religious heritage. Other important appearances are the city gate with the lodge, the remains of city walls and towers, Manšunerija building and several pieces of Glagolitic and Latin epigraphy writing, often as part of building facades.

Architect/planner: territory is not connected to famous names of architects or planners.

3.2. Formal qualities

Architectural-planning quality (space organization, equipment, design, urban texture...): the urban texture is irregular and develops on steep climb down from the front of the church of Sv. Juraj to the outer limit. The organization of living space, public trails and the exceptional difference in level are the most important characteristic of spatial organization. The outdoor areas are characterized by the presence of narrow stairs, public spaces and entrances in private residences, creating the private atmosphere even in public spaces. There are many distinctive elements: the lodge at the city gates, portals, portals and private residences, Glagolitic and Latin epigraphic writing fragments on the facades, vaulted passages, bread ovens, fireplaces, elements of urban green, insulated tanks, public and private buildings containing ethnological elements... The residences are developed from the one room plan, and are built in height, working on sloping ground. In the basement lies the space for production and animals, and above are the spaces for the residence, with the fireplace as the key element.

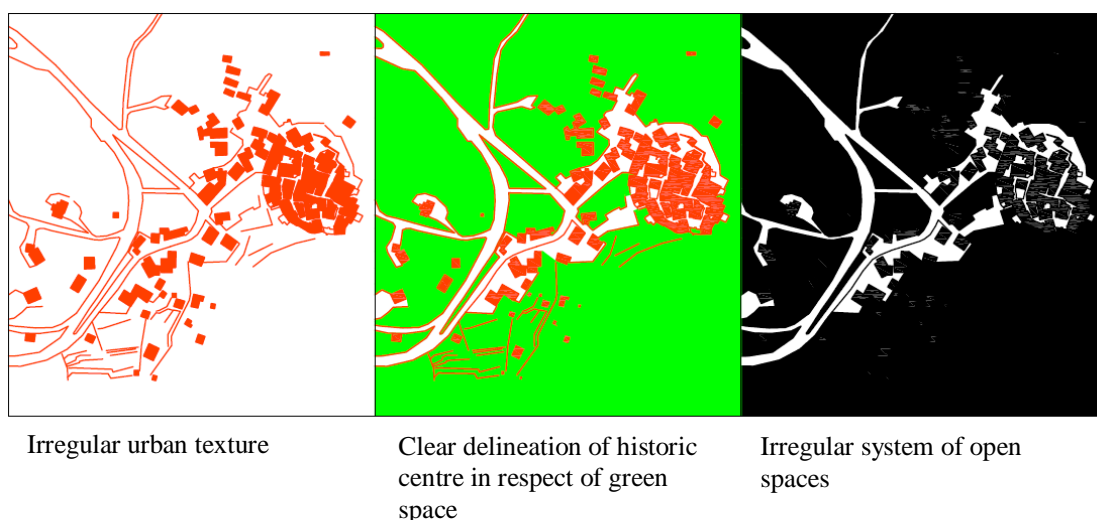


Figure 15. Characteristics of urban texture of Brseč

Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (plazas, monuments, parks, fountains...): public spaces are the main square in front of the church of Sv. Juraj with its church tower and the plaza in front of the school building with the communal tank. Although there are no green elements of large extent, the green element is widespread, covering small areas and developing vertically. Also characteristic are elements of terracing that follow the line of the city walls and form the gateway to the surrounding area.

Hydrogeomorphological qualities: the city of Brseč is famous for its sloping and the relationship with the surrounding landscape, cliffs, beaches and cultivated landscape.

Natural qualities of biodiversity: although the presence of green in the historic heart of Brseč is very small, it is very characteristic for the use of small spaces and native species.

3.3. Construction qualities

Use of particular infrastructure qualities: construction technologies of the period were used.

Use of materials: the site is characterized by the use of stone and other natural materials.

Figure 16. A view of the city tower



Figure 17. A view of the church of Sv. Juraj





Figure 18. The city gate with the lodge and the building near the city lodge



Figure 19. The plaza with the communal tank in front of the school building



Figure 20. A view of one of the city streets





Figure 21. A widespread presence of small green elements and built elements from different periods, epigraphy writing, often a part of building facades

Matrix for Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and architectural characteristics:

3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good- urban and architectural characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
3.1.	Architectural urban representativeness	<i>Representativeness of the period/style</i> High representativeness	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Representativeness of the urban typology</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	1	+2	
		<i>Representativeness of the cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (e.g. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)</i> Frequent example	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Presence of cultural goods</i> Average presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Architect/planner</i> Unknown	-	1	-	
3.2.	Formal architectural-urban qualities	<i>Architectural-urban quality (spatial organization, plan, design, urban textures, presence of green elements...)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	+4	

		<i>Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (plazas, monuments, parks, fountains...)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Natural qualities and biodiversity</i> Frequent example	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Hydrogeomorphological qualities</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	+4	
3.3.	Construction qualities	<i>Use of particular construction and infrastructural technologies</i> Frequent example	+1	1	+1	
		<i>Use of materials</i> Frequent example	+1	1	+1	
	Score				+30/57	/30

4. State of conservation

4.1. Degree of transformation

Recognition of the planning character: conservation of urban nature is related to the maintenance of urban limit on city walls and posting of new construction was not excessive for the partial abandonment of territories by population.

Recognition and legibility of the urban texture: although during the 19th century built becomes more dense, it mostly confirms the existing plots, public spaces and routes (with the exception of Manšunerija building), mainly by increasing the built in height. During the twentieth century, because of the abandonment of the territory, the space has not changed relevantly.

Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of buildings and spaces): the hierarchy of urban spaces has remained unchanged.

4.2. Physical state of the material

Physical degradation of the material: Physical state of the material is mostly good.

Physical degradation of the natural material: the state of the natural material is mostly good.

Matrix for State of conservation:

4.	State of conservation		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
4.1.	Degree of transformation	<i>Recognition of the planning character</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Recognition and legibility of urban texture</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of buildings and spaces)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	+4	
4.2.	Physical state of material	<i>Degradation of the physical material of construction elements</i> Good condition	+2	1	+2	
		<i>Degradation of natural elements</i> Good condition	+2	1	+2	
	Score				+18/27	/27

5. Fruition characteristics

5.1. Accessibility

Proximity of connections: Brseč is situated on the Adriatic master road, but is little served by public transport. Moreover, the type of road is now suitable mostly to local traffic and often becomes congested during the year.

Internal fruition: since the city's small size, fruition is simple except for people with reduced mobility. This is a symptom of the lack of services.

Representative views towards the object: Brseč can be seen as representative from different parts of the territory and also from the sea.

5.2. Cooperative fruition

Cooperative fruition with other heritage sites in the vicinity: cooperation is not organised with other heritage sites in the vicinity.

Figure 22. A view towards Brseč from its surroundings⁴²



Figure 23. A view towards Brseč from the sea⁴³



Matrix for Fruition characteristics:

5.	Fruition characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
5.1.	Accessibility	<i>Proximity of connections</i> Accessible mostly by private transport	-1	3		-3
		<i>Internal fruition</i>	-2	3		-6

⁴² Photography by Marcel Mlinarić,
<<http://commondatastorage.googleapis.com/static.panoramio.com/photos/original/27149723.jpg>>, 2010

⁴³ Turistička zajednica Mošćeničke Drage,
<<http://www.tz-moscenicka.hr/view.asp?idp=17&c=16&c5=7>>, 2010

		Lack of services				
		<i>Representative views of the object</i> Existence of exceptional views	+3	2	+6	
5.2.	Fruition in cooperation	<i>Fruition in cooperation with other heritage sites in proximity</i> Lack of network fruition	-3	1		-3
	Score				+6/27	-12/27

6. Finance and management aspects

6.1.Existence of valorisation proposals

Planning documentation: proposals for the development of the territory proposed the idea of tourism based on improvement of natural and cultural heritage of the area but do not provide programs which perform the proposed Plan.

Project portfolio: apart from the regular activities of the associations in the area, other projects for enhancement are not known.

6.2.Management aspects

Propriety: Propriety is considered to be of average diversification.

Management entities: there is no managing entity for the site.

Presence of income generating activities: income activities are mainly those of tourism, and this mostly in supply of housing in renovated traditional homes.

Presence of subsidized activity of collective interest: there are few subsidized activities of public interest (Jenio Sisolski association, town festival).

Areas suitable for business income, compared to the total area: as the unit is mostly urban residential, the surfaces of site that can be devoted to income activities is between 20 and 50%.

Areas suitable for subsidized activity of collective interest: for the same reason it is considered that the land that can be dedicated to funded activities is between 20 and 50% (including subsidies for business income and conservation).

6.3.Presence of financial sources

International funds: the sources of international funds are not known.

Private funds: conservation and renewal of the built heritage are mostly done using private sources.

State funds: used all the time but not to the extent that allows a significant development.

Regional funds: used all the time but not to the extent that allows a significant development.

Local funds: used all the time but not to the extent that allows a significant development.

6.4. Tourism and commercial activity

Public interest: international (especially in the summer).

Extension of the site: the size of a small city.

Matrix for Finance and management aspects:

6.	Finance and management aspects:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
6.1.	Existence of valorisation proposals	<i>Plan</i> Lack of proposals in planning documentation	-1	3		-3
		<i>Project portfolio</i> Lack of proposals	-1	3		-3
6.2.	Management aspects	<i>Propriety</i> Average diversification of propriety	-1	2		-2
		<i>Management organisations</i> Good that receives little management attention	-2	2		-4
		<i>Presence of income generating activities</i> Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the property	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest</i> Not present	-	2	-	
		<i>Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area</i> More than 20%	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Areas suitable for subsidized activity of collective interest</i> More than 20%	+1	3	+3	

6.3.	Presence of financial funds	<i>International funds</i> Not used for administrative reasons	-3	3		-9
		<i>Private funds</i> Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	3	+9	
		<i>State funds</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
		<i>Regional funds</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
		<i>Local government funds</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
6.4.	Tourism and commercial activity	<i>Public interest</i> International	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Extension of the site</i> Site physically identifiable on the urban scale	+2	3	+6	
	Score				+32/105	-24/105

1. Social characteristics

7.1. Perception of value

Symbol: Brseč is recognised as the regional and local symbol.

Identity: Brseč is perceived as a symbol of local identity.

7.2. Participation possibilities

Management: there are few activities that include the public.

Image: work of development organizations has a positive impact on the image of the population and interest groups (simulated data).

Creation of social networks: social networks are not present (simulated data).

Matrix for Social characteristics:

7.	Social characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
7.1.	Value perception	<i>Symbol</i> Local/neighbourhood	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Identity</i> Local/neighbourhood	+1	3	+3	
7.2.	Potential of participation	<i>Management</i> Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of	-1	2		-2

		inclusion of local public needs				
		<i>Image</i> Positive perception of the territory	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Creation of social networks</i> Lack of social networks	-1	1		-1
	Score				+8/33	-3/33

8. Threats and pressures

8.1. Natural environment

Hydro geological risk (floods, landslides...): type of terrain present in the area surrounding Brseč presents high hydrogeological risk.

Air, soil and water pollution: there are no stations for monitoring air quality even if the presence of pollutants is foreseen due to the proximity of the main road and the transport of pollutants from the industrial areas of Rijeka due to the winds. Water and soil pollution is not present or were not analyzed because of the lack of pollution sources.⁴⁴

Noise: noise is prevalently due to traffic.

Traffic: traffic is copious, especially during the summer.

Constructions in contrast with the presence of the god, e.g. illegal constructions: because of the abandonment of the territory there are few pressures of illegal building.

8.2. State of the good

State of urgency: the urban heritage is not in a State of urgency.

8.3. Social environment

Presence of conflicts: there are no notable social conflicts.

Matrix for Threats and pressures:

8.	Threats and pressures:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
8.1.	Natural environment	<i>Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)</i> High hydrogeological risk	-3	3		-9
		<i>Air, soil and water pollution</i>	-2	2		-4

⁴⁴ Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Mošćenička Draga (SN 36/07), p. 28

		Average presence of pollution				
		<i>Noise</i> Average presence of noise	-2	1		-2
		<i>Traffic</i> Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	2		-4
		<i>Constructions in contrast with the presence of the god, e.g. illegal constructions</i> Presence of contrasting constructions	-1	3		-3
8.2.	State of the good	<i>State of urgency</i> No	-	3		-
8.3.	Social environment	<i>Presence of conflicts</i> Not present	-	2		-
	Score				/0	-22/48

Total score of the urban site analyzed:

Thematic category:	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+28/33	-/33	+28/33
Historical and cultural characteristics:	+27/39	-/12	+27/39
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and architectural characteristics:	+30/57	-/30	+30/57
State of conservation:	+18/27	-/27	+18/27
Fruition characteristics:	+6/27	-12/27	-6/27
Finance and management aspects:	+32/105	-24/105	+8/105
Social characteristics:	+8/33	-3/33	+5/33
Threats and pressures:	-/0	-22/48	-22/48
Score	+149/321	-61/315	+88/369

From the score we can see that the strong points of the urban site Brseč are:

- the Physical-geographical characteristics of the context, or rather the cultural heritage, geomorphologic and natural quality of the landscape of Brseščina,
- the Historical and cultural characteristics: connection to important events in international history, urban and regional characteristics, especially the Representativeness of the period/style of the urban typology, of the presence of cultural goods ...
- the state of conservation which can be judged as relatively good.

The critical points are:

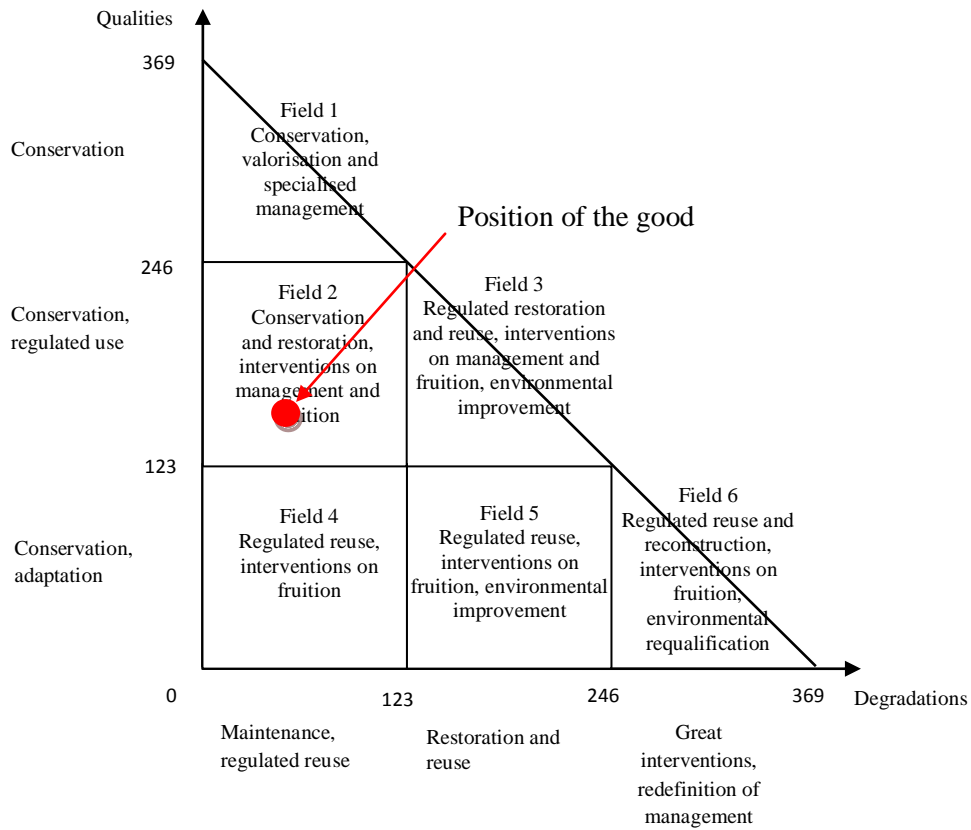
- Fruition characteristics: although this town is located in the vicinity of different points of the communications infrastructure it is still difficult to approach the site without private means, the internal fruition is not enhanced by information services or those targeting people with reduced mobility. Also, there is no cooperative fruition with other heritage sites in the vicinity,
- Finance and Management aspects: until now the conservation works were mostly those of conservation and renovation of single homes, both by households and those residing in Brseč. Even though institutions consider sustainable development as a bases concept for the development of the area, there is still a lack of planned activities. Systematic collection and management of, mainly international, funds is not present,

- the Social characteristics are characterized by a lack of activities including the public and lack of social networks,
- Threats and pressures: especially important in the context of hydrological risks linked to the composition of terrain, and the presence of traffic disturbs the perception of the good and leads to air pollution and the presence of noise.

SWOT Analysis

<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural environment - presence of the sea - cultural heritage of the city and landscape - interest and effort of the population - good state of conservation of the natural and built environment - presence of heritage elements adequate to recuperation and reuse - proximity to important tourism areas 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inability of international institutions in raising money needed to boost development - inability of institutions to create shared vision of development with the public - depopulation - structure of the population - underdevelopment of the physical infrastructure - underdevelopment of the knowledge infrastructure - underdevelopment of the social networks - underdevelopment of the production and profitable activities
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage - restoration of heritage segments adequate for hosting and ecological and cultural tourism - increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to ecological, agricultural and cultural tourism - organization of the use of the town and the surrounding landscape - organization of activities enhancing the environment of the city (festivals, tours ...) - organization of the presentation and use in networking with other similar sites - activation and management of research activities on the environment, wildlife, cultural heritage and landscape (e.g. workshops, distant sites of research institutes ...) - cleaner production and traditional farming and herding in the landscape of the site - secondary activities related to agricultural productivity in town - development of physical infrastructure and connections 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - competition with nearby heritage sites - surpassing of the carrying capacity of the built and natural heritage - insertion of activities in contrast with the good - insertion of construction in contrast with the good - denaturing of the character of the local population - rise in traffic due to the augmentation of the transport infrastructure - beginning of conflicts between different segments of the population

Positioning of the heritage good within the triangle of comprehensive strategies:



Indications of actions to perform for executing comprehensive strategies:

Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 2 – average quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional	- punctual and	moderate	high

	elements	extensive		
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- mild scope	moderate	medium
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- mild scope	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure	- punctual	mild	medium

	reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	and extensive		
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous priority action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools	- continuous	relevant	medium

	oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	action,		
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium

THE EVALUATION OF THE SCENARIO OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE URBAN SITE – BRSEČ:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	Score	Indications	Indicator weight in the category	Weighted Score	
1.	Location:	Yes/No	Monitoring	3	+6	
	Relationship to Context	Integration with the context	Monitoring	2	+6	
	Surrounding Environment	Geological and morphological diversity	Presence of special geological and / or morphological quality / landscape constraints / sea, rivers and lakes	Monitoring	1	+3
		Biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecological function	Presence of special biological quality / protected species, high ecological functioning	Monitoring	1	+3
	Diversity of recreation and leisure	Panoramic views from the object to Surrounding Environment	Exceptional panoramic views	Monitoring	2	+6
		Diversity of recreation and leisure	Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure in line with good	Monitoring	2	+6
		Score				+30/33
	2.	Historical-cultural characteristics:				
		Antiquity	Period of construction	Study and dissemination of information	3	+9
		Representativeness of the historical period	Association with persons, events or works of art	International	Study and dissemination of information	2
Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activities...			Particular local styles of the period	Study and dissemination of information	2	+4
Presence of intangible culture		Information of scientific importance	Presence of particular information	Study and dissemination of information	2	+4
		Connection to intangible culture	the place is a symbol of local and / or specific intangible culture	Study and dissemination of information, marketing, organisation of management and protection	2	+6
3.	Score				+33/39	
	Intrinsic characteristics - urban and					

architectural characteristics: Architectural and planning Representativeness	Representativeness of the period/style	High representativeness	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+6	
	Representativeness of the planning type	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+2	
	Representativeness of cultural diversity and / or uniqueness of the property (e.g. presence of types and architectural styles)	Frequent example	+1	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+2	
	Presence of cultural goods	Average number of registered assets and other known assets of cultural importance	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+4	
	Architect/planner	Unknown	-		1	-	
	Architectural and urban quality (spatial organization, installation, design, textures, urban ...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, great attention to formal characteristics	2	+4	
	Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains ...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, great attention to formal characteristics	2	+4	
	hydro-geomorphologic Qualities	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, great attention to formal characteristics	2	+4	
	natural and biodiversity Qualities	Frequent example	+1	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement	2	+2	
	Use of special technology infrastructure	Frequent example	+1	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to technical characteristics	1	+1	
	Use of materials	Frequent example	+1	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to materials	1	+1	
	Score					+30/57	-/30
	4. State of conservation: Degree of transformation						
	Recognition of planning character	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, great attention to formal characteristics	3	+6	
	Recognition and legibility of urban textures	Rare/excellent example	+2	Study and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, great attention to formal characteristics	2	+4	

	state Funds	Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring	1	+1
	regional Funds	Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring	1	+1
	local Funds	Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring	1	+1
Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	International	+3	Information e marketing	3	+9
Score	Extension of the site	Site physically identifiable at the urban scale	+2	Information e marketing	3	+6
						+80/105
						-87(-105)
7.	Social characteristics:					
	Perception of value	National/regional/interest groups	+2	Studio e Information	3	+6
	Participation possibilities	National/regional/interest groups	+2	Studio e Information	3	+6
		Participation in defining enhancement choices, active participation in the management and activities for the public	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
	Image	Positive perception of the territory and of self by the public and interest groups	+3	Studio e Information	2	+6
	Creation of social networks	Creation of networks of institutions, municipalities, public organizations and interest groups	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
Score						+27/33
						-15(-33)
8.	Threats and pressures:		Score	Indications	Indicator weight in the category	Weighted Score
Natural environment	Hydro-geological risk	medium Hydro-geological risk	-2	Interventions to ensure safety, average entity	3	-6
	Air, water and soil pollution	Presence of pollution	-1	Planning actions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	2	-2
	Noise	Presence of noise	-1	Planning actions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	1	-1
	Traffic	Traffic negatively affects perception of good	-1	Planning actions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	2	-2
	Development in contrast with the presence of good, e.g. illegal	Presence of buildings in contrast	-1	Planning actions, legislative and physical (natural barriers)	3	-3
State of the good	State of urgency	No	-	Urgent intervention	3	-
Social environment	Presence of conflicts	Not present	-	Management and conflict resolution	2	-
Score						-14/48

Score and performance:

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference in scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+28/33	-/33	+28/33	+30/33	-/33	+30/33	+2
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+27/39	-/12	+27/39	+33/39	-/12	+33/39	+6
Intrinsic characteristics - urban and architectural characteristics:	+30/57	-/30	+30/57	+30/57	-/30	+30/57	-
State of conservation:	+18/27	-/27	+18/27	+20/27	-/27	+20/27	+2
Fruition characteristics:	+6/27	-12/27	-6/27	+24/27	-/27	+24/27	+30
Financing and management aspects:	+32/105	-24/105	+8/105	+80/105	-/105	+80/105	+72
Perception of value:	+8/33	-3/33	+5/33	+27/33	-/33	+27/33	+22
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-22/48	-22/48	-/-	-14/48	-14/48	+8
Score	+149/321	-61/315	+88/369	+244/321	-14/315	+230/369	+142

Estimated costs of the interventions considered:

Strategic activities	Cost per unit (€)	Total cost for category
Architectural and urban heritage	300.000-1.500.000	25.000.000
Infrastructure	20% of building cost	5.000.000
Natural environment (20% del total)	4.000.000/ha	1.500.000
Research	100.000	500.000
Aid for initiation of activity	50.000	500.000
		32.500.000

In the case of the urban site of the city of Brseč, the most problematic result to be Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects, Perception of value and Threats and pressures. After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would show an important overall improvement – from total score of +88/369 to +230/369 (difference of +142 points) with considerable improvement in every category, while only the category of Threats and pressures would remain negative although improved. This performance could be achieved for

(estimated) 32.500.000 euro, or the cost of 228.000 euro for a point and net benefit 0,004 for 1.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 25.252,53 euro.

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- Photographies by Marcel Mlinarić, <<http://commondatastorage.googleapis.com/static.panoramio.com/photos/original/27149726.jpg>>, 2010, <<http://commondatastorage.googleapis.com/static.panoramio.com/photos/original/27149723.jpg>>, 2010.



Heritage category:

Urban site

Extension:

9 ha

Denomination of the asset:

BRSEČ

Card:

UU 001

Registration code:

Z-2692, Z-794, 443, 388

Cadastre:

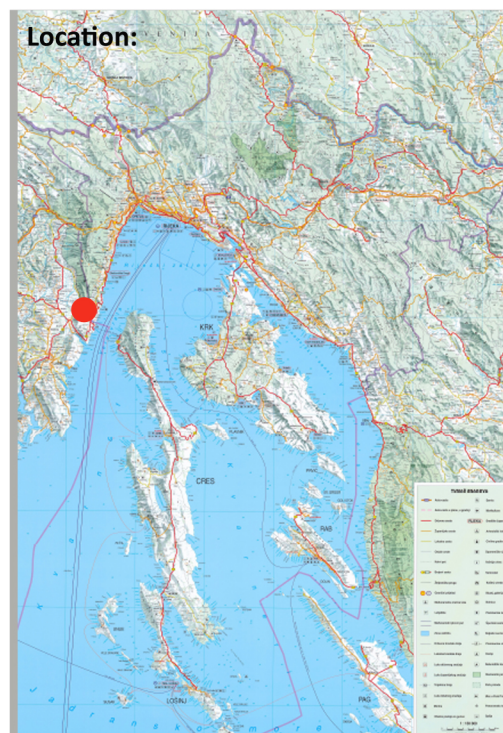
Brseč

Ownership:

Mixed

Code:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator	Weighted score	
	Localization	+2	Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178	3	+6	
	Relationship with the context	+3	Integration with the context	2	+6	
	Surrounding environment	+3	Geologic and morphologic diversity	1	+3	
		+3	Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	1	+3	
		+3	Panoramic surroundings	2	+6	
		+2	Diversity of recreation and leisure	2	+4	
	Score				+28/33	/33
2.	Cultural and historical characteristics:					
	Antiqueness	+3	Notions of construction and use	3	+9	
	Representativeness of the historic period	+3	Association with persons, events or works of art	2	+6	
		+2	Representativeness of the ways of life and economic activities	2	+4	
		+2	Information of scientific importance	2	+4	
	Presence of immaterial culture	+2	Connection with immaterial culture	2	+4	
		-	Local specific production	2	-	
	Score				+27/39	/12
3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and architectural characteristics:					
	Architectural-urban representativeness	+2	Representativeness of period/style	3	+6	
		+2	Representativeness of urban typology	1	+2	
		+1	Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg.. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)	2	+2	
		+2	Presence of cultural goods	2	+4	
		-	Architect/planner	1	-	
	Formal architectural-urban qualities	+2	Architectural-urban quality (spatial organization, plan, design, urban textures, presence of green elements...)	2	+4	
		+2	Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)	2	+4	
		+1	Natural elements and biodiversity	2	+4	
		+2	Hydromorphologic qualities	2	+2	
	Construction qualities	+1	Use of particular construction and infrastructural technologies	1	+1	
		+1	Use of materials	1	+1	
	Score				+30/57	/30
4.	State of conservation:					
	Degree of transformation	+2	Recognition of urban character	3	+6	
		+2	Recognition and legibility of urban textures	2	+4	
		+2	Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings)	2	+4	
	Physical state of the material	+2	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	1	+2	
		+2	Degradation of natural elements	1	+2	
	Score				+18/27	/27
5.	Fruition characteristics:					
	Accessibility	-1	Proximity of connections	3	-3	
		-2	Internal fruition	3	-6	
		+3	Representative views of the object	2	+6	
	Fruition in cooperation	-3	Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity	1	-3	
	Score				+6/27	-12/27

Location:**Map / cadastral map**[Link to other graphic documentation](#)**Representative view**[Link to other representations](#)**Description:**

The city of Brseč is the center of the cultural landscape of Brseščina in the east of the Istrian peninsula, located in the vicinity of the sea at 157 m a.s.l.

The history of this town is indicative of historical events in the territory of Istrian and Primorsko-goranska counties. The urban settlement grows on ancient and prehistoric settlement. During the Austro-Venetian war the fortification system consolidates and strengthens. The buildings are prevalently dated to the 17th or 18th century Baroque. From the 19th century the town expanded outside the walls (north, northwest, south).

The most part of the built heritage did not significantly change.

Recorded heritage are: the settlement Brseč (Z-2692), the ethnological good Toš (Z-794), home of Eugen Kumičić (443), the site of the battle in 1945 (388). At the center of this town lays a Romanesque church of St. Juraj, enlarged in the 17th century.

This town is part of the Glagolitic alphabet extension, visible in some epigraphic fragments in Glagolitic (the oldest from 1561) and Latin alphabet.

Bibliographic references:

- Magaš, O. (1994a), "Urbana struktura grada Brseča", *Liburnijske teme: Zbornici Čakavskog sabora*, 8, p. 129-154
 - Staraj, R. (2007), *Općina Mošćenička Draga. Slike sjećanja i života 1890.-2006*, Rijeka, Adamić, Zajednica Talijana Mošćenička Draga
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Documentary references:

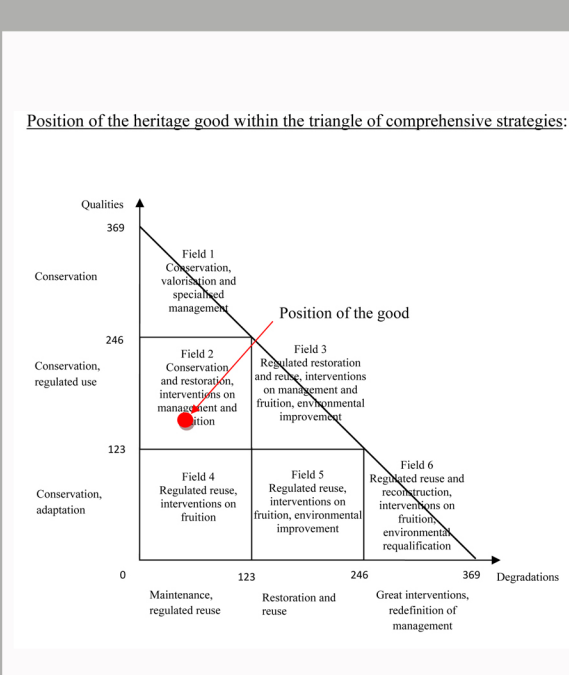
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 - *Spatial Regulation Plan of the Municipality Mošćenička Draga (SN 6/07)*, - other



6.	Finance and management:						
	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals	3	-3	
		Project portfolio	-1	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)	3	-3	
	Management aspects	Propriety	-1	Definition and clarification of property	2	-2	
		Management organisations	-2	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations	2	-4	
		Presence of income generating activities	+1	Monitoring	2	+2	
		Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	-	Monitoring	2	-	
		Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	+1	Monitoring	3	+3	
		Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	+1	Monitoring	3	+3	
	Presence of financial funds	International funds	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	-9	
		Private funds	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	
		State funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	-1	
		Regional funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	-1	
		Local government funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	-1	
Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9		
	Site extension	+2	Information and marketing	3	+6		
Score					+32/105	-24/105	
7.	Social characteristics:						
	Value perception	Symbol	+1	Research and information	3	+3	
		Identity	+1	Research and information	3	+3	
	Potential of participation	Management	-1	Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership	2	-2	
		Image	+1	Research and information	2	+2	
		Creation of social networks	-1	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups	1	-1	
Score					+8/33	-3/33	
8.	Threats and pressures:						
	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	-3	Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity	3	-9	
		Air, water and soil pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-4	
		Noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	1	-2	
		Traffic	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-4	
		Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-3	
	State of the good	State of urgency	-		3	-	
	Social environment	Presence of conflicts	-		2	-	
	Score					/0	-22/48

Strengths - natural environment - presence of the sea - cultural heritage of the city and landscape - interest and effort of the population - good state of conservation of the natural and built environment - presence of heritage elements adequate to recuperation and reuse - proximity to important tourism areas	Weaknesses - inability of international institutions in raising money needed to boost development - inability of institutions to create shared vision of development with the public - depopulation - structure of the population - underdevelopment of the physical infrastructure - underdevelopment of the knowledge infrastructure - underdevelopment of the social networks - underdevelopment of the production and profitable activities
Opportunities - enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage - restoration of heritage segments adequate for hosting and ecological and cultural tourism - increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to ecological, agricultural and cultural tourism - organization of the use of the town and the surrounding landscape - organization of activities enhancing the environment of the city (festivals, tours ...) - organization of the presentation and use in networking with other similar sites - activation and management of research activities on the environment, wildlife, cultural heritage and landscape (e.g. workshops, distant sites of research institutes ...) - cleaner production and traditional farming and herding in the landscape of the site - secondary activities related to agricultural productivity in town - development of physical infrastructure and connections	Threats - competition with nearby heritage sites - surpassing of the carrying capacity of the built and natural heritage - insertion of activities in contrast with the good - insertion of construction in contrast with the good - denaturing of the character of the local population - rise in traffic due to the augmentation of the transport infrastructure - beginning of conflicts between different segments of the population

High priority interventions:	
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...): - environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements - pure conservation of cultural goods - environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements - conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies - conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements - conservation of green urban areas Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good: Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...): - definition of the protection – legal framework - continuation and improvement of management - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site - research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site - direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities - construction of management projects - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... - creation and management of information and fruition services - improvement of fruition in network with similar sites - collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals - collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements - activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards... - definition of property rights including public participation - production of products related to image of the good - information and marketing Management aspects related to the context: Medium priority interventions: Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...): - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas - improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - conservation of geomorphologic features - conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good: - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - improvement of public transport and public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...): - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities) - monitoring of planning/project strategies - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good - continuation and improvement of public participation - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions - solution of conflicts related to the good - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function Management aspects related to the context: - activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities - direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance - other



Thematic category:	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+28/33	-/33	+28/33
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+27/39	-/12	+27/39
Intrinsic characteristics - urban and architectural characteristics:	+30/57	-/30	+30/57
State of conservation:	+18/27	-/27	+18/27
Fruition characteristics:	+6/27	-12/27	-6/27
Financing and management aspects:	+32/105	-24/105	+8/105
Perception of value:	+8/33	-3/33	+5/33
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-22/48	-22/48
Score	+149/321	-61/315	+88/369

Strategic activities	Cost per unit (€)	Total cost for category
Architectural and urban heritage	300.000-1.500.000	25.000.000
Infrastructure	20% of building cost	5.000.000
Natural environment (20% del total)	4.000.000/ha	1.500.000
Research	100.000	500.000
Aid for initiation of activity	50.000	500.000
		32.500.000

Analytic card:

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TRAMUNTANA

Cultural landscape Tramuntana is defined as the geographical unit considered by the Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana¹ (2003). This geographical unit is located in the north of the island of Cres, separating the Gulf of Kvarner from the open Adriatic. The surface of Tramuntana extends on 74 km², between the cape of Jablanac and the settlement of Predošćica. This is the most mountainous and elevated part of the island with the peak Gorice at 648m. The sea surface considered part of the unit extends for 37,74 km².

Tramuntana is 4 km distant from Istria, separated from it by the passage Vela vrata (Main Port), 18 km from Rijeka and 5 km from the island of Krk, separated by Srednja vrata (Middle Port).



Figure 1. One of the urban nucleus of Tramuntana with its surroundings – Predošćica on eastern part of Tramuntana



Figure 2. A view from city of Rijeka – on the left the island of Krk (City of Omišalj), in front Tramuntana on Cres separated by Vela vrata (Main Port) from Istrian peninsula

¹ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/docs/zzpuHR/docsplanovipodrucja/2/Original.pdf>>, March 2010



Figure 3. Tramuntana on island Cres²

The unit is sparsely inhabited, with 97 inhabitants in the censuses of 1991 and 2001, having a population density of 1.3 inhabitants/km² (compared to the average of Primorsko-goranska County of 89 inhabitants). The maximum number of inhabitants was registered in 1931 at 1368 inhabitants, after which the number decreased continuously until settling at the actual numbers. The residents are mostly within the category of extremely old age.

On the territory there are eight settlements: Beli, Dragozetići, Filozići, Ivanjica, Porozina, Predošćica, Sv Petar i Važmineš. The Beli settlement is the largest with 37 inhabitants³.

² Ibidem, p. 146

³ Ibidem, p. 20,

Although the territory is mostly surrounded by the sea – for coastal length of 46 km, only two settlements are located on the coast. These are Porozina and Beli.

The Tramuntana area was already inhabited in the Palaeolithic and continuously during the Neolithic period⁴. Important traces from this period are found in the Čampari cave. During the Bronze Age citadels were built that maintained their role even during the ancient age. Beli is particularly interesting as an example of a settlement continuously inhabited from Neolithic times to the present.

Some characteristic traces of the prehistoric period are: ruins of the system of the Citadels (forts), "gomila" - the circular tombs and the ruins of the walls, houses and port facilities, generally corresponding to today's ports.

During the period of antiquity the Kvarner islands were known by the Ancient Greeks that mentioned them since the fourth century BC. The most popular terms were related to paths of amber and the myth of the Argonauts (where today's Ossero, on the southwest of the island of Cres, derives from Apsirtides.). The territories became part of the Roman state in the late 2nd or 1st century BC⁵. While cities like Ossero and Cres became centres of power, the importance of the territories of Tramuntana was based on agricultural production in rustic villas, the defence of maritime passages in the fortification on important positions - especially at low altitudes (for example the city of Beli) and on the construction of roads and water tanks. After the fall of Western Roman Empire, Cres became part of the Ostrogoth kingdom and then by the 6th century part of the Byzantine Empire. In the 9th century it became part of Croatian coastal Principality⁶. In 1116 the island of Cres becomes a Venetian territory.

This period is characterized by the construction of many buildings for Christian worship and migration of population from the mainland.

Venetian government structured and strengthened the institutions and developed different activities such as agriculture, exploitation and management of

⁴ Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999), *Prostorna cjelina Tramuntane (Konzervatorska studija)*, unpublished material

⁵ Stražičić, N. (1981), *Otok Cres. Prilog poznavanju geografije naših otoka. Otočki ljetopis Cres - Lošinj 4*, Mali Lošinj, Samoupravna interesna zajednica kulture općine Cres - Lošinj, Geografsko društvo Hrvatske Zagreb, p. 114

⁶ Ibidem, p. 120

natural resources (primarily wood), administration, documentation, but also military commitments.⁷

Characteristic of this period are "stanovi" ("apartments"), a complex of buildings serving as homes and for agricultural production, especially important from the 17th and 18th century.

From 1797 to 1805 the island of Cres passed under the Austrian Government, then between 1805 and 1814 under the French Empire, then again in 1814 under Austria. Since 1918, it was subject to the Italian government until the end of World War II.

The period of peace in the 19th century was particularly important because it allowed economic and institutional development.

Since the 1960s, however the area has been subject to depopulation.

The landscape of Tramuntana is characterized by high presence of natural and cultural goods, of which few registered but many inventoried, so the Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana often requires the designation of protected areas.

The natural heritage is characterized by rich biodiversity of the forests and by the age of some specimens (European chestnut and oak forests, with 57 species of trees and 31 shrubs), the presence of rare and endemic species (*Ilex aquifolium*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Campanula istriaca*, *Centaurea dalmatica* ...), of species listed in the Red List of threatened plant species of the Primorsko-goranska county and many varieties of orchids (Plan requires the definition of the reserve area for the presence of species *Orchis coriophora* and *Orchis tridentata*).

In the landscape of the Tramuntana several species of butterflies are present, in particular *Hipparchia syriaca* (the only found in Kvarner). Particularly important is the habitat (protected) species as rare as the griffin (*Gyps fulvus*, Linneo 1758), golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*, Linneo 1758), the harrier (*Circaetus gallicus*, Gmelin 1788), peregrine falwith (*Falco peregrinus*, Tunstall 1771), eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*, Linnaeus 1758), the shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, Linnaeus 1758) et. al. It is characterized by the presence of the mole (*Talpa europaea* Linnaeus, 1758), agile frog (*Rana dalmatina*, Fitzinger in Bonaparte, 1839) and the wall lizard (*Podarcis*

⁷ Ibidem, p. 125-147

muralis, Laurenti 1768) not found on other islands in the Mediterranean. It is also the tree frog (*Hyla arborea* Linnaeus, 1758) protected by the Convention of Strasbourg.

One of the features of the landscape are the ponds, of natural or artificial origin, used for water collection, and now significant for biodiversity.

The factors of development can be mostly found in the richness of natural and cultural heritage, while the negative factors are to be found in the lack of infrastructure, depopulation and population structure (advanced age and little schooling).

Analysis by evaluation category:

1. Physical and geographical characteristics of the context:

1.1. Position:

Tramuntana Cultural Landscape is listed as a heritage of importance to the County Primorsko-goranska, given in the Territorial Plan of the County, book 2, p. 190-191

1.2. Relation with the context:

Integration with the context: Tramuntana, as the northern part of island of Cres, divides the gulf of Rijeka from the rest of the Adriatic, towards Istria it creates the sea passage "Vela vrata" (Main Port) and from the island of Krk "Srednja vrata" (Middle Port). Tramuntana geographically identifies the Bay of Rijeka and is one of the major identity elements of the landscape as it overlooks at all points of the coastal Gulf of Rijeka and some areas of the Gulf of Kvarner.

1.1. Surrounding environment:

Geological and morphological diversity: Tramuntana as part of the island of Cres is surrounded almost entirely by sea. Not far away are the Istrian peninsula (4 km) and islands of Krk (5 km) and Plavnik (10 km). The depth of the surrounding Gulf is considerable (more than 100 m). Cres is geologically a continuation of the mountain range of Učka (in Istria)⁸. The island of Cres is characterized by the presence of areas of limestone and dolomite, the presence of caves and sinkholes of various sources of water and Lake Vrana with fresh water, the bottom of which is 60 m below sea level⁹.

⁸ Ibidem, p. 25

⁹ Ibidem, p. 34

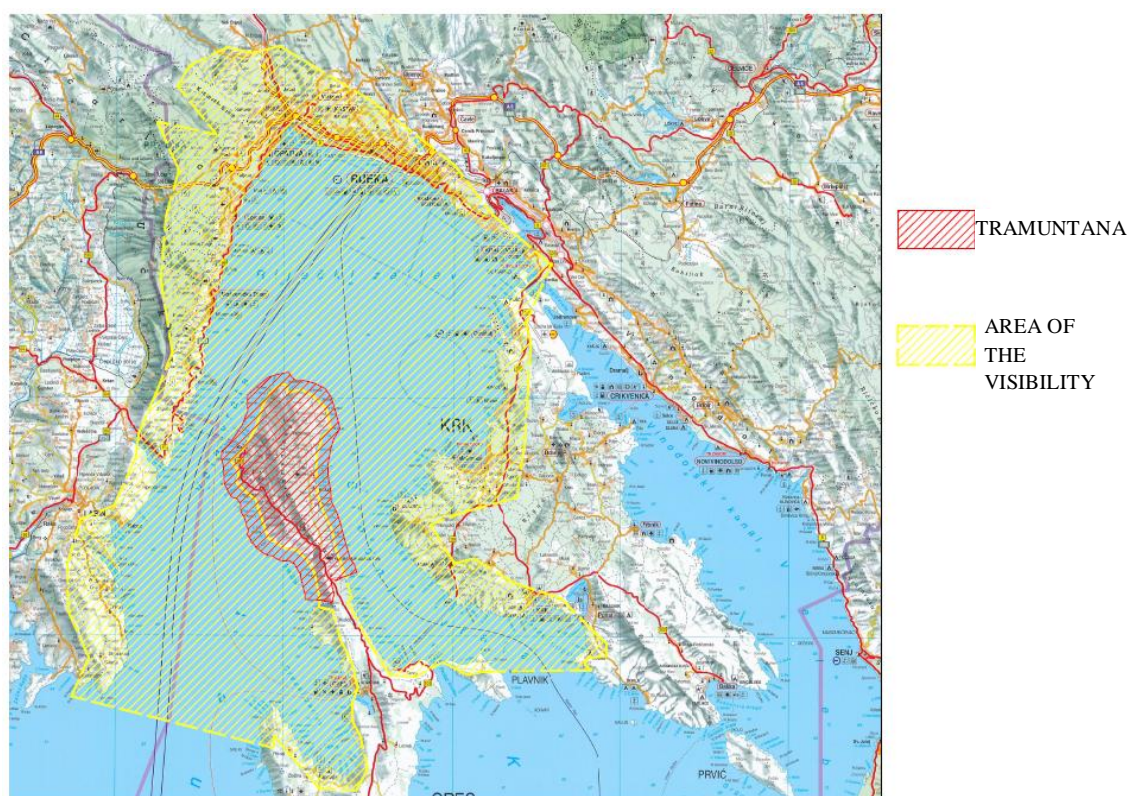


Figure 4. Area of the visibility of cultural landscape Tramuntana

Biological diversity and/or unique biological and ecological functioning: The islands of Cres and Krk and the mountain range Učka are habitats for many endemic species. The areas of Cres and Krk are important bird habitats and the island of Krk is the habitat of about 30 native species of amphibians and reptiles. The Kvarner islands have, compared to their surface, the highest presence of mammals in the Mediterranean area. The waters are habitat for dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*, Montagu 1821, *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758) and turtles (*Caretta caretta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Chelonia mydas* Linnaeus, 1758). In the County there are 3 000 plant species, i.e. 70% of all plant species Croatia. On the island of Krk there are 1500 species, prevalently native species.¹⁰

¹⁰ County Institute for development, territorial planning and environmental protection, *Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska*, Official journal of the County Primorsko-goranska 14/2000, 12/2005, 50/2006, 08/2009, Book 1, p.68-70, <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=60>>, March 2010

Viewpoints from the object to the surrounding area: Panoramas from the object are to the east coast of Istria, the Gulf of Rijeka, island of Krk and the Adriatic Sea.

Figure 5. View from Tramuntana to island of Krk (city of Beli and island of Krk)



Figure 6. View from Tramuntana to Istrian peninsula



Diversity in recreation and leisure time: even if the context is characterized by a strong orientation to the tourism sector, it is still not characterized by many different possibilities for recreation and leisure. However, in view of the relatively large background we can still find the relevant accommodations as tourist centers in Opatija, Lovran, Krk, Cres, offering opportunities for leisure and seaports, as well as opportunities for recreation in natural landscapes in their hinterland.

Matrix for Physical and geographical characteristics of the context:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
1.1.	Localization:	<i>List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191</i> Historical and cultural importance for Primorsko-goranska County	+3	3	+9	
1.2.	Relationship with the context	<i>Integration with the context</i> Identifies the context	+3	2	+6	
1.3.	Surrounding environment	<i>Geologic and morphologic diversity</i> Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities/protected landscape/sea, rivers and lakes	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function</i> Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Panoramic surroundings</i> Views of high interest	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Diversity of recreation and leisure</i> Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2	2	+4	
	Score				+35/39	/39

2. Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.1. Antiquity

As described above, the landscape of the Tramuntana has some important traces of human presence since prehistoric times (e.g. Čampari cave), as the remains of citadels and funeral "Gomila", or even the remains found in ports. Particularly interesting is the case of Beli, a settlement that is developed with continuity from prehistoric times, ancient, medieval and modern.

2.2. Representativeness of the historical period

Association with persons or events, works of art: although not directly related to the landscape of the Tramuntana, the most significant is the reference to the island of Cres as Apsirtides (hence today's name of Osor, in the southwest of the island) in the

Greek myth about the Argonauts¹¹. In more recent history the area is linked to events between the Venetian, French and Austrian governments, and in the second World War it was an important point of control over the sea.

Representativeness of lifestyles and economic activity: There are traces of management and land use and economic activities since prehistoric times ("gradine" - the citadel, "gromače" - dry walls of division between land, remains of prehistoric port facilities, "Lokve" - the ponds ...), from antiquity (rustic villa, the remains of amphorae and other objects of maritime commerce submerged sites), medieval and modern times ("Stanovi" – residential and agricultural production type of settlement). These are all types of traces highly characteristic of the general organization of the period - and specific to the islands of Cres and valleys such as Vinodol of the eastern coast of Adriatic.



Figure 7. The remains of Roman bridge near Beli

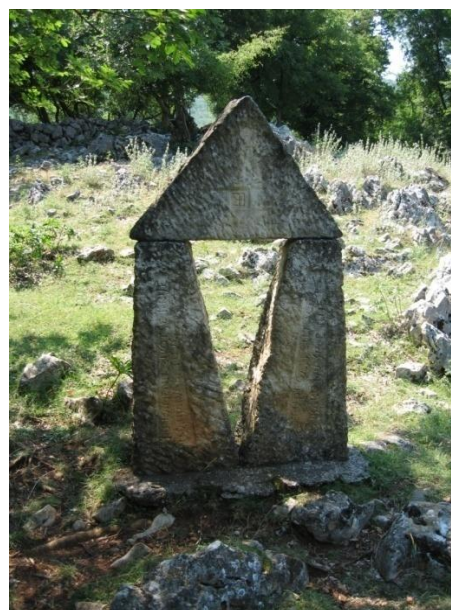


Figure 8. One of the glagolitic monuments, in surroundings of Beli, near Stepići

¹¹ Refer to Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999), Stražičić (1981), p. 113

Information of scientific importance: dealing with the theme of the cultural landscape of the Tramuntana highlights many important scientific information in the geological, biological, historical and cultural fields. Studying the formation of the island of Cres, very interesting geomorphology and biodiversity information is found. The Kvarner islands during the Ice Age were the mountains of the plains that stretched in the north Adriatic and became islands when the sea rose about 100 m and continued rising at 1 m every thousand years¹². So the Adriatic area, in recent times in the geological sense, looked quite different. The most important passage between north-east Europe and the Adriatic region was "Postojnska vrata" (Port Postojna), today in the hinterland of the Kvarner Bay at 609 m altitude. This passage was known from prehistoric times as the amber road, especially important during the Greek period.¹³ It is considered that the northern Adriatic was on the Cretans routes before 1st millennium BC, while the Greeks, apart from the myth about the Argonauts, knew the islands of Kvarner by the collective name Elektrides, or Islands of amber.

In the Čampari cave the remains associated with human life in the Palaeolithic period (about 10 000 BC) were found. The material remains: "gradine", "Gomila", "gromače" and the remains of ports give us important information about the life of Liburnians (as on Liburnian major types of navigation) and the prehistoric peoples in the area north of the Adriatic. During the Roman government the important maritime connections between Tramuntana and the eastern coast of Istria and Krk were created or reinforced, specially with other Roman settlements, Flanona in Istria, by the "Vela vrata" crossing (testified by underwater findings) and the cities of Curicta and Fulfinum on the island of Krk. After the fall of the Roman Empire and early migration of Croatian population, the importance of Christianity rises, which is proved by the remains of several churches and monasteries¹⁴. After switching to the Venetian government in 1116¹⁵ events and modes of governance begin to be documented and historic research does not depend only on material remains. The other group of scientific information are those about high biodiversity and high presence of indigenous species, plants and animals.

¹² Stražičić (1981), p. 35

¹³ Ibidem, p. 13

¹⁴ Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999),

¹⁵ Stražičić (1981), p. 121

Figure 9. Hypothesis of land appearance during the last ice age¹⁶



Connection with immaterial culture: within the area of Tramuntana several ethnological and rural sites can be found, such as Dragozetići, Važmineš, Sv. Petar, Filozići with their agricultural residences and ports. Although these settlements are sparsely populated, the wealth of heritage elements makes the territory of Tramuntana a local immaterial cultural symbol. The society "Tramuntana" for research and protection of the history and culture of Tramuntana was founded in 1990, has 260 members from and outside of the island of Cres. The company organizes the annual festival "Dani Tramuntane" ("Days of Tramuntana"). The society is part of the Chair of the Ciacia Diet of Losinj, the society for the preservation of the dialect of most Croatian coastal areas¹⁷.

The organisation Eko centar Caput Insulae – Beli, founded in 1993, organizes activities of protection of natural and cultural heritage of the area¹⁸, permanent exhibits on biodiversity and cultural heritage of Tramuntana and introductive activities to land conservation.

Specific local production: the specific local products: organic farming in general, grazing sheep (always outside), beekeeping and honey production, olive growing and oil production, viticulture and wine production, wool production and wool items ... All this activities are present in contained proportions.

¹⁶ <<http://www.vegiazena.it/storia/erectus/erectus0.htm>>, March 2010 or a digital model at National Geophysical Data Center, USA,

<<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/pictures/GLOBALsealeveldrop110m.jpg>>, March 2010

¹⁷ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), p. 78

¹⁸ Idem

Matrix for Historical and cultural characteristics:

2.	Cultural and historical characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
2.1.	Antiqueness	<i>Notions of construction and use</i> Elements of antiquity, Romanesque and medieval age	+3	3	+9	
2.2.	Representativeness of the historic period	<i>Association with persons, events or works of art</i> Association with international persons, events or works of art	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Representativeness of lifestyles and economic methods</i> Particular local ways of the period	+2	2	+4	
		<i>Information of scientific importance</i> Presence of exceptional information	+3	2	+6	
2.3.	Presence of immaterial culture	<i>Connection with immaterial culture</i> The place is a symbol of local and/or specific immaterial culture	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Specific local production</i> Of National and/or local presence	+1	2	+2	
	Score				+33/+39	/12

3. Territorial and urban characteristics:

3.1. Architectural-urban Representativeness:

Representativeness of the period or style: As already noted, the cultural landscape of the Tramuntana is characterized by the presence of several significant historical eras. This is way we cannot speak of the representation of a historical period but of different periods and the continued presence and activities in this scenic area.

The system of citadels (like Halm, Kalk, Beli, Sis, Dragozetić) though not well conserved physically, is representative of the defence system and organization in the Liburnian era. Thus also the “gomile”, the Liburnian sepulchre tumulus, that we find in various places in the territory, often enlarged by the accumulation of stones

thrown by pilgrims in the middle ages, in a ritual of good fortune¹⁹. The “gromače“, the dry-built walls, built in continuity from prehistoric times to today, characteristic of the territory of the islands and coastal areas, in Tramuntana are a characteristic element of the landscape. Roman traces are not amply present, partly because they are often covered by more recent layers built on top. Also important is the presence of Romanesque and medieval churches and monasteries. Another particular feature are "stanovi", farming settlements that develop in the 17th century. These presences are completely representative of their historical period and of the types of organization and lifestyle.

Representativeness of the urban typology: in the Tramuntana landscape we find various urban settlements such as Beli, Dragozetići, Porozina, Sv. Petar, Filozići, Predošćica, Ivanje, Važmineš and rural: Frantin, Niska, Petrićevi, Stepići...

The town of Beli presents the continuation of settlement from prehistoric times to today, and so has several characteristic features of different periods: the remains of the citadels, plan setting of the Roman and the medieval city. Another feature of Beli and other Tramuntana settlements is the connection with its harbour, formed in ancient or prehistoric times and kept up to today.

Most of the settlements kept the original town planning and construction, largely due to depopulation or even abandonment (Važmineš). 97 persons live in Tramuntana today, mainly in old age, while at most the Tramuntana area recorded few more than a thousand inhabitants.

Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or uniqueness of the heritage: even if the assets of Tramuntana cannot be considered unique, it is considered quite unusual to see such cultural diversity and representative examples of different ages and different cultural influences. Indeed there are representative traces of the Palaeolithic era, the Neolithic and Liburnian age, Roman, Byzantine and medieval, the Venetian government, Austrian and Italian. Also the type of heritage varies from archaeological sites, hydro-archaeological, individual buildings, complexes (monasteries), cities, rural settlements, productive organizations tied to different epochs and different economies, industrial archaeology, artistic and historical elements of land management, elements of infrastructure (as roads, wells, ponds and port facilities...).

¹⁹ Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999),

Figure 10. The remains of Stan near Stepići, representative of their historical period and of the types of organization and lifestyle



Figure 11. Stan Niska



Figure 12. Abandoned residential and production complex in Važmineš



Figure 13. Abandoned complex in Ivanje



Figure 14. Urban settlement Filozići characteristic for its compact form



Figure 15. Urban settlement Dragozetići



Figure 16. Presence of green in urban texture



Figure 17. A natural monument - the oak tree near Sv. Petar



The documentation prepared by the Superintendence for Cultural and Environmental Heritage in Rijeka, considers 87 monuments or sites of diffused territorial heritage, and this regarding only the most important.

Presence of cultural goods: as already mentioned, territory of Tramuntana has a continuity of human presence of at least 12 000 years, traces of which have overlapped since then creating an area rich in signs, spatial relations and stratification.

Architect/planner: territory is not connected to famous names of architects or planners.

Architectural-planning quality (space organization, equipment, design, urban schemes, presence of green areas ...): Tramuntana territory shows many different organizational and planning types. There are settlements such as Beli, which incorporate different urban structures in its organization such as the remains of prehistoric fortresses and the Roman, medieval and nineteenth-century development. Filozići, a rural settlement, formed during the Middle Ages, as can be discerned from its compact form²⁰. On the other hand Predošćica for example, is the most widespread kind of rural settlement²¹. Niska settlement was formed by the "stan" units of organization of farming production²².

The example of Beli:



Figure 18. Characteristics of urban texture of Beli

²⁰ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), p. 72

²¹ Idem,

²² Ibidem, p. 71

For this reason one cannot speak of a representation of the highest level of a particular type of organization and urbanization, but the richness of types of settlement and testimonies of different ages.

Quality of open space and presence of extraordinary public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...): settlements give an interesting insight into the penetration of extra-urban green inside, urban texture becoming in some cases parks of environmental value (e.g. Sv Petar).



Figure 19. Landscape qualities of settlements, Sv. Petar²³

Natural elements and biodiversity: in the introduction some elements of the rich biodiversity of the territory of Tramuntana have been described, characterized by a mix of sub-Mediterranean and Mediterranean vegetation²⁴. The presence of endemic, rare and protected species is particularly important. The area around Fojiška and Pod Predočćica is a bird sanctuary, the oak tree near St. Peter is a natural monument and the whole landscape of the Tramuntana is considered by the planning records protected under the first category, the highest value and protection²⁵.



Figure 20. mix of sub-Mediterranean and Mediterranean vegetation²⁶

²³ Ibidem, p. 82

²⁴ Ibidem, p. 48

²⁵ Ibidem, p. 90. For a more detailed analysis see also p. 38-68

²⁶ Ibidem, p. 48

Figure 21. Protected species - griffin (*Gyps fulvus*, Linneo 1758)²⁷



Figure 22. Some of the varieties of orchids²⁸



Figure 23. One of the ponds important for water reserves and biodiversity



Figure 24. Typical meadows and woods



²⁷ Ibidem, p. 55

²⁸ <<http://www.supovi.hr/index.php?page=galerija-cvjetna-livada>>, March 2010

Hydro morphological elements of interest: Cres Island is the Adriatic Sea's highest island, and Tramuntana is its highest and most mountainous part, formed by karst and fluvial-karst processes in the Pleistocene. In the relief there are three units: the main spine with heights of more than 600 meters, the karst floor to the northeast, characterized by sinkholes, caves and ponds, and dorsal to the southwest, characterized by parallel alignment of ridges, ravines, plains and limestone blocks²⁹. Important characteristics of the morphology are the coastal cliffs that descend nearly vertical along most of the perimeter of the area. In the territory are no rivers, but there are several streams and water sources, as well as the typical elements: water ponds, during the history important for the water supply of the population.

Elements of spatial organization of production (orchards, fields, technological elements of production ...): the typical elements of the organization of production space are "gromače, dry-built stone walls of the subdivision of the fields and for the construction of terraces. Although we find these elements in other parts of the Kvarner Bay, in Tramontana they are particularly noticeable, and can only be compared with territory around Punat and Baška on the island of Krk. Some of these walls are of prehistoric origin and were constantly rearranged during different periods. It is particularly interesting to encounter these walls between several properties in the vicinity of ponds, another natural or artificial element characteristic of local land management. The entrances to the fields for cultivation or grazing are organized by the characteristic wooden "lehe" features. We also find "guvna", circular elements that were used during the wheat harvest. Also very characteristic are the "stanovi", the agricultural production residences, as well as monasteries, both types now mostly abandoned.

Elements of material culture and technology of land infrastructure management (canals, tanks...): settlements are not traditionally located on the sea, both for reasons of visibility and defence, but any settlement is strongly connected to its local port. Ports, which generally correspond to the ports today were still used by Liburnians, though less by the Romans because they were generally small. But we can still find traces of the port facilities, both prehistoric and Roman. During the Roman government roads were built or improved, still partly visible today, especially since being upgraded during the Venetian government for the transport of wood.

²⁹ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), p. 22-23

Since water supply was a major problem in land management, people have created systems of collection such as artificial ponds, and adjustment of natural sources and wells, some of Roman origin. The steep terrain is often arranged in terraces supported by dry walls.

3.4. Construction qualities

Use of particular construction technologies: The territory is characterized by the use of dry walls, from prehistoric times to today - by the “gradine” (fortresses) and “gomile” (burial mounds), in the bounding walls along the roads, housing, both productive and sacred, and the use of wood.

Use of materials: The territory is characterized by the representative use of stone and working with the soil.



Figure 25. Rural constructions



Figure 26. Elements of entrances “leha” and guvo³⁰

³⁰ <http://www.supovi.hr/Zastita-kul-pov-bas/16.jpg>

Matrix for Territorial and urban characteristics:

3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good- urban and spatial characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
3.1.	Architectural-urban representativeness	<i>Representativeness of period/style</i> High representativeness	+2	2	4	
.		<i>Representativeness of urban typology</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	4	
		<i>Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg.. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	3	6	
		<i>Presence of cultural goods</i> High presence of register goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+3	3	9	
.		<i>Architect/planner</i> Unknown	-	1	-	
3.2.	Formal architectural-urban qualities	<i>Architectural-urban quality (spatial organization, plan, design, urban textures, presence of green elements ...)</i> Frequent example	+1	2	2	
		<i>Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)</i> Frequent example	+1	2	2	
3.3.	Landscape qualities	<i>Natural elements and biodiversity</i> Unique example	+3	2	6	
		<i>Hydromorphologic and structure elements</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	4	
		<i>Elements of organisation of production space (gardens, fields, technological elements of production...)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	4	
		<i>Elements of material and technological culture of territory infrastructure management (channels, tanks...)</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	4	
3.4.	Construction	<i>Use of particular</i>	+2	2	4	

	qualities	<i>construction technologies</i> Rare/excellent example				
		<i>Use of materials</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	2	4	
	Score				+53/81	/48

4. State of conservation

4.1. Degree of transformation

Recognition of territorial symbols: unfortunately most part of diffused heritage of Tramuntana is in a state of advanced decay, apart from the urban and rural elements used daily. This applies in particular to the Neolithic archaeological sites, ancient as well as medieval churches and monastery complex.

Urban character recognition: the urban character is instead conserved thanks to abandonment during the second half of the twentieth century.

Recognition and legibility of urban textures: urban textures are very simple and irregular due to the limited size of the towns. They remain legible for the same reason as above.

Recognition of architectural structures: Architectural structures in residential areas are well recognized, but outside the centres of settlement structures are difficult to read due to the strong material degradation.

Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of buildings and spaces, residential buildings, gardens, fields ...): one of the special characteristics of the territory of Tramuntana is the legibility of the spatial relationships between different parts of the landscape - settlement centres, built and open spaces, the relationship with green spaces, productive spaces, vegetable gardens, fields, pastures, forests...

4.2. State of the physical material

Physical degradation of the material of constructive elements: As noted above, the physical deterioration of material is particularly evident on heritage that is not in daily use, which means most of the diffuse territorial heritage.

Degradation of natural elements: the natural material is in relatively good state of conservation, especially the plant material, thanks in part to the protected areas. Some are endangered species (protected species) such as the griffin or dolphins.

Matrix for State of conservation:

4.	State of conservation:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
4.1.	Degree of transformation	<i>Recognition of territorial symbols</i> Very degraded	-2	3		-6
		<i>Recognition of urban character</i> Rare/excellent example	+2	3		-6
		<i>Recognition and legibility of urban textures</i> Frequent example	+1	2	+2	
		<i>Recognition of architectural structures</i> Partially conserved	-1	2		-2
		<i>Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, vegetable gardens, fields ...)</i> Unique example	+3	2	+6	
4.2.	Physical state of material	<i>Degradation of the physical material of construction elements</i> State of emergency	-2	2		-4
		<i>Degradation of natural elements</i> State of emergency	-2	2		-4
	Score				+8/48	-22/48

5. Fruition Characteristics

5.1. Accessibility

Proximity of connections: Tramuntana is located on the island of Cres so accessibility is not excellent though well served by ferries Brestova - Porozine (from the Istrian coast) and Valbiska - Merag (from the island of Krk), departing on average every two hours. Connecting via the island of Krk in recent years has acquired national importance, however during the summer there may be problems of overcrowding and in winter those related to the presence of bora.

Internal fruition: the internal fruition is difficult, largely because it is an extended territory, and for the morphological characteristics of the soil. Recently the organization Eko centar Caput Insulae Beli has prepared an educational-recreational network of pedestrian and bicycle paths permitting visitation of the ancient and contemporary heritage.

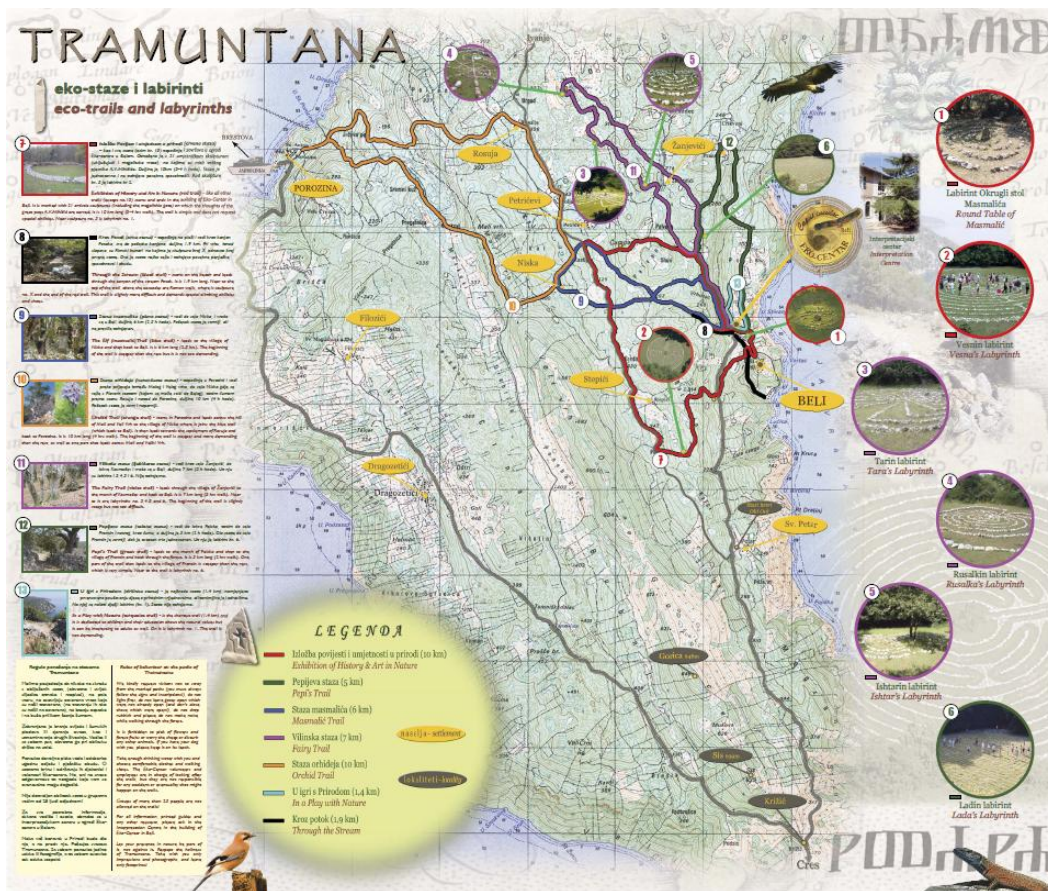


Figure 27. Network of pedestrian and bicycle educational-recreational paths organized by Eko centar Caput Insulae Beli³¹

Representative views of the object: the territory of Tramuntana closes the Gulf of Kvarner, therefore is the defining factor in views from all the Gulf of Rijeka, from part of Istria, Rijeka and the island of Krk. Because of the distance the most significant morphological characteristics and the characteristics of the vegetation are perceived, but not the wealth of natural and cultural heritage of the Tramuntana area.

5.2. Fruition in cooperation

Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity: collaborations with other heritage sites are not known.

³¹ Map from the web site of organisation Eko centar Caput Insulae Beli <<http://www.supovi.hr/karte/Tram%20karta%20.pdf>>, March 2010

Matrix for Fruition Characteristics

5.	Fruition characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
5.1.	Accessibility	<i>Proximity of connections</i> Accessible mostly by private transport	-1	3		-3
		<i>Internal Fruition</i> Average services / average fruition	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Representative views of the object</i> Existence of views	+1	2	+2	
5.2.	Fruition in cooperation	<i>Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity</i> Lack of network fruition	-3	1		-3
	Score				+5/27	-6/27

6. Finance and management

6.1. Existence of valorisation proposals

Planning documentation: an principal objective of the planning documentation is sustainable development based on the valorisation of the natural and cultural heritage of the area, in this case it was a prime target of specifically created Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003).

Project portfolio: there are the existing projects to safeguard and promote the area as the organization Eko centar *Caput Insulae Beli*, which are at the beginning of interesting activities of improvement.

6.2. Management aspects

Propriety: propriety is considered averagely diversified

Management organisations: There are non-profit organizations working to protect and promote the area

Presence of income generating activities: one of the main problems of the area is the lack of income generating activity

Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest: non-profit organizations are subsidized for the activities of collective interest.

Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area: the territory is mainly suitable for productive activities of the traditional, ecological or tourism types.

Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest: even if Tramuntana is a cultural landscape, and quite extended, there are parts of the territory suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest, from the management of archaeological sites to the activities of subsidized agricultural and ecological production.

6.3. Presence of financial funds

International funds: the presence of the international sources is not known even though the territory of International Tramuntana has been the object of interest of the USAID programs.³²

Private funds: used continuously but not to the extent that allows significant development.

State funds: used continuously but not to the extent that allows significant development.

Regional funds: used continuously but not to the extent that allows significant development.

Local government funds: used continuously but not to the extent that allows significant development.

6.4. Tourism and commercial activities

Public interest: the territory is the subject of international interest

Site extension: cultural landscape since the site is physically identifiable on the territorial scale.

Matrix for Finance and management:

6.	Finance and management aspects:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
6.1.	Existence of valorisation proposals	<i>Plan</i> Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+1	3	+3	
		<i>Project portfolio</i> Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good	+1	3	+3	

³² Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999),

6.2.	Management aspects	<i>Propriety</i> Average diversification of propriety	-1	1		-1
		<i>Management organizations</i> Private organization / non profit	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Presence of income generating activities</i> Scarcely present	-	3	-	
		<i>Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest</i> Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	2	+6	
		<i>Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area</i> More than 70%	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest</i> More than 20%	+1	2	+2	
6.3.	Presence of financial funds	<i>International funds</i> Not used for administrative reasons	-3	3		-9
		<i>Private funds</i> Not used	-1	3		-3
		<i>State funds</i> Not used	-1	2		-2
		<i>Regional funds</i> Not used	-1	1		-1
		<i>Local funds</i> Not used	-1	3		-3
6.4.	Tourism and commercial activities	<i>Public interest</i> International	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Site extension</i> Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3	3	+9	
	Score				+47/114	-19/114

7. Social characteristics

7.1. Value perception

Symbol: Tramuntana is the symbol of regional ecological, natural and cultural heritage interest groups.

Identity: Tramuntana is perceived as a symbol of local identity.

7.2. Potential of participation

Management: there are several public inclusive activities, important also because of the number of inhabitants.

Image: the work of valorisation organizations has a positive impact on the image of the population and the interest groups (simulated data).

Creation of social networks: There are no social networks (simulated data).

Matrix for Social characteristics:

7.	Social characteristics:		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
7.1.	Value perception	<i>Symbol</i> National/Regional/ Interest groups	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Identity</i> Local/neighbourhood	+1	3	+3	
7.2.	Potential of participation	<i>Management</i> Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2	3	+6	
		<i>Image</i> Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	+3	3	+9	
		<i>Creation of social networks</i> Lack of social networks	-1	2		-2
	Score				+24/42	-2/42

8. Threats and pressures

8.1. Natural environment

Hydro-geological risk (floods, landslides...): geophysical risks are generally low because of the calcareous composition of soil, and the territory is characterized by equal or lower seismological risk than other parts of Primorsko-goranska County³³.

Air, water and soil pollution: air, water and soil pollution is not present or was not analyzed because of the lack of pollution sources.

Noise: there are no activities that create particular noise.

Traffic: the traffic is light except in summer.

Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions: because of abandonment of the territory there are no pressures from illegal building

³³ Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), p. 24-27

8.2. State of the good

State of urgency: the heritage area is in a state of urgency because of strong material degradation.

8.3. Social environment

Presence of conflicts: There are no significant social conflicts.

Matrix for Threats and pressures:

8.	Threats and pressures		Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score +	Weighted score -
8.1.	Natural environment	<i>Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)</i> Average hydrogeological risk	-2	3		-6
		<i>Air, water and soil pollution</i> Not present	-	2		-
		<i>Noise</i> Not present	-	2		-
		<i>Traffic</i> Traffic negatively affects perception of good	-1	2		-2
		<i>Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions</i> Not present	-	3		-
8.2.	State of the good	<i>State of urgency</i> Yes	-3	3		-9
8.3.	Social environment	<i>Presence of conflicts</i> Not present	-	2		-
	Score				/0	-17/51

Total score of the cultural landscape analyzed:

Thematic category:	Qualities Score	Degradation Score	Total Score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+35/39	-/39	+35/39
Historical and cultural characteristics:	+33/39	-/12	+33/39
Intrinsic characteristic of the good-urban and spatial characteristics:	+53/81	-/48	+53/81
State of conservation:	+8/48	-22/48	-14/48
Fruition characteristics:	+5/27	-6/27	-1/27
Finance and management aspects:	+47/114	-19/114	+28/114
Social characteristics:	+24/42	-2/42	+22/42
Threats and pressures :	-/0	-17/51	-17/51
Score	+205/390	-66/381	+139/441

The score shows that the strong points of the Tramuntana cultural landscape are:

- Physical-geographic characteristics of the context,
- Cultural and historical characteristics of the good,
- Intrinsic characteristic - urban and spatial characteristics of the good
- The Threats and pressures are relatively contained aside from the state of urgency due to material degradation of the material goods, especially prehistoric archaeological sites, ancient and medieval, and those recently abandoned.

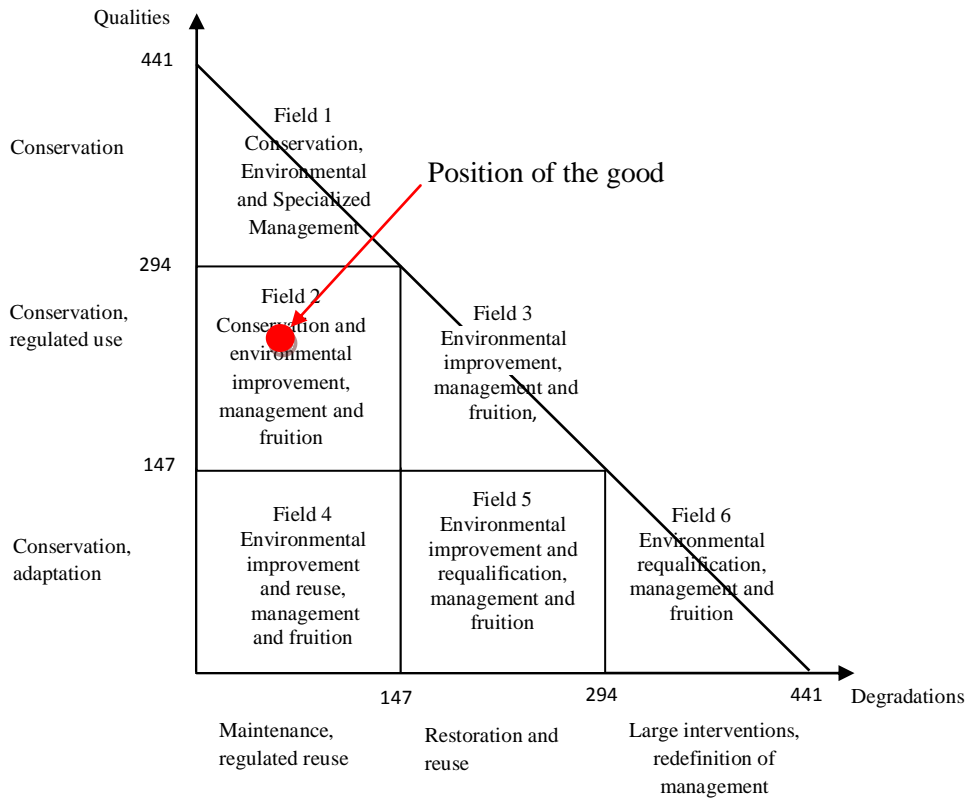
The critical points are:

- The material State of conservation of the cultural heritage,
- characteristics of internal and external fruition, due in large part to the morphology and relief of the territory,
- financial and management due to the depopulation of the territory, population structure and inability and lack of political determination,
- Social Characteristics are at the limit, even if there is a strong depopulation, there are also non-profit promotions of tangible and intangible heritage of significant importance given the number of inhabitants, the territory also has no strong ongoing conflicts.

SWOT Analysis

<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural environment - presence of sea - cultural heritage - enthusiasm of existing interest groups - presence of the heritage Elements suited to recovery and reuse - proximity of important tourist areas such as Istria and the island of Krk 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strong depopulation - structure of the population - underdeveloped physical infrastructure - underdeveloped knowledge infrastructure - underdeveloped social networks and institutions - underdeveloped productive and income activities - physical separation of parts of the territory due to hunting reserves
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - valorisation of natural and cultural heritage - recovery of heritage goods suitable to host receptivity and ecological and cultural tourism - activation and management of environmental, wildlife, cultural heritage and landscape research - ecological production and traditional farming and herding - secondary activities connected with agricultural productivity - development of physical infrastructure and connections - increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to agricultural, ecological and cultural tourism 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - competition with other neighbouring territories, especially Istria - surpassing carrying capacity - localisation and increase of the activities in contrast with the good - increase of traffic due to the improvement of the infrastructure - distortion of the character and the local population - emergence of conflicts among different segments of the public

Positioning of the heritage good within the triangle of comprehensive strategies:



Indications of actions to perform for executing comprehensive strategies:

Comprehensive strategies for the Cultural Landscape		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 2 – average quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/const ruction of new high quality elements	- punctual	mild	high
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high

	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	moderate	high
	- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive	mild	high
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	mild	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Actions of physical				

interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape	- continuous priority action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management	- continuous	relevant	high

	projects	s action,		
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure	- continuous action,	mild	medium

	hydrogeologic safety – minimum			
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	mild	medium

EVALUATION OF THE SCENARIO OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TRAMUNTANA

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Indications	Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
	Localization: List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191	Yes/No	+3	3	+9
	Relationship with the context	Identifies the context	+3	2	+6
	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function Panoramic surroundings Diversity of recreation and leisure	+3 +3 +2 +3	2 2 2 2	+6 +6 +4 +6
	Score				+37/39
	Score				-/39
2.	Cultural and historical characteristics				
	Antiqueness	Elements of antiquity, Romanesque and medieval age International	+3	3	+9
	Representativeness of the historic period	Notions of construction and use Association with persons, events or works of art Representativeness of the ways of life and economic activities Information of scientific importance	+3 +2 +2 +3	2 2 2 2	+6 +4 +4 +6
	Presence of immaterial culture	Connection with immaterial culture Local specific production	+3 +3	2 2	+6 +6
	Score				+37/39
	Score				-/12
3.	Intrinsic characteristic of				

the good - urban and spatial characteristics:	Architectural-urban representativeness	Representativeness of period/style	High representativeness	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+4
		Representativeness of urban typology	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+4
		Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+6
		Presence of cultural goods	High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9
		Architect/planner	Of national importance	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+2
		Architectural-urban quality (spatial organization, plan, design, urban textures, presence of green elements...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+4
		Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+4
		Natural elements and biodiversity	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6
		Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+4
		Elements of organisation of production space (gardens, fields, technological elements of production...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+4
Construction qualities		Elements of material and technological culture of territory infrastructure management (channels, tanks...)	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+4
		Use of particular construction technologies	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics	2	+4
		Use of materials	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics	2	+4

							protection and conservation, high attention to materials				+59/81	-/48
4.	Score State of conservation:											
	Degree of transformation	Recognition of territorial symbols	Rare/excellent example	+2			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	3			+6	
		Recognition of urban character	Rare/excellent example	+2			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	3			+6	
		Recognition and legibility of urban textures	Rare/excellent example	+2			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2			+4	
		Recognition of architectonic structures	Rare/excellent example	+2			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2			+4	
		Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, gardens, fields ...)	Unique example	+3			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2			+6	
	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction	Excellent state	+3			Regulated maintenance of construction elements	2			+6	
		Degradation of natural elements	Excellent state	+3			Regulated maintenance of natural elements	2			+6	
	Score										+38/48	-/48
5.	Fruition characteristics:											
	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	National	+2			Monitoring	3			+6	
		Internal fruition	Excellent services / excellent fruition	+3			Monitoring	3			+9	
		Representative views of the object	Existence of exceptional views	+3			Monitoring	2			+6	
	Fruition in cooperation	Fruition in cooperation with	Exceptional network fruition	+3			Monitoring	1			+3	
	Score										+24/27	-/27
6.	Finance and management:											
	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan	Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+3			Monitoring	3			+9	
		Project portfolio	High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good.	+3			Monitoring	3			+9	

Management aspects	Propriety						Definition and clarification of property	1			-3
	Management organisations						Monitoring	3			+9
	Presence of income generating activities						Monitoring	3			+9
	Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest						Monitoring	2			+6
	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area						Monitoring	3			+9
	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest						Monitoring	2			+6
	International funds						Monitoring	3			+3
	Private funds						Monitoring	3			+3
	State funds						Monitoring	2			+2
	Regional funds						Monitoring	1			+1
	Local government funds						Monitoring	3			+3
	Public interest						Information and marketing	3			+9
	Site extension						Information and marketing	3			+9
	Score										+88/ 114
7.	Social characteristics:										
Potential of participation	Value perception						Research and information	3			+6
	Identity						Research and information	3			+6
	Management						Monitoring	3			+9
	Image						Research and information	3			+9
	Creation of social networks						Monitoring	2			+6
Score										+36/42	-/24 (-42)
8.	Threats and pressures:										
Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods,						Interventions to guarantee safety	3			-3

	landslides...)												
	Air, water and soil pollution	Absent	-			Monitoring	2						-
	Noise	Absent	-			Monitoring	2						-
	Traffic	Absent	-			Monitoring	2						-
	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Absent	-			Monitoring	3						-
State of the good	State of urgency	Absent	-			Monitoring	3						-
Social environment	Presence of conflicts	Absent	-			Monitoring	2						-
Score													-3/51

Score and performance:

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference of scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+35/39	-/39	+35/39	+37/39	-/39	+37/39	+2
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+33/39	-/12	+33/39	+37/39	-/12	+37/39	+4
Intrinsic characteristic of the good- urban and spatial characteristics:	+53/81	-/48	+53/81	+59/81	-/48	+59/81	+6
State of conservation:	+8/48	-22/48	-14/48	+38/48	-/48	+38/48	+52
Fruition characteristics:	+5/27	-6/27	-1/27	+24/27	-/27	+24/27	+25
Financing and management aspects:	+47/114	-19/114	+28/114	+88/114	-3/114	+85/114	+57
Perception of value:	+24/42	-2/42	+22/42	+36/42	-/42	+36/42	+14
Threats and pressures:	-/0	-17/51	-17/51	-/-	-3/51	-3/51	+14
Score	+205/390	-66/381	+139/441	+319/390	-6/391	+313/441	+174

Estimated cost of the interventions considered:

Conservation and recovery	Number of sites	Cost per site (€)	Total cost per category
Archaeological heritage	60	200.000 -1.500.000	40.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage - city	8	5.000.000-12.000.000	60.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage – rural and production	17	500.000-2.000.000	20.000.000
Infrastructure	30 km 25 settlements	900.000	40.000.000
Natural environment (5% of total)	74 km ² x 0,05=3,7 km ²	7.000.000	26.000.000
Research	5 years	500.000	2.500.000
Aid for activity start up	15	200.000	4.000.000
			192.500.000

In the case of the cultural landscape of Tramuntana (island of Cres), the most problematic characteristics are State of conservation, Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects and Threats and pressures. After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would show an important overall improvement – from total score of +139/441 to +313/441 (difference of +174

points) with considerable improvement in every category, while only the category of Threats and pressures would remain negative although improved.

This performance could be achieved for (estimated) 192.500.000 euro, or the cost of 1.106.000 euro for a point and net benefit 0,001 for 1.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 149,50 euro.

References:

- County Institute for development, territorial planning and environmental protection, *Territorial Plan of the County Primorsko-goranska*, Official journal of the County Primorsko-goranska 14/2000, 12/2005, 50/2006, 08/2009, Book 1, <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/Home.aspx?PageID=60>>, March 2010,
- Department for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Conservation Department in Rijeka, Croatian Ministry of Culture (1999), *Prostorna cjelina Tramuntane (Konzervatorska studija)*, unpublished material,
- Fučić, B. (1990) *Apsartides*, Mali Lošinj, Narodno sveučilište,
- Stražičić, N. (1981), *Otok Cres. Prilog poznavanju geografije naših otoka. Otočki ljetopis Cres - Lošinj 4*, Mali Lošinj, Samoupravna interesna zajednica kulture općine Cres - Lošinj, Geografsko društvo Hrvatske Zagreb,
- Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003), <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/docs/zzpuHR/docsplanovipodrucja/2/Original.pdf>>, March 2010,
- Site of Vegia Zena, <<http://www.vegiazena.it/storia/erectus/erectus0.htm>>, March 2010
- National Geophysical Data Center, USA, <<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/pictures/GLOBALsealeveldrop110m.jpg>>, March 2010,
- Site of Research and Education Center for Nature Protection “Eko Centar *Caput Insulae Beli*”, <<http://www.supovi.hr/index.php?page=galerija-cvjetna-livada>>, March 2010.



Heritage category:

Cultural landscape

Extension:

74 km²

Denomination of the asset:

TRAMUNTANA

Card:

PC 001

Registration code:

Cadastre:

Beli, Dragozetići, Predošćica, Cres...

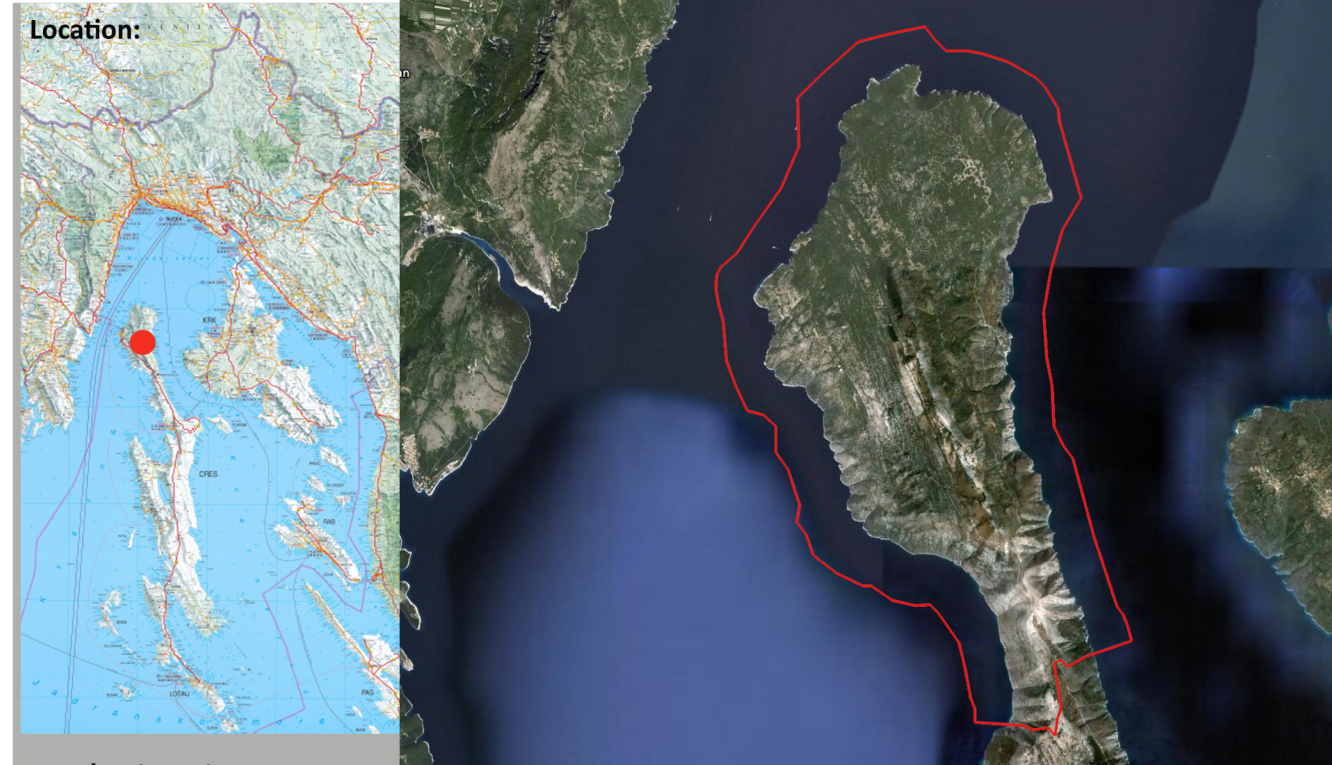
Ownership:

Mixed

Code:

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator	Weighted score	
	Localization	List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	
	Relationship with the context	Integration with the context	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	
	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	
		Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	
		Panoramic surroundings	+2	Monitoring	2	+4	
		Diversity of recreation and leisure	+2	Monitoring	2	+4	
	Score					+35/39	/39
2.	Cultural and historical characteristics:						
	Antiqueness	Notions of construction and use	+3	Research and dissemination of information	3	+9	
	Representativeness of the historic period	Association with persons, events or works of art	+3	Research and dissemination of information	2	+6	
		Representativeness of the ways of life and economic activities	+2	Research and dissemination of information	2	+4	
		Information of scientific importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information	2	+6	
	Presence of immaterial culture	Connection with immaterial culture	+3	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	2	+6	
		Local specific production	+1	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	2	+2	
	Score					+33/+39	/12
3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and spatial characteristics:						
	Architectural-urban representativeness	Representativeness of period/style	+2	Research and dissemination of information	2	4	
		Representativeness of urban typology	+2	Research and dissemination of information	2	4	
		Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness	+2	Research and dissemination of information	3	6	
		Presence of cultural goods	+3	Research and dissemination of information	3	9	
	Formal architectural-urban qualities	Architect/planner	-	Research and dissemination of information	1	-	
		Architectural-urban quality (spatial organization, plan, design, urban textures, presence of green elements...)	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement	2	2	
		Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement	2	2	
	Landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	6	
		Hydromorphologic and structure elements	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	4	
		Elements of organisation of production space (gardens, fields, technological elements of production...)	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	4	
		Elements of material and technological culture of territory infrastructure management (channels, tanks...)	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	4	
		Construction qualities	Use of particular construction technologies	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics	2	4
		Use of materials	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials	2	4	
	Score					+53/81	/48
4.	State of conservation:						
	Degree of transformation	Recognition of territorial symbols	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements	3	-6	
		Recognition of urban character	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	3	-6	
		Recognition and legibility of urban textures	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics	2	+2	
		Recognition of architectonic structures	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements	2	-2	
		Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, gardens, fields ...)	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	
	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	-2	Urgent conservative intervention on construction elements	2	-4	
		Degradation of natural elements	-2	Urgent conservative intervention on natural elements	2	-4	
	Score					+8/48	-22/48

Location:



Map / cadastral map

Link to other graphic documentation

1 : 200 000

Representative view

Link to other representations



Description:

Tramuntana is the northern part of Cres island, which separates the Kvarner Gulf of the Adriatic sea, and covers 74 km². The area is inhabited by with 97 inhabitants.

The territory has become the island in recent geological period, after the last glaciation, with raising sea levels for more than 100 meters.

On land there are eight settlements: Beli, Dragozetići, Filozići, Ivanje, Porozina, Predošćica, Sv. Petar and Važmineš. The largest settlement is Beli with 37 inhabitants.

Tramuntana is the example of the landscape inhabited since the Paleolithic and with the continuity from the Neolithic. The territory is rich of traces of all historical periods, resulting in an area particularly rich in heritage elements.

Beli is particularly interesting as an example of the settlement inhabited continuously since Neolithic times until today.

The natural heritage is characterized by rich biodiversity of the forest and age of some specimens, the presence of rare and endemic species and species listed in the Red list of plant species at risk in the Primorsko-Goranska County.

Bibliographic references:

- Fučić, B. (1990) *Apsartides*, Mali Lošinj, Narodno sveučilište,
 - Stražičić, N. (1981), *Otok Cres. Prilog poznavanju geografije naših otoka. Otoki ljetopis Cres - Lošinj 4*, Mali Lošinj, Samoupravna interesna zajednica kulture općine Cres - Lošinj, Geografsko društvo Hrvatske Zagreb,
 - other

Documentary references:

- *Territorial plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (2003, SN PGŽ 04/2003)*,
 <<http://www.zavod.pgz.hr/novo/docs/zzpuHR/docsplanovipodrucja/2/Original.pdf>>,
 - other



5.	Fruition characteristics:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator	Weighted score	
	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	-1	Interventions of improvement of public services	3	-3
		Internal fruition	+1	Monitoring	3	+3
		Representative views of the object	+1	Monitoring	2	+2
	Fruition in cooperation	-3	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services	1	-3	
	Score				+5/27	-6/27
6.	Finance and management:					
	Existence of valorisation proposals	Plan	+1	Monitoring	3	+3
		Project portfolio	+1	Monitoring	3	+3
	Management aspects	Propriety	-1	Definition and clarification of property	1	-1
		Management organisations	+2	Monitoring	3	+6
		Presence of income generating activities	-	Monitoring	3	-
		Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	+1	Monitoring	2	+2
	Presence of financial funds	International funds	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	-9
		Private funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	-3
		State funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	2	-2
		Regional funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	-1
		Local government funds	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	-3
	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9
		Site extension	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9
	Score				+47/114	-19/114
7.	Social characteristics:					
	Value perception	Symbol	+2	Research and information	3	+6
		Identity	+1	Research and information	3	+3
	Potential of participation	Management	+2	Monitoring	3	+6
		Image	+3	Research and information	3	+9
		Creation of social networks	-1	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups	2	-2
	Score				+24/42	-2/42
8.	Threats and pressures:					
	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity	3	-6
		Air, water and soil pollution	-		2	-
		Noise	-		2	-
		Traffic	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-2
		Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	-		3	-
	State of the good	State of urgency	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-9
	Social environment	Presence of conflicts	-		2	-
	Score				/0	-17/51

Strengths

- natural environment
- presence of sea
- cultural heritage
- enthusiasm of existing interest groups
- presence of the heritage Elements suited to recovery and reuse
- proximity of important tourist areas such as Istria and the island of Krk

Opportunities

- valorisation of natural and cultural heritage
- recovery of heritage goods suitable to host receptivity and ecological and cultural tourism
- activation and management of environmental, wildlife, cultural heritage and landscape research
- ecological production and traditional farming and herding
- secondary activities connected with agricultural productivity
- development of physical infrastructure and connections
- increase in tourist accommodation and activities related to agricultural, ecological and cultural tourism

Weaknesses

- strong depopulation
- structure of the population
- underdeveloped physical infrastructure
- underdeveloped knowledge infrastructure
- underdeveloped social networks and institutions
- underdeveloped productive and income activities
- physical separation of parts of the territory due to hunting reserves

Threats

- competition with other neighbouring territories, especially Istria
- surpassing carrying capacity
- localisation and increase of the activities in contrast with the good
- increase of traffic due to the improvement of the infrastructure
- distortion of the character and the local population
- emergence of conflicts among different segments of the public

High priority interventions:

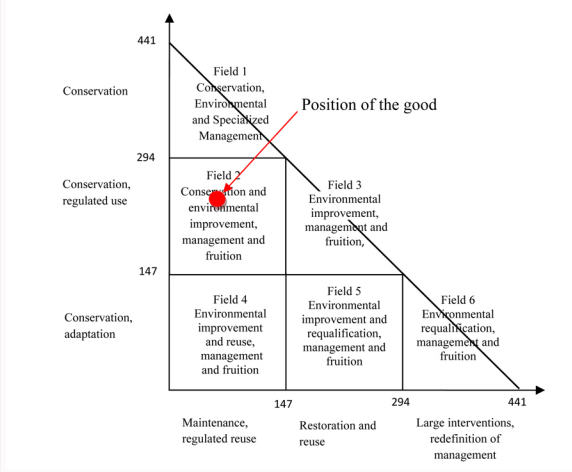
Actions of physical interventions on the good:
- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements
- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods
- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements
- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)
- conservation of elements of territorial management
- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures
- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements
- redefinition of borders of different landscape units
- definition of views between different landscape units
- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies
- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements
- conservation of green urban areas
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed
- improvement of public transport
- organisation and improvement of parking spaces
- conservation of geomorphologic features
- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:
Management aspects related to the good:
- definition of the protection – legal framework
- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management
- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape
- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape

- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape
- construction of management projects
- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...
- creation and management of information and fruition services
- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites
- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals
- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements
- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...
- definition of property rights including public participation
- production of typical products related to Landscape
- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape
- production of products related to image of the Landscape
- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape
- information and marketing
- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)
- monitoring of planning/project strategies
- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good
- continuation and improvement of public participation
- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions
- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape
Management aspects related to the context:

Medium priority interventions:
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:

- other

Position of the heritage good within the triangle of comprehensive strategies:



Thematic category:	Qualities Score	Degradation Score	Total Score
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+35/39	-/39	+35/39
Historical and cultural characteristics:	+33/39	-/12	+33/39
Intrinsic characteristic of the good- urban and spatial characteristics:	+53/81	-/48	+53/81
State of conservation:	+8/48	-22/48	-14/48
Fruition characteristics:	+5/27	-6/27	-1/27
Finance and management aspects:	+47/114	-19/114	+28/114
Social characteristics:	+24/42	-2/42	+22/42
Threats and pressures :	-/0	-17/51	-17/51
Score	+205/390	-66/381	+139/441

Conservation and recovery	Number of sites	Cost per site (€)	Total cost per category
Archaeological heritage	60	200.000 -1.500.000	40.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage- city	8	5.000.000-12.000.000	60.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage– rural and production	17	500.000-2.000.000	20.000.000
Infrastructure	30 km 25 settlements	900.000	40.000.000
Natural environment (5% of the total)	74 km² x 0,05=3,7 km²	7.000.000	26.000.000
Research	5 years	500.000	2.500.000
Aid for activity start up	15	200.000	4.000.000
			192.500.000

EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION SCENARIOS

After the analysis/diagnosis part of the evaluation model, definition and verification of performance of comprehensive strategies, some other (even if not only) possible uses of the evaluation model can be illustrated.

The evaluation model in its optional variant allows the creation of management scenario for one or more heritage goods and the choice between these scenarios. For example the Evaluation Matrices can be used for the comparison of the performance of the strategic actions for one chosen good, the choice of management opportunities across multiple assets, even in different categories (from individual sites to extensive heritage areas), finding the best placement of thematic actions.

It is possible to create different scenarios for one heritage good, e.g. effectuate:

1. comprehensive strategies for the good,
2. urgent interventions or
3. the actions based on chosen goals or other options.

In the case of scenarios for various heritage goods, the scenarios can be, e.g.:

1. comprehensive strategies for different goods, or even comprehensive strategies for one good and
2. different strategic actions for other goods.

The module of evaluation of scenarios consists of three phases:

1. construction of strategic scenarios (for selected items),
2. assessment of scenarios with Evaluation Matrices,
3. comparison and choice of scenarios (for example, in the "heritage value for money"¹ perspective).

The choice across scenarios can be formed on basis of sole comparison of improvement value or of net improvement value, considering both the improvement values and costs of interventions. In this way it is possible to understand which choices are plausible under the given budget to achieve to maximum performance of the interventions.

¹ Lichfield, N. (1988) *Economics in urban conservation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, Oxford, Pergamon Press, p.162-164

EXAMPLE OF EVALUATION OF SCENARIOS ON THE BASIS OF APPLICATION CASES – CASE OF THE CHOICE OF INVESTMENT 1

In the example of choice of investment 1 the evaluation model created in the previous chapter is used for the comparison of scenarios of comprehensive strategies for the three sites - cultural landscape Tramuntana, the urban site Brseč and archaeological area Fulfinum – Mirine.

First the evaluation scores from the Evaluation Matrices of “before” (contemporary state of the good) and “after” (after the comprehensive actions indicated by the “triangle of the strategies” would be effectuated) and the costs of the comprehensive actions are specified.

In the second phase, the comparison of the scores and costs of the stated actions for the three sites is effectuated. To allow the comparison regarding different objectives, the characteristics of the goods and the scores are articulated in significant indicators: urgency, cost, cost per unit, performance, cost per unit/score, performance in intrinsic characteristics and conservation, cost for performance in intrinsic characteristics and conservation, finance and management performance, cost for finance and management performance. Besides these indicators of the objectives other categories can be specified as needed.

In the third phase, priorities are defined for the specified criteria and then the alternatives (scenarios) are put in order on the base of the performance in priorities.

1. Specification of the evaluation scores from the Evaluation Matrices of “before” and “after” and the costs of the comprehensive actions

a. The scenario of the comprehensive strategies for the cultural landscape of Tramuntana (7400 ha):

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference of scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+35/39	-39	+35/39	+37/39	-39	+37/39	+2
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+33/39	-12	+33/39	+37/39	-12	+37/39	+4
Intrinsic characteristic of the good- urban and spatial characteristics:	+53/81	-48	+53/81	+59/81	-48	+59/81	+6
State of conservation:	+8/48	-22/48	-14/48	+38/48	-48	+38/48	+52
Fruition characteristics:	+5/27	-6/27	-1/27	+24/27	-27	+24/27	+25

Financing and management aspects:	+47/114	-19/114	+28/114	+88/114	-3/114	+85/114	+57
Perception of value:	+24/42	-2/42	+22/42	+36/42	-/42	+36/42	+14
Threats and pressures:	-/0	-17/51	-17/51	-/-	-3/51	-3/51	+14
Score	+205/ 390	-66/ 381	+139/ 441	+319/ 390	-6/ 391	+313/ 441	+174

The critical issues are highlighted in yellow. After the implementation of comprehensive strategies the scores improve by 174 points, remaining negative only under the issue of Threats and pressures. The scores improve significantly in the following issues: State of conservation (at the critical moment), Fruition Characteristics (always critical) and Finance and Management Aspects (it is a nearly deserted landscape).

Cost estimate of interventions under consideration:

Conservation and recovery	Number of sites	Cost per site (€)	Total cost per category
Archaeological heritage	60	200.000 -1.500.000	40.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage - city	8	5.000.000-12.000.000	60.000.000
Architectural and planning heritage – rural and production	17	500.000-2.000.000	20.000.000
Infrastructure	30 km 25 settlements	900.000	40.000.000
Natural environment (5% of total)	74 km ² x 0,05=3,7 km ²	7.000.000	26.000.000
Research	5 years	500.000	2.500.000
Aid for activity start up	15	200.000	4.000.000
			192.500.000

b. The scenario of comprehensive strategies for the urban unit of Brseč (9 ha):

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference in scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+28/33	-/33	+28/33	+30/33	-/33	+30/33	+2
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+27/39	-/12	+27/39	+33/39	-/12	+33/39	+6
Intrinsic characteristics - urban and architectural characteristics:	+30/57	-/30	+30/57	+30/57	-/30	+30/57	-
State of conservation:	+18/27	-/27	+18/27	+20/27	-/27	+20/27	+2
Fruition characteristics:	+6/27	-12/27	-6/27	+24/27	-/27	+24/27	+30
Financing and management aspects:	+32/105	-24/105	+8/105	+80/105	-/105	+80/105	+72
Perception of value:	+8/33	-3/33	+5/33	+27/33	-/33	+27/33	+22
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-22/48	-22/48	-/-	-14/48	-14/48	+8
Score	+149/ 321	-61/ 315	+88/ 369	+244/ 321	-14/ 315	+230/ 369	+142

The critical issues are highlighted in yellow. After the implementation of comprehensive strategies scores improve by 142 points, remaining negative only on the issue of Threats and pressures. Significantly improved are the scores of the following themes: Fruition Characteristics (in particular as regards access, presence of services and networked fruition) and Finance and Management Aspects (presence

of buildings suitable for widespread temporary residence and natural and rural context).

Cost estimate of interventions under consideration:

Strategic activities	Cost per unit (€)	Total cost for category
Architectural and urban heritage	300.000-1.500.000	25.000.000
Infrastructure	20% of building cost	5.000.000
Natural environment (20% del total)	4.000.000/ha	1.500.000
Research	100.000	500.000
Aid for initiation of activity	50.000	500.000
		32.500.000

c. The scenario of the comprehensive strategy for the archaeological Fulfinum-Mirine (48 ha):

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference of scores
	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	Quality score	Degradation score	Total score	
Physical-geographic characteristics of the context:	+17/27	-5/27	+12/27	+23/27	-/27	+23/27	+11
Historical-cultural characteristics:	+23/42	-/-	+23/42	+31/42	-/-	+31/42	+8
Urban and planning characteristics:	+36/54	-/-	+36/54	+37/54	-/-	+37/54	+1
State of conservation:	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24	+16/24	-/24	+16/24	+24
Fruition characteristics:	+4/24	-4/24	0/24	+18/24	-/24	+18/24	+18
Financing and management aspects:	+21/96	-27/78	-6/96	+63/96	-3/78	+60/96	+66
Perception of value:	+14/33	-3/18	+11/33	+28/33	-/18	+28/33	+17
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-43/57	-43/57	-/-	-25/57	-25/57	+18
Score	+117/300	-92/228	+25/357	216/300	-28/228	188/357	+163

The critical issues are highlighted in yellow. After the implementation of comprehensive strategies scores would improve by 163 points, remaining negative only on issue of Threats and pressures (pressures present in the context). Significantly improved are the scores of the issues: State of conservation (due to physical preservation and reconstruction for presentation), Fruition Characteristics and Finance and Management Aspects (management of the archaeological area from the perspective of sustainable development).

Cost estimate of interventions under consideration:

Strategic activities	Cost per category
Excavation and conservation in situ and in specialized structures, research related to excavation activities, organization of the excavations and routes (5 years) ²	750.000
Construction of presentation areas	1.500.000
Construction of the system for fruition and information	400.000
Enhancement activities and presentation, construction of networks (5 years)	300.000
Adjustment of margins and visual barriers, environmental improvement in situ	300.000

² estimated 1.000.000,00 € for the next 10 years in Ministry of Culture, Croatian Republic, Conservation Institute of Rijeka, (2004)

Public infrastructure	300.000
Incentives to research and information distribution (5 years)	100.000
Incentives for activities in harmony with the good in its context	100.000
	3.750.000

2. The comparison of scenarios of the comprehensive strategies for the three sites and the articulation of significant indicators of the characteristics of the sites

	Tramuntana	Brseč	Fulfinum - Mirine
Urgency	Yes	No	Yes
Cost	192.500.000	32.500.000	3.750.000
Area (ha)	7.400	9	48
Cost per unit	26.000	3.610.000	78.125
Score before	+139/441	+88/369	+25/357
Score after	+313/441	+230/369	188/357
Difference of Scores	+174	+142	+163
Cost/diff. Score	1.106.321	227.272	23.006
Cost per unit /Score	149,50	25.252,53	479,29
Diff. Score Intrinsic characteristics and Conservation	62	8	33
Cost per unit/diff. Score Intrinsic characteristics and Conservation	419,57	451.388,89	2.367,42
Diff. Score Finance and management aspects	57	72	66
Cost per unit/diff. Score Finance and management aspects	456,38	50.154,32	1.183,71

3. Definition of the priorities for the specified criteria and order of alternatives based on the priorities

a. Defining priorities for action under the criteria:

1. Urgency,
2. Total cost (availability of resources),
3. Cost per unit, enhancement (difference in Score),
4. Ratio Cost per unit/ Score difference,
5. Ratio Cost per unit/ Score difference for the Intrinsic characteristics and State of conservation,
6. Ratio of Cost per unit/ Score difference for Finances and management aspects.

b. Order of alternatives based on performance in priorities:

	Urgency	Total cost	Cost per unit	Score differ.	Cost per unit/diff. Score	Cost per unit/ Score diff. Intrinsic charact. and Conservation	Cost per unit/ Score diff. Finance and management
Tramuntana	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Brseč	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Fulfinum - Mirine	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

Based on this simple comparison we can see the action on the cultural landscape of Tramuntana has priority over all criteria except that of total cost. Intervention in the archaeological area of Fulfinum - Mirine is second in all cases except for total cost. Brseč urban unit ranks third in respect to all criteria except total cost (ranking second).

It follows that the higher return in monetary and extra-monetary terms would be in the case of investment in the cultural landscape of Tramuntana, which should precede the business plan articulated in the long term.

The archaeological area Fulfinum - Mirine requires smaller investments and would lead to significant improvement in asset management.

Investing in the urban unit Brseč would lead to minor improvement and the requires a significant budget to be articulated in the medium to long term.

EXAMPLE OF EVALUATION OF SCENARIOS ON THE BASIS OF APPLICATION CASES – CASE OF THE CHOICE OF INVESTMENT 2

In the example of choice of investment 2 the evaluation model created in the previous chapter is used for the comparison of scenarios of interventions based on comprehensive strategies and interventions based on the specific goal, for the case of a single site - the archaeological area of Fulfinum – Mirine.

First the evaluation scores from the Evaluation Matrices of “before” (contemporary state of the good) and “after” and the costs of the actions are specified. In this case the “after” consists of two different scenarios:

1. after the comprehensive actions indicated by the “triangle of the strategies”,
2. after the actions oriented towards specific goals (in this case conservation, fruition, finance and management aspects, decreasing the threats and pressures).

The evaluation and the cost of the comprehensive strategies are given in the previous subchapter while the evaluation of actions and their cost toward a specific goal are highlighted in this subchapter (only specific thematic actions from the “triangle of the strategies” are considered).

In the second phase, the comparison of the scores and costs of the stated actions for the site is effectuated. As in previous example, to allow the comparison regarding different objectives, the characteristics of the goods and the scores are articulated in significant indicators: urgency, cost, cost per unit, performance, cost per unit/score, performance in intrinsic characteristics and conservation, cost for performance in intrinsic characteristics and conservation, finance and management performance, cost for finance and management performance.

In the third phase the alternatives (scenarios) are put in order on the base of the performance.

1. Specification of the evaluation scores from the Evaluation Matrices of “before” and “after” and the costs of the actions

The scenario of the specific actions for the archaeological area Fulfinum-Mirine:

Thematic category:	Evaluation before interventions			Evaluation after interventions			Difference of scores
	Qualities score	Degradation score	Total score	Qualities score	Degradation score	Total score	
State of conservation:	+2/24	-10/24	-8/24	+16/24	-/24	+16/24	+24
Fruition characteristics:	+4/24	-4/24	0/24	+18/24	-/24	+18/24	+18
Finance and management aspects:	+21/96	-27/78	-6/96	+63/96	-3/78	+60/96	+66
Threats and pressures:	-/-	-43/57	-43/57	-/-	-25/57	-25/57	+18
Score	+27/144	-84/183	-57/201	97/144	-28/201	+69/201	+126

Estimated costs of the interventions considered:

Strategic activities	Cost per category
Construction of presentation areas	1.500.000
Construction of the system for fruition and information	400.000
Activities for enhancement and presentation, construction of networks (5 years)	300.000
Adjustment of margins and visual barriers, in situ environmental improvement	300.000
Public infrastructure	300.000
	2.800.000

2. The comparison of scenarios of the comprehensive strategies and of the specific actions for the archaeological site Fulfinum - Mirine

	Fulfinum – Mirine – comprehensive strategies	Fulfinum – Mirine – specific actions
Urgency	Yes	Yes
Cost	3.750.000	2.800.000
Area (ha)	48	48
Cost per unit	78.125	58.333
Score before	+25/357	-57/201
Score after	188/357	+69/201
Difference of Score	+163	+126
Cost/diff. Score	23.006	22.222
Cost per unit /Score	479,29	462,96
Diff. Score intrinsic characteristics e conservation	+33/120	+24/120
Cost per unit/diff. Score intrinsic characteristics and conservation	2.367	2.430
Diff. Score Management	+66/96	+66/96
Cost per unit/diff. Score Management	1.183,71	883,84

3. Order of alternatives based on performance:

	Urgency	Total cost	Cost per unit	Score differ.	Cost per unit/ Score diff.	Cost per unit/ Score diff. for Intrinsic charact.n and Conservation	Cost per unit/ Score diff. Finance and management
F ulfinum - Mirine	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Fulfinum – Mirine – specific actions	1	1	1	2	1	2	1

According to the comparison we derive that intervention based on specific actions results as the best location for all criteria except for the difference in total scores (+126 compared to +163) and cost per unit compared to the difference in scores of Intrinsic characteristics and State of Conservation (improvement of +24 instead of +33 points out of 120). This option requires no new excavations be made in the near, short or medium term and the actions focus on improving the status and management of the heritage asset.

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X. CONCLUSIONS

SYNTHETIC REVIEW OF RESULTS OBTAINED

The aim of the research was the construction of an evaluation model for territorial heritage management rooted in the contemporary concepts of sustainable development and cultural heritage.

The model was planned to function as a multifunctional tool for analysis, diagnostics, creation and evaluation of alternatives and monitoring of the temporal characteristics of heritage. Therefore the proposed model could be used in different phases of the planning and management process of the territory characterized by the presence of widespread heritage.

In the first phase disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of sustainable development were analyzed. It was seen that the concept of sustainable development has a well defined history from the second half of 20th century and can be best described as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”¹ The attention to sustainability does not in itself limit the development but shifts the focus from economic growth to more articulated category of development. It was seen that the scale of the economy matter as well as carrying capacity of the environment.² So sustainable development incorporates not only economic aspects but relates to three major categories or aspects of human environment and development: economic dimension, social dimension and ecological dimension.³

The use of the existing built environment can be seen as an opportunity to implement processes that improve the sustainability of transformations, limit the impact on ecological and human social systems and improve economic condition by

¹ United Nations (1987) *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (Brundtland Report)*, Paris, 1987, <<http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>>, December 2010,

² Daly, H. E. (1991), “Elements of Environmental Macroeconomics”, in Costanza, R. (eds) (1991), *Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability*, New York, Columbia University Press, p. 35

³ Fusco Girard, L. (1997) (eds), *Le valutazioni per lo sviluppo sostenibile della città e del territorio*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 24, Munasinghe, M. (2004) “Environmental Macroeconomics – Basic Principles”, International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), Online Ecological Economics Encyclopedia (OEEE),

< http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/environmental_macroecconomics.pdf>, December 2010

creating new opportunities for re-launching the activities characteristic and related to the territory, traditional or innovative.

In the second phase disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of heritage were analyzed. The main models of relationship culture - society are models of reflection in its functional Marxist and Weberian variants and the model of "cultural diamond" presents a model of production and reception (the process of creation) of cultural objects⁴ such as cultural heritage.

As the social sciences describe the process of "social construction of reality"⁵, in which the institutions and their actors are formed based on the normalization of the individuals' actions, in the same way, heritage is seen as a fluid, social, politicized, economic, political and cultural process. Actually, it is a process based on values and includes many different stages and actors.

In the third phase disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the field of economics of cultural goods were analyzed. It was seen that the cultural economics were developed from environmental economics but differ in the lack of compact theoretical model of the cultural sectors. The main concepts are that of cultural capital and ecosystems as a basis for maintaining environmental quality and biodiversity. As the natural capital produces the flow of environmental services so the cultural capital produces the flow of cultural services. The tangible and intangible cultural capitals require investment and maintenance to prevent deterioration. Cultural heritage can be seen as bearers of cultural and economic values. Assessing the social and cultural values require evaluations that differ from economic evaluations and require multicriteria evaluations which can take into account the objectives of all social sides and types of use and non use values.

The heritage is a cultural ecosystem⁶ depending on the natural and human laws where the degradation can reach the point of no return. There is a critical point above which the interest in conservation is naturally preserved and below which it disappears - this feature allows active manipulation of allowing deterioration to advance or to use the heritage over its carrying capacity or, on the opposite, using

⁴ shared meaning embedded in a shape ("significato condiviso incorporato in una forma"), Griswold, W. (1997) *Sociologia della cultura*, Bologna, il Mulino, p. 9, 29-33

⁵ Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (2006), *La realtà come costruzione sociale*, Bologna, Il Mulino, original ed. Berger, P. L. and Luckmann, Th. (1966), *The Social Construction of Reality*, Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Co.

⁶ Hutter, M. q.v. Greffe, X. (2003), *La gestione del patrimonio culturale*, Strumenti ICARE, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 186-190

level of public expenditure or investment that represents a critical point in attracting later investments.

In the fourth phase disciplinary and theoretical concepts that characterize the relations of heritage and sustainable development were analyzed. The valorisation and protection of the built and natural environment can improve the quality of the living environment bringing economic benefits, improving air quality, reduction of pollution and at the same time, represent inviting tourist offer.

Integration of conservation with planning poses the basis of sustainability of interventions of heritage conservation by connecting social, environmental and economic sustainability. In the territories with a strong presence of cultural goods, the territory can be considered as a place of cultural, environmental, institutional and social stratification.⁷ In this view the territory can be intended as a "palimpsest"⁸ - on which to identify invariants as a base of sustainable development through an interpretive planning of the territory, participation, the proposal of scenarios and communication with citizens groups. The territorial cultural heritage is seen as the cultural armour of the territory on which to structure the change proposed in spatial plan. The heritage is not only subject to the constraints, the preservation or demolition, but is the basis on which to grow the planned development.

The planning of such complex system necessitate of tools that allow analysis, diagnosis, representation, creation and evaluation of possible scenarios. These tools must be suitable to deal with complexity, fragmentation and stratification and the mutual relations between tangible and intangible elements constituting the territory, uncertainty of maintaining the historical values and their replacement, the multiplicity and multidimensionality of indicators, conflict between conservation and innovation.

In the fifth phase some meaningful evaluation models were analyzed, some more adequate for a first approach and analysis (such as: SWOT analysis, Spider model, Flag model, Economic-business model, Pyramid model, Kalman method, Landscape model, Archaeological impact model), others as detailed verification of a proposed option (EIA, SEA, CIE, *Heritage value for money*) and others yet as a tool

⁷ Carta, M. (2002) *L'armatura culturale del territorio. Il patrimonio culturale come matrice di identità e strumento di sviluppo*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 34

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 137

of representation and communication (Spider model, Flag model, Heritage value for money, CIE...).

Methods developed for the evaluation of the heritage are for example: *Heritage value for money*, Kalman method and Landscape model and Archaeological impact model, but all other models can be successfully used integrated with specific analysis of the heritage. Method designed specifically to highlight impact on the sectors of public is CIE, but other methods can be also used with prospective on this specific objective. Therefore the best results are obtained by combining the different types of evaluation models, depending on the phase of decision-making process, availability of data and specific objectives as communication or sectoral analysis.

From the overview of the evaluation models it was clear that there is a need for a model that could respond to different moments of management process and still be directly oriented towards evaluation of heritage, its different aspects and impacts of its transformation. This model should be characterised as multicriterial, allowing broadening of knowledge and creation of positive sum strategies.

In the sixth phase the evaluation model for the definition of management strategies for territorial heritage is created, based on the notions previously encountered. The aim was to create the model that can be actually usable and rational, logical and coherent. The model should also be able to handle real data – often from different sources, of different types and often uncertain or difficult to find. For this reason model should be flexible, modular and able to integrate with different techniques of thematic analysis.

Considering categories of similar heritage elements the model is articulated for different categories of the heritage. The evaluation model is structured in modules: Evaluation of heritage assets, Definition of optimal strategies and Choice of actions to be performed (optional).

The cores of the evaluation model are the Evaluation Matrices and the “triangle of strategies”. The Evaluation Matrices with indicators and weights for the evaluation of the heritage assets (or assets analyzed to verify such condition) are constructed on the bases of the previously analyzed concepts. Indicators and criteria give the guidelines for the intervention on the heritage - interventions of conservation and actions needed to manage the good in the view of sustainable and durable development. The organization matrix of criteria and indicators are used to make the

assessment that defines the strategic actions to be carried out for the asset. The module for the definition of optimal strategies defines the optimal strategies based on positive and negative scores achieved by good and the possible actions identified in the corresponding multicriterial matrices.

For easier statement of comprehensive strategies the good is placed within the “triangle of the strategies”. Depending on the location within the graph - fields, indications are given on strategic actions to be carried on the heritage for the optimal management of the good. The indications cover all estimated topics, actions on the context and on the good itself: acts of physical intervention on the good, actions to improve use, management and social inclusion. The “triangle of strategies” is built according to the instructions contained in the evaluation matrix, separately for each class of heritage good, adapted to the characteristics of the good, both in the *range* of scores and in adequacy with the indications.

The scenario of intervention is then created by the indications of the “triangle of the strategies” and this scenario is evaluated using the Evaluation Matrices. The performance of the actions is then calculated as the difference of evaluation of “after” and “before” of the actions implemented. This performance indicator can be evaluated upon estimated cost of actions for the net performance.

It is also possible to consider only action indicated for a specific goal. This scenario can also be evaluated and compared in the same way. Different scenarios for the same good can be thus compared among them, or scenarios of interventions on different goods can also be compared in the same manner.

The analyzed and evaluated good can be synthetically represented with the Synthetic Card for the easier communication and consultation. It is proposed that the evaluation model could be integrated with information technologies and databases (as is the experimental TEUTA catalogue) for easier access, consultation, inquiries, update and communication.

In the seventh phase the evaluation model is verified on real application cases. Every case is analysed and evaluated “before” and “after” the application of comprehensive strategies. In the case of the archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine (Omišalj, island of Krk) the most problematic were the Physical-geographic characteristics of the context, State of conservation, Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects, Perception of value, Threats and

pressures. After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would see an important overall improvement – from total score of +25/357 to +188/357 (difference of +163 points). This performance could be achieved for (estimated) 3.750.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 479,29 euro.

In the case of the urban site of the city of Brseč, the most problematic were Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects, Perception of value and Threats and pressures. After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would see an important overall improvement – from total score of +88/369 to +230/369 (difference of +142 points). This performance could be achieved for (estimated) 32.500.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 25.252,53 euro.

In the case of the cultural landscape of Tramuntana (island of Cres), the most problematic were State of conservation, Fruition characteristics, Financing and management aspects and Threats and pressures. After the application of the comprehensive strategies, the state of the sites would see an important overall improvement – from total score of +139/441 to +313/441 (difference of +174 points). This performance could be achieved for (estimated) 192.500.000 euro. Considering the extension of the site cost per unit of performance is calculated to 149,50 euro.

Considering different extensions of the site the most efficient investment is in the cultural landscape of Tramuntana, then in archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine and only then in the urban site of the city of Brseč. The same order is given considering the investment for Intrinsic and Conservation characteristics or for Finance and management aspects which confirms the order for efficient investments and priority of management.

The evaluation model can be used also to compare different scenarios for a single good, such as those of comprehensive strategies and of specific goals. In the case of the archaeological and hydroarchaeological site Fulfinum – Mirine in the first case the improvement is of total score of +25/357 to +188/357 (difference of +163 points) for 3.750.000 euro and in the second of -57/201 to +69/201 (difference of +126 points) for 2.800.000 euro. The first option has the cost of 23.000 euro for a point and the second 22.222 euro for a point. Considering the extension of the site

cost per unit of performance is calculated to 479,29 euro for the first option and 462,96 euro for the second option.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW ON A PROPOSED PLANNING APPROACH FOR OTHER SITES

The proposed evaluation model can be used in different phases of planning and management process and for different types of heritage or non registered areas that need verification of its heritage status.

The actuation of the evaluation model requires collaboration with different public administrations such as Conservation office, Financial department, touristic entities, local government, non government organizations and other stakeholders in the very initial stages of the preparation of planning and management proposals. Only considering the data different offices and stakeholders possess, the evaluation model and other related tools as strategic and management plans could be really effective.

The model would be the best implemented during the creation of the strategic planning documentation (as in the case of Primorsko-goranska county on the county level), at least for the strategic heritage elements such as cultural landscapes and other extensive sites (ethnographic, urban and rural sites). The evaluation model would be also put at the best use in preventive evaluations – as diagnosis tool and for evaluation of sites that are not registered as cultural heritage to help the in identification of the characteristics of the site through systematic analysis, diagnosis of the state of the site and creation of indication for interventions.

The evaluation model gives the indication of the actions necessary for the conservation and management of the good but not their temporal and spatial articulation. Therefore the model should be integrated with other management tools such as land use plans and management and financial plans.

The strategic application of the evaluation model would comprise comparison of different sites and different management options for the sites in question. The different scenarios could be discussed and the optimal scenarios chosen.

In the case of the evaluation of the single site, different scenarios could be evaluated for a single site, where the financial analysis would have to be of foremost importance.

The next important use of such model, for the public administration, could be the systematic periodic evaluation of the extant of the heritage in the perspective of monitoring the state of the heritage elements, possibly giving alert at a certain limits of velocities of degradations.

For a private investor, it is expected to be of great interest to have the possibility of consulting, possibly online, the database with evaluated elements with all relevant data necessary to form investment proposals needed for the first business analysis.

This possible uses indicate the need of creating an information technology platform for the evaluating model or more efficiently where the evaluation model would be integrated with other important data regarding cultural heritage and spatial development. The integrated platform could ease the use of the data and of the evaluation model for public administrations, investors, in the case of programmed accords, funds requests (e.g. European Union funds), highlighting impacts of managerial choices and allowing for communication, negotiation, information and choice of alternatives.

CRITICAL CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the research was the construction of a model that can handle the complexity of the data on spatial relations and to help analysis, diagnosis of the territory, definition strategies, creation of scenarios, scenario evaluation and monitoring the progression of the characteristics of heritage according to various aspects of sustainable development of complex heritage contexts. This goal was not at all simple and also the model built had to be truly usable with the possibility of data retrieval and contemporary knowledge and technology.

In constructing the model, the methodological system, designed from the beginning of research was followed (from the theoretical concepts on sustainable development and technical analysis and evaluation to the construction of the model),

taking into account the characteristics of the model considered necessary for optimum and real function: logical, rational, coherent, flexible, modular, able to handle mixed uncertain data and able to be integrated with other specific techniques.

From verification through application cases, it can be argued that the model works for different types of heritage assets and is really applicable in practical cases. Still some problem areas were noted in the design or its implementation.

Although the theoretical part deals with the theme of heritage as a social process and not a list of categories, for practical reasons, it incorporates the definition of heritage categories based on homogeneity of characteristics to be analyzed. This division into seven categories of assets can be changed if necessary.

The breakdown of the themes is strongly linked both to the concepts of sustainable development and the territorial reality of European and specifically the Croatian context (e.g. definition of physical and geographic context). In other contexts one should verify the evaluation issues and indicators before using the evaluation matrix. The same applies to the weights of indicators defined by the analysis of impacts for sectors, but perhaps would be better defined by a group of experts from different disciplines.

Although the model is specifically built to handle mixed data and uncertainty, it should be noted that the difficulty in obtaining data may vary due to the existence of earlier multidisciplinary studies. Obviously it is easier to carry out the analysis and evaluation of the items for which the data is already organized, such as documentation of the Superintendent, planners documents and specialized bibliography. The model provides for integration with analytical techniques for specific items which in the case of poorly documented asset, work of compiling matrices can become an important commitment. As mentioned in the research, by integrating the model with the data bases of various disciplines in use (or under construction) by administrative bodies (such as a catalog of cultural heritage), the compilation can become much easier.

The best functioning of the model would come in the long term, integrated with data bases of administrative structures. This is particularly true for the use of an analytical model and for the creation of strategies to be integrated into development plans and for long-term monitoring the state of assets. The usefulness for the public would be in providing the possibility of using existing data and allowing verification

of the different scenarios, for example online. These features of the model have been only touched on in the research and depend largely on the willingness and readiness of administration to pursue such integration and create the interface for the public use.

The comprehensive strategies for the goods often foresee (especially in cases of very large assets such as cultural landscape) important investments. The model itself describes the type, priority and extent of assistance but not their temporal and spatial articulation. For this the model should be integrated with other management tools such as land use plans and management and financial plans. Also found during the research was the lack of data on investment costs and management of assets for the most part due to the lack of significant investments in interventions, disorganization and lack of data transparency in the processes of intervention procedures.

The model uses data of various levels of detail, varying the reliability of results with varying knowledge of the data. For this compilation can be challenging, especially if the goods are rarely studied.

The model also provides the ability to analyze assets not yet described as heritage, by also providing possible negative evaluations of the characteristics of the good, in order to allow the analysis of non-registered assets and to enable verification of potential assets with a precautionary view . This type of assets are usually little studied therefore compilation of matrices can be challenging.

The model has not been tested in real planning procedures because at the moment there is still no political will toward attraction and orientation of investments, therefore there is little interest in tools for analysis and identification of investment opportunities and management.

The very idea of heritage and land management is still new in the reality in which the model fits, as is the idea of identifying investment opportunities or communication with the general public or private stakeholders. At the moment planning is mostly oriented to the possibility of legalizing the existing buildings or introducing public infrastructure of national interest. The concept of heritage is still largely tied to the idea of a single monument, although recently there has been a broader approach such as the *Territorial Plan of area with special characteristics Tramuntana (SN PGZ 04/2003)* conducted by Public Institution Institute of Physical

Planning of the County Primorsko-Goranska. With the approaching entry into the European Union and adjustment, democratization and major transparency of public procedures, models of this kind could perhaps find a role in the processes of land management.

In this perspective the research is positioned in the prospects for future real applications, especially in the field of information technology and communication with the public (administrative offices, general public and private stakeholders) by providing an objective basis on which to base dialogue and enable processes of sustainable development and land management.

XI. ANNEX I - EVALUATION MATRICES

Evaluation matrices are organized for the following categories of heritage assets:

- buildings and architectural complexes,
- urban sites,
- rural sites,
- archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites,
- ethnological monuments and sites,
- memorial sites,
- cultural landscape.

The matrices are organized in the following multi-criteria evaluation themes:

1. physical-geographical characteristics of the context
2. cultural and historical characteristics
3. intrinsic characteristics of the good
4. state of conservation
5. fruition characteristics
6. finance and management aspects
7. social characteristics
8. threats and pressures

Each theme is organized by criteria indicators and sub-indicators, and definition of categories with scores to be allocated. The criteria are structured to promptly describe that category of goods and to allow the assignment of the scores to the matrix.

The score for most of the criteria can be either positive or negative, according to the definition given in the matrix. The score of the period of construction is always positive, raising the score according to the rarity of the objects (usually the oldest are also less present). Information and representation are always positive because even if they represent negative concepts they are still important to the construction of knowledge. Threats and pressures are for their characteristic always negative. If the heritage asset does not have the characteristics listed by the criterion, the null value is used. The score in red is used in cases of goods that are not registered, so the evaluation matrix can also be used in not registered/listed contexts and/or in case of dubious environmental quality to help the decision making for territorial changes.

Each category contains instructions for compilation.

To each indicator corresponds a group of indications on possible actions to be performed.

The thematic unit ends with the sum of positive and negative scores indicating the qualities and the degradations associated with the analyzed topic. The final line shows the sum of scores weighed in total, positive and negative, for the heritage good.

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: **BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEXES**

The scores in red are used in cases of not registered goods.

If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.		Yes/No	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191				
		Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178	+2	Monitoring		
		Other zones	+1	Monitoring		
		Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes				
		Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring		
2.	Relationship with the context	Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections	2	+6
		Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Identifies the context	+3	Monitoring		
		Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring		
		Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3								
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2												
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1												
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1												
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2												
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3												
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3					Monitoring	1	+3	-3				
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2												
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1												
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1												
			Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2												
			Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3												
			Exceptional views	+3									Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Views of high interest	+2												
			Views of interest	+1												
Lack of views of interest	-1															
Views on degraded environment	-2															
Views on very degraded environment	-3															
Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6											
Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2															

			<p>Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Unique example</p> <p>Rare/excellent example</p> <p>Frequent example</p> <p>Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements</p>	<p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition</p> <p>Reuse with important modifications or demolitions</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification</p> <p>Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>+6</p> <p>+6</p>	<p>-6</p> <p>-6</p>
3.	Construction qualities	<p>Landscape qualities: hydromorphology, natural, structure elements and biodiversity</p> <p>Use of particular construction technologies</p>	<p>Unique example</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to technical characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to technical characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, minor attention to technical characteristics, suitable for technologic replacement</p> <p>Technologic replacement or demolition</p> <p>Technologic replacement or demolition</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>+6</p> <p>+6</p>	<p>-6</p> <p>-6</p>
		Use of materials	<p>Unique example</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>+6</p>	<p>-6</p>

					Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials				
				+2	Rare/excellent example				
				+1	Frequent example				
				-1	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements				
				-2	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements				
				-3	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements				
								+51	-30

4.	State of conservation:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Degree of transformation	Recognition of architectural and artistic characters	+3	Unique example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	3	+9
			+2	Rare/excellent example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
			+1	Frequent example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		
			-1	Partially conserved	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
			-2	Very degraded	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
			-3	Unrecognizable	Substitution with new elements		
		Recognition of spatial relations	+3	Unique example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6
			+2	Rare/excellent example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
			+1	Frequent example	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		

2.	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	characteristics	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements	1	+3	-3												
				Very degraded	-2					Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements											
				Unrecognizable	-3						Substitution with new elements										
				Excellent state	+3							Regulated maintenance of construction elements									
				Good state	+2								Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements								
				Average state	+1									Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements							
				Degraded state	-1										Conservative intervention on construction elements						
				State of emergency	-2											Urgent conservative intervention on construction elements					
				State of extreme emergency	-3												Priority and urgent conservative intervention on construction elements				
				Excellent state	+3													Regulated maintenance of natural elements			
				Good state	+2														Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements		
				Average state	+1															Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements	
				Degraded state	-1																Conservative intervention on natural elements
				State of emergency	-2																
State of extreme emergency	-3	Priority and urgent conservative intervention on natural elements																			
Score			+21	-21																	

5.	Fruition characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score				
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	International	+3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring Interventions of improvement of public services Interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services Important interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services	3	+9				
			National	+2							
			Local	+1							
			Accessible mostly by private transport	-1							
			Partially accessible	-2							
			Difficult accessibility	-3							
			Excellent services / excellent fruition	+3				2	+6		
			Good services / good fruition	+2							
			Average services / average fruition	+1							
			A few services / difficult fruition	-1							
			Lack of services	-2							
			Particularly difficult fruition	-3							
			Existence of exceptional views	+3						2	+6
			Existence of representative views	+2							
Existence of views	+1										
Lack of representative views	-1										
Existence of only unfavourable views	-2										
Existence of only extremely unfavourable views	-3										
Exceptional network fruition	+3	1	+3								
Good network fruition	+2										
Average network fruition	+1										
Scarce network fruition	-1										
Difficult network fruition	-2										
Lack of network fruition	-3										
2.	Fruition in cooperation			Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity			Monitoring Monitoring Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services	1	-3		
	Score								+24	-24	

6.	Finance and management:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
I.	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan			3	
		Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+3	Monitoring		+9
		Quality and institutionalised proposals based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+2	Monitoring		
		Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposal in planning documentation	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good	-2	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience	-3	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+2	Monitoring		
		Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposals	-1	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good	-2	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences	-3	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		

2.	Management aspects	Propriety	Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization	+2				
			Low diversification of propriety	+1	Monitoring			
			Average diversification of propriety	-1	Definition and clarification of property			
			High diversification of propriety and partially undefined	-2	Definition and clarification of property			
			Undefined property and ongoing legal actions	-3	Definition and clarification of property			
		Management organisations	Specialized organization	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Private organization / non profit	+2	Monitoring			
			Municipal / Regional management	+1	Monitoring			
			Good maintained by government / ministerial offices	-1	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Good that receives little management attention	-2	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
		Presence of income generating activities	Good without management attention	-3	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
		Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
		Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			

		Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3	Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
		More than 70%	+3	Monitoring	2	-6
		More than 50%	+2	Monitoring		
		More than 20%	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
		More than 70%	+3	Monitoring	2	-6
	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	More than 50%	+2	Monitoring		
		More than 20%	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
		Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
	International funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	3	-9
3.	Presence of financial funds	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring		
		Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring		
		Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		

Private funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	consultants	2	+6	-6
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
State funds	Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	2	+6	-6
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
Regional funds	Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	+3	-3
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
Local government funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	1	+3	-3
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				

4.	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	Not used for administrative reasons	International	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	+9	-9
				National/ Regional	+2				
				Local / Residents	+1				
				Little public interest	-1				
				Lack of public interest	-2				
				Reason of public loss of interest	-3				
				Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3				
				Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2				
				Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1				
				Negative characteristics physically identifiable on neighbourhood scale	-1				
Negative characteristics physically identifiable on urban scale	-2								
Negative characteristics physically identifiable on territorial scale	-3								
Score								+99	-81 (-99)

7.	Social characteristics:	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score			
1.	Value perception	Symbol	3	+9	-9		
						International	Research and information
						National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information
						Local / neighbourhood	Research and information
						Scarcely perceived as a symbol	Research and information
						Generally negative perception	Research and information
						Strongly negative perception	Research and information
						International	Research and information
						National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information
						Local / neighbourhood	Research and information
Scarce impact on identity	Research and information						
Scarce but negative impact on identity	Research and information						
Identity		3	+9	-9			

2.	Potential of participation	Management	Negative impact on identity		Research and information				
			Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	-3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6	
			Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2	Monitoring				
			Activities oriented to local public	+1	Monitoring				
			Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	-1	Monitoring of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices to population	-2	Important modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices contradictory to the needs of population and contemporary conciseness	-3	Radical modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
		Image	Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	+3	Research and information	2	+6	-6	
			Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	+2	Research and information				
			Positive perception of territory	+1	Research and information				
			Does not affect image	-1	Research and information, marketing				
			Negative perception of the territory	-2	Research and information, marketing				
			Negative perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	-3	Research and information, marketing				
		Creation of social networks	Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, organisations of population and interest groups	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3	
			Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, and interest groups	+2	Monitoring				
			Creation of network of institutions	+1	Inclusion of population and interest groups				
			Lack of social networks	-1	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
			Tendency toward social isolation	-2	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
			Tendency toward lack of communication and	-3	Creation of social, institutional, municipal				

			social exclusion		networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
	Score							+33	-15 (-33)

8.	Threats and pressures:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	Low hydrogeological risk	-1	Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-9
			Average hydrogeological risk	-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity		
			High hydrogeological risk	-3	Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity		
		Air, water and soil pollution	Presence of pollution	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	1	-3
			Average presence of pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			High presence of pollution	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
		Noise	Presence of noise	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-6
			Average presence of noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			High presence of noise	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
		Traffic	Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-6
			Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good	-3		Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-9		
	Average presence of constructions in contrast	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	High presence of constructions in contrast	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
2.	State of the good	Yes	Urgent interventions	3	-9		
		Presence of conflicts	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-6		
3.	Social environment	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-6		
		Presence of local conflicts	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-6		

Score	Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts	-	-48
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Total score				/297	/-201(297)
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Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: **URBAN SITES**

The scores in red are used in cases of not registered goods.

If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:					
		List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191	Yes/No	Monitoring	3	+9	-9
		Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178	Yes/No	+2	Monitoring		
		Other zones	Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes	+1	Monitoring		
			Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring		
			Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
			Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
2.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Relationship with the context					
		Integration with the context	Identifies the context	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring		
			Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)			
		Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)			

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3								
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2												
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1												
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1												
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2												
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3												
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3					Monitoring	1	+3	-3				
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2												
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1												
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1												
			Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2												
			Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3												
			Exceptional views	+3									Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Views of high interest	+2												
			Views of interest	+1												
Lack of views of interest	-1															
Views on degraded environment	-2															
Views on very degraded environment	-3															
Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6											
Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2															

2.	Formal architectural-urban qualities	diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)	Rare/excellent example	+2	protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6	-
				+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Average presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
				+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3	-
			Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
				+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Of international importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
				+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Of national importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
				+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6
			Unique example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but suitable for reuse							
Rare/excellent example	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to formal characteristics, suitable for reuse and environmental requalification						
	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification						
	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification						
Frequent example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6			
	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics						
	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation						
Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)	Unique example							
	Rare/excellent example							
	Frequent example							

Natural elements and biodiversity	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but suitable for reuse Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation , minor attention to formal characteristics , suitable for reuse and environmental requalification				
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification				
	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification				
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6	
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement				
	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation , environmental requalification				
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification				
	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification				
Hydromorphologic qualities	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6	
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement				
	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation , environmental requalification				
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification				
Example in contrast with characteristic of	-3	Reuse with important modifications or					

3.	Construction qualities	Use of particular construction and infrastructural technologies	quality and strong presence of disturbing elements		demolitions, environmental requalification		1	+3	-3
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to technical characteristics				
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to technical characteristics, suitable for technologic replacement				
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, technologic replacement or demolition				
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Technologic replacement or demolition				
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials				
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials				
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to materials				
Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, suitable for technologic replacement							
Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, replacement of materials or demolition							
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Replacement of materials or demolition							
							+57	-30	
	Score								

4.	State of conservation:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score			
I.	Degree of transformation	Recognition of urban character	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	+9	-9		
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics				
			Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements				
			Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements				
			Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements				
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2		+6	-6
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics				
		Recognition and legibility of urban textures		Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements			
				Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements			
				Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements			
				Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6
				Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings)		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics					
		Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements					
		Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements					
		Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements					
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6		
Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics							
		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics					
		Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics					
		Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements					

2.	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	<p>Very degraded</p> <p>Unrecognizable</p> <p>Excellent state</p> <p>Good state</p> <p>Average state</p> <p>Degraded state</p> <p>State of emergency</p> <p>State of extreme emergency</p>	<p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements</p> <p>Substitution with new elements</p> <p>Regulated maintenance of construction elements</p> <p>Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements</p> <p>Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements</p> <p>Conservative intervention on construction elements</p> <p>Urgent conservative intervention on construction elements</p> <p>Priority and urgent conservative intervention on construction elements</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p> <p>-3</p>
	Score						+27	-27

5.	Fruition characteristics:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	<p>International +3</p> <p>National +2</p> <p>Local +1</p> <p>Accessible mostly by private transport -1</p> <p>Partially accessible -2</p> <p>Difficult accessibility -3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Interventions of improvement of public services and public services</p> <p>Interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services</p> <p>Important interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services</p>	3	+9
						-9

	Internal fruition	Excellent services / excellent fruition	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9
		Good services / good fruition	+2	Monitoring			
		Average services / average fruition	+1	Monitoring			
		A few services / difficult fruition	-1	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
		Lack of services	-2	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
		Not fruible	-3	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
	Representative views of the object	Existence of exceptional views	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
		Existence of representative views	+2	Monitoring			
		Existence of views	+1	Monitoring			
		Lack of representative views	-1	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers			
		Existence of only unfavourable views	-2	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers			
		Existence of only extremely unfavourable views	-3	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers			
2.	Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity	Exceptional network fruition	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3
		Good network fruition	+2	Monitoring			
		Average network fruition	+1	Monitoring			
		Scarce network fruition	-1	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services			
		Difficult network fruition	-2	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services			
		Lack of network fruition	-3	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services			
	Score					+27	-27

6.	Finance and management:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Existence of valorisation proposals:	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
	Plan				
	Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors				
	Quality and institutionalised proposals based on conservation and valorisation of the	+2	Monitoring		

		<p>object, including participation of different sectors</p> <p>+1 Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors</p> <p>-1 Lack of proposal in planning documentation</p> <p>-2 Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good</p> <p>-3 Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals</p> <p>Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals</p> <p>Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals</p>				
	Project portfolio	<p>+3 High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments</p> <p>+2 Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments</p> <p>+1 Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good</p> <p>-1 Lack of proposals</p> <p>-2 Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good</p> <p>-3 Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p>	3	+9	-9	
2.	Management aspects	<p>+3 Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality</p> <p>+2 Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization</p> <p>+1 Low diversification of propriety</p> <p>-1 Average diversification of propriety</p> <p>-2 High diversification of propriety and partially undefined</p> <p>-3 Undefined propriety and ongoing legal</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Definition and clarification of propriety</p> <p>Definition and clarification of propriety</p> <p>Definition and clarification of propriety</p>	2	+6	-6	

Management organisations	actions						
Management organisations	Specialized organization	+3					
	Private organization / non profit	+2					
	Municipal / Regional management	+1					
	Good maintained by government / ministerial offices	-1					
	Good that receives little management attention	-2					
	Good without management attention	-3					
	Presence of income generating activities	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3				
		Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2				
		Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1				
		Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1				
Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2					
	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3					
	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3					
	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2					
	Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1					
	Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1					
	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2					
Area suitable for income	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3					
	More than 70%	+3					
	Monitoring		2	+6	-6		
	Monitoring						
	Monitoring						
	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations						
	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations						
	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations						
	Monitoring		2	+6	-6		
	Monitoring						
	Monitoring						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Monitoring		2	+6	-6		
	Monitoring						
	Monitoring						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Redefinition of the activities in medium term						
	Monitoring		3	+9	-9		

		generating activities of the total area	<p>More than 50%</p> <p>More than 20%</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good</p> <p>More than 70%</p> <p>More than 50%</p> <p>More than 20%</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good</p> <p>Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good</p>	<p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p> <p>Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>	<p>+9</p> <p>+9</p> <p>+9</p>	<p>-9</p> <p>-9</p> <p>-9</p>
3.	Presence of financial funds		<p>Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest</p>					
			<p>International funds</p> <p>Private funds</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>	<p>+9</p> <p>+9</p> <p>+9</p>	<p>-9</p> <p>-9</p> <p>-9</p>

		<p>Not used for administrative reasons</p> <p>-3</p>		<p>consultants Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>			
<p>State funds</p>	<p>Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity</p> <p>Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity</p> <p>Preparation of programs</p> <p>Not used</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>
<p>Regional funds</p>	<p>Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity</p> <p>Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity</p> <p>Preparation of programs</p> <p>Not used</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>
<p>Local government funds</p>	<p>Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity</p> <p>Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity</p> <p>Preparation of programs</p> <p>Not used</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>
<p>4. Tourism and commercial activities</p>	<p>Public interest</p>	<p>+3</p>	<p>Information and marketing</p>	<p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>+9</p>	<p>-9</p>
	<p>National/ Regional</p>	<p>+2</p>					
	<p>Local / Residents</p>	<p>+1</p>					
	<p>Little public interest</p>	<p>-1</p>					

		Lack of public interest	-2		Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing			
		Reason of public loss of interest	-3		Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing			
	Site extension	Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3	3	Information and marketing		+9	-9
		Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2		Information and marketing			
		Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1		Information and marketing			
		Negative characteristics physically identifiable on neighbourhood scale	-1		Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing			
		Negative characteristics physically identifiable on urban scale	-2		Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing			
		Negative characteristics physically identifiable on territorial scale	-3		Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing			
		Score						

			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
7.	Social characteristics:					
1.	Value perception	Symbol	+3	Research and information	3	+9
			+2	Research and information		
			+1	Research and information		
			-1	Research and information		
			-2	Research and information		
			-3	Research and information		
			+3	Research and information		
			+2	Research and information		
			+1	Research and information		
		-1	Research and information			
		-2	Research and information			
		-3	Research and information			
		Identity				
			+3	Research and information	3	+9
			+2	Research and information		
			+1	Research and information		
			-1	Research and information		
			-2	Research and information		
			-3	Research and information		
2.	Potential of participation	Management	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		active participation in the definition of valorisation, public oriented activities				
		Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2	Monitoring		
		Activities oriented to local public	+1	Monitoring		

8.	Threats and pressures:		Threats and pressures:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	Low hydrogeological risk	-1	Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-
			Average hydrogeological risk	-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity		
			High hydrogeological risk	-3	Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity		
	Air, water and soil pollution		Presence of pollution	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-
			Average presence of pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			High presence of pollution	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
	Noise		Presence of noise	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	1	-
			Average presence of noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			High presence of noise	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
	Traffic		Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-
			Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
2.	State of the good	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-
			Average presence of constructions in contrast	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
			High presence of constructions in contrast	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
3.	Social environment	State of urgency Presence of conflicts	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-
			Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1	Management and solution of conflicts		
			Presence of local conflicts	-2	Management and solution of conflicts		
Score			Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts		-
Total score							/321
							/-237(315)

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: RURAL SITES

The scores in red are used in cases of not registered goods.

If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Yes/No	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.		List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191 Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178 Other zones	Yes/No	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
			Yes/No	+2	Monitoring		
			Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes	+1	Monitoring		
			Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
			Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
			Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring		
2.	Relationship with the context	Integration with the context	Identifies the context	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
			Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major		

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	<p>Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes</p> <p>Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity</p> <p>Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity</p> <p>Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity</p> <p>Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components</p> <p>Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components</p> <p>Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function</p> <p>Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function</p> <p>Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function</p> <p>Low biologic diversity and ecologic function</p> <p>Compromised biologic components and ecologic function</p> <p>Degraded biologic components and ecologic function</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental requalification</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental requalification of high impact, protection works</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental requalification</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of environmental requalification of high impact, protection works</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating punctual natural visual barriers</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and punctual artificial visual barriers, interventions in environment</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating important interventions in environment</p>	1	+3	-3
		Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	<p>Exceptional views</p> <p>Views of high interest</p> <p>Views of interest</p> <p>Lack of views of interest</p> <p>Views on degraded environment</p> <p>Views on very degraded environment</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating punctual natural visual barriers</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and punctual artificial visual barriers, interventions in environment</p> <p>Monitoring and interventions of creating important interventions in environment</p>	2	+6	-6
		Panoramic surroundings	<p>Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good</p>	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3

		<p>Representativeness of cultural diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)</p>	<p>Frequent example</p> <p>Unique example</p> <p>Rare/excellent example</p> <p>Frequent example</p>	<p>+1</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Formal architectural-urban qualities</p>	<p>Presence of cultural goods</p> <p>Architectural-urban quality (quality of open spaces, public monuments, spatial organization, elements, presence of green elements...)</p>	<p>High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance</p> <p>Average presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance</p> <p>Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance</p> <p>Unique example</p> <p>Rare/excellent example</p> <p>Frequent example</p> <p>Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements</p> <p>Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics, reuse and environmental improvement</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, reuse and environmental requalification</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification</p> <p>Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+3</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Landscape qualities</p>	<p>Natural elements and biodiversity</p>	<p>Unique example</p> <p>Rare/excellent example</p> <p>Frequent example</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics</p>	<p>2</p> <p>+6</p>	<p>-6</p>

Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, environmental requalification	2	+6	-6
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification			
	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification			
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement			
	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, environmental requalification			
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification			
	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification			
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but adequate for reuse			
Elements of organisation of production space (gardens, fields, technological elements of production...)	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to formal characteristics, adequate for reuse and environmental requalification			
	Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification			
	Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification			

4.	Construction qualities	Elements of material and technological culture of territory infrastructure management (channels, tanks...)	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6			
			Rare/excellent example	+2					Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
			Frequent example	+1					Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but adequate for reuse		
		Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to formal characteristics, adequate for reuse and e environmental requalification							
		Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification							
		Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification							
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics					1	+3	-3
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics							
		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to technical characteristics							
Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to technical characteristics, suitable for technologic replacement									
Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, technologic replacement or demolition									
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Technologic replacement or demolition									
Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials	1	+3	-3						
Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials									
Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to materials									

				protection and conservation, attention to materials			
		Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, suitable for technologic replacement Research and dissemination of information, replacement of materials or demolition Replacement of materials or demolition			
		Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
		Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3				
			Score		+48		-33

4.	State of conservation:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
I.	Degree of transformation	Recognition of urban character	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements Substitution with new elements Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements	2	-6
			Rare/excellent example	+2			
			Frequent example	+1			
			Partially conserved	-1			
			Very degraded	-2			
			Unrecognizable	-3			
			Unique example	+3			
			Rare/excellent example	+2			
			Frequent example	+1			
		Partially conserved	-1				
		Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, gardens, fields...)			2	+6	

		Very degraded	-2			materials, partial substitution with new elements		
		Unrecognizable	-3			Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
	Recognition of architectonic structures	Unique example	+3			Substitution with new elements	2	+6
		Rare/excellent example	+2			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
		Frequent example	+1			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
		Partially conserved	-1			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
		Very degraded	-2			Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
		Unrecognizable	-3			Substitution with new elements		
		Excellent state	+3			Regulated maintenance of construction elements	1	+3
		Good state	+2			Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements		
		Average state	+1			Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements		
		Degraded state	-1			Conservative intervention on construction elements		
	State of emergency	-2			Urgent conservative intervention on construction elements			
	State of extreme emergency	-3			Priority and urgent conservative intervention on construction elements			
	Degradation of natural elements	Excellent state	+3			Regulated maintenance of natural elements	2	+6
		Good state	+2			Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements		
		Average state	+1			Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements		
		Degraded state	-1			Conservative intervention on natural elements		
		State of emergency	-2			Urgent conservative intervention on natural elements		
		State of extreme emergency	-3			Priority and urgent conservative intervention on natural elements		
2.	Physical state of the material							
	Score						+27	-27

5.	Fruition characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	International National Local	+3 +2 +1	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring	2	+6
		Partially accessible	Accessible mostly by private transport	-1	Interventions of improvement of public services and public services		
		Difficult accessibility	Partially accessible	-2	Important interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services		
		Internal fruition	Excellent services / excellent fruition	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
			Good services / good fruition	+2	Monitoring		
			Average services / average fruition	+1	Monitoring		
			A few services / difficult fruition	-1	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations		
			Lack of services	-2	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations		
			Particularly difficult fruition	-3	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations		
		Representative views of the object	Existence of exceptional views	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
			Existence of representative views	+2	Monitoring		
			Existence of views	+1	Monitoring		
			Lack of representative views	-1	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers		
			Existence of only unfavourable views	-2	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers		
			Existence of only extremely unfavourable views	-3	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers		
2.	Fruition in cooperation	Fruition in cooperation with other patrimonial sites in proximity	Exceptional network fruition	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
			Good network fruition	+2	Monitoring		
			Average network fruition	+1	Monitoring		
			Scarce network fruition	-1	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services		
			Difficult network fruition	-2	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services		
			Lack of network fruition	-3	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services		
	Score						+24
							-24

6.	Finance and management:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
I.	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan				
		Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		Quality and institutionalised proposals based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+2	Monitoring		
		Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposal in planning documentation	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good	-2	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience	-3	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+2	Monitoring		
		Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposals	-1	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good	-2	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences	-3	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		

2.	Management aspects	Propriety	Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3
			Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization	+2				
			Low diversification of propriety	+1				
			Average diversification of propriety	-1				
			High diversification of propriety and partially undefined	-2				
			Undefined property and ongoing legal actions	-3				
		Management organisations	Specialized organization	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Private organization / non profit	+2	Monitoring			
			Municipal / Regional management	+1	Monitoring			
			Good maintained by government / ministerial offices	-1	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Good that receives little management attention	-2	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
		Presence of income generating activities	Good without management attention	-3	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9
			Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
		Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			

3.	Presence of financial funds	International funds	Presence of financial funds	Redefinition of the activities in medium term	3	+9	-9	
	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest				2	+6	-6
Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area				2	+6	-6	

Private funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	consultants	2	+6	-6
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
State funds	Not used for organizational reasons	-2	consultants	2	+6	-6
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
Regional funds	Preparation of programs	+1	consultants	1	+3	-3
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
Local government funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	consultants	1	+3	-3
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				

4.	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	2	+6	-6
			International	+3				
			National/ Regional	+2				
			Local / Residents	+1				
			Little public interest	-1				
			Lack of public interest	-2				
			Reason of public loss of interest	-3				
			Site extension					
			Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3				
			Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2				
			Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1				
			Negative characteristics physically identifiable on neighbourhood scale	-1				
			Negative characteristics physically identifiable on urban scale	-2				
Negative characteristics physically identifiable on territorial scale	-3							
Score		+90	-75 (-90)					

7.	Social characteristics:	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score		
1.	Value perception	Symbol	2	+6		
					International	Research and information
					National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information
					Local / neighbourhood	Research and information
					Scarcely perceived as a symbol	Research and information
					Generally negative perception	Research and information
					Strongly negative perception	Research and information
					International	Research and information
					National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information
					Local / neighbourhood	Research and information
					Scarce impact on identity	Research and information
					Scarce but negative impact on identity	Research and information
					Identity	

2.	Potential of participation	Management	Negative impact on identity		Research and information				
			Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9	
			Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2	Monitoring				
			Activities oriented to local public	+1	Monitoring				
			Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	-1	Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices to population	-2	Important modification of management principles, improvement of public participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices contradictory to the needs of population and contemporary conciseness	-3	Radical modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
		Image	Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	+3	Research and information	2	+6	-6	
			Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	+2	Research and information				
			Positive perception of territory	+1	Research and information				
			Does not affect image	-1	Research and information, marketing				
			Negative perception of the territory	-2	Research and information, marketing				
			Negative perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	-3	Research and information, marketing				
		Creation of social networks	Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, organisations of population and interest groups	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6	
			Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, and interest groups	+2	Monitoring				
			Creation of network of institutions	+1	Inclusion of population and interest groups				
			Lack of social networks	-1	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
			Tendency toward social isolation	-2	Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
			Tendency toward lack of communication and	-3	Creation of social, institutional, municipal				

				social exclusion		networks, organisations of population and interest groups				
	Score								+36	-21 (-36)

8.	Threats and pressures:				Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	Low hydrogeological risk	-1	Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-	-9
	Average hydrogeological risk		-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity				
	High hydrogeological risk		-3	Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity				
	Air, water and soil pollution	Air, water and soil pollution	Presence of pollution	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-	-3
	Average presence of pollution		-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	High presence of pollution		-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	Noise	Noise	Presence of noise	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-	-6
	Average presence of noise		-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	High presence of noise		-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	Traffic	Traffic	Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-	-9
	Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good		-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good		-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-	-9
	Average presence of constructions in contrast		-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
	High presence of constructions in contrast		-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)				
2.	State of the good	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-	-9
3.	Social environment	Presence of conflicts	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-	-6

Score									
		Presence of local conflicts	-2			Management and solution of conflicts			
		Presence of important conflicts	-3			Management and solution of conflicts			
							-		-57

Total score									
									/297
									/-237(312)

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HYDRO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND SITES

This category of goods does not include the use of scores in red, the scores of registered goods are used even in case of non-registered goods.

If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Localization: List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191 Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178 Other zones	Yes/No	Monitoring	3	+9	
		Yes/No	+3			
		Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes	+2	Monitoring		
		Lack of specific characteristics	+1	Monitoring		
		Peripheral location	-1	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Proximity of degraded areas	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Identifies the context	-3	Monitoring		
		Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+3	Monitoring		
		Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
2.	Relationship with the context	Integration with the context	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)	1	+3	
		Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)			
		Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of			

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	information and fruition...)	1	+3	-3	
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2					Monitoring
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of high impact, protection works
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3					Monitoring
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2					Monitoring
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity
		Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2	Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity				
			Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3	Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of high impact, protection works				
			Panoramic surroundings	Exceptional views	+3	Monitoring			
				Views of high interest	+2	Monitoring			
				Views of interest	+1	Monitoring			
			Lack of views of interest	-1	Monitoring and interventions of creating punctual natural visual barriers				
			Views on degraded environment	-2	Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and punctual artificial visual barriers, interventions in environment				
			Views on very degraded environment	-3	Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and artificial visual barriers, important interventions in environment				
			Diversity of recreation and leisure	Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3	Monitoring			
				Environment offers some ways of recreation	+2	Monitoring			

			and leisure consistent with the good The good is the object of recreation and leisure Environment does not offer recreation and leisure consistent with the good Environment offers recreation and leisure non consistent with the good Environment offers recreation and leisure harmful for the good	+1 -1 -2 -3	Monitoring, interventions of creations of recreation and leisure opportunities in the environment of the good Monitoring, interventions of creation of recreation and leisure opportunities in the environment of the good consistent with the good Monitoring, interventions of creation of recreation and leisure opportunities in the environment of the good consistent with the good Monitoring, interventions of creation of recreation and leisure opportunities in the environment of the good consistent with the good			+27	-27

				Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
2.	Cultural and historical characteristics						
1.	Antiqueness	Notions of construction and use	Elements of pre-Roman age Antiquity, Roman and Romanesque Medieval and recent age	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information	3	+9 - -9
2.	Representativeness of the historic period	Association with persons, events or works of art	International National Local	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information	3	+9 - -9
		Representativeness of the ways of life and economic activities	Exceptional ways of the period Particular local ways of the period General representativeness of the period	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information	3	+9 - -9
		Information of scientific importance	Presence of exceptional information Presence of particular information Presence of general information	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information Research and dissemination of information	3	+9 - -9
3.	Presence of immaterial culture	Connection with immaterial culture	The place is a symbol of local and/or specific immaterial culture The place and its context are strongly linked to the aspects of local and/or specific immaterial culture The place is linked to the aspects of local and/or specific immaterial culture	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+3 - -9

		Local specific production (e.g. scientific research, souvenirs...)	Of international presence and protected origin Of international presence Of national and/or local presence	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection Research and dissemination of information, marketing, organization of management and protection	1	+3	-		
	Score						+42	-		

	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
3.	Constructional and organizational representativeness	Representativeness of period/style	Unique representativeness High representativeness Average representativeness	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9 - -	
		Representativeness of construction, organisation and technological typology	Unique example Rare/excellent example Frequent example	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9 - -	
		Abundance of findings	Exceptional quality and quantity of findings High quality and quantity of findings Average or low quality and quantity of findings	+3 +2 +1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, on site or specialized facilities management organization Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, on site or specialized facilities management organization Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, on site or specialized facilities management organization	3	+9 - -	
2.	Formal qualities	Organisational quality (spatial)	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information,	1	+3	-

		organization, plan, design, details...)	Excellent example	+2	protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
3.	Landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3	-
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
4.	Construction qualities	Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3	-
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
		Use of particular construction technologies	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9	-
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
		Use of materials	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9	-
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
							+54	-
Score								

4.	State of conservation:	Indications	Score	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Degree of transformation	Recognition of construction, organisation and technological characteristics	Unique example	+3	2	+6
			Rare/excellent example	+2		
			Frequent example	+1		
			Partially conserved	-1		
			Very degraded	-2		
			Unrecognizable	-3		

						3D, information systems	2	+6	-6
	Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings)	Unique example Rare/excellent example Frequent example Partially conserved Very degraded Unrecognizable	+3 +2 +1 -1 -2 -3			Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring 3D, information systems Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems	2	+6	-6
	Recognition of architectonic structures	Unique example Rare/excellent example Frequent example Partially conserved Very degraded Unrecognizable	+3 +2 +1 -1 -2 -3			Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring 3D, information systems Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems	2	+6	-6
	Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, gardens, fields ...)	Unique example Rare/excellent example Frequent example Partially conserved Very degraded Unrecognizable	+3 +2 +1 -1 -2 -3			Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements Substitution with new elements	2	+6	-6
2.	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	+3 +2 +1 -1			On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of fruition systems On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of special fruition systems On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of special fruition systems On site conservation, conservation and protection, creation of special fruition systems and alternative fruition	2	+6	-6

			Requires relocation into special structures	-2	Construction of services, documentation and relocation in specialised structures, creation of special fruition systems and alternative fruition								
			Difficult management with contemporary technology	-3	Construction of services, documentation and burial, creation of special fruition systems and alternative fruition								
		Score					+24	-24					
5.	Fruition characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score						
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	International	+3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring Interventions of improvement of public services Interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services Important interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services	2	+6	-6					
			National	+2									
			Local	+1									
			Accessible mostly by private transport	-1									
			Partially accessible	-2									
			Difficult accessibility	-3									
			Internal fruition	Excellent services / excellent fruition					+3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring Creation of fruition related services (structures, paths and information stops, services) and specialized management organizations Creation of fruition related services (structures, paths and information stops, services) and specialized management organizations Creation of fruition related services (structures, paths and information stops, services) and specialized management organizations	2	+6	-6
				Good services / good fruition					+2				
				Average services / average fruition					+1				
				A few services / difficult fruition					-1				
Lack of services	-2												
Particularly difficult fruition	-3												
Representative views of the object	Existence of exceptional views	+3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers Monitoring	2	+6	-6							
	Existence of representative views	+2											
	Existence of views	+1											
	Lack of representative views	-1											
	Existence of only unfavourable views	-2											
	Existence of only extremely unfavourable views	-3											
Fruition in cooperation with	Exceptional network fruition	+3		2	+6	-6							
2.	Fruition in cooperation												

other patrimonial sites in proximity	Good network fruition	+2	Monitoring and network association, Organisation and network management organisations, information and management services		
	Average network fruition	+1			
	Scarce network fruition	-1			
	Difficult network fruition	-2			
	Lack of network fruition	-3			
	Score	+24			

6.	Finance and management:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+2	Monitoring		
		Quality and institutionalised proposals based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+1	Monitoring		
		Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Lack of proposal in planning documentation	-2	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good	-3	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+2	Monitoring		-6
		Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good,				

		<p>including the participation of different segments</p> <p>Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good</p> <p>Lack of proposals</p>	<p>+1</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Management aspects</p>	<p>Propriety</p> <p>Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality</p> <p>Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization</p> <p>Low diversification of propriety</p> <p>Average diversification of propriety</p> <p>High diversification of propriety and partially undefined</p> <p>Undefined propriety and ongoing legal actions</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>
	<p>Management organisations</p>	<p>Specialized organization</p> <p>Private organization / non profit</p> <p>Municipal / Regional management</p> <p>Good maintained by government / ministerial offices</p> <p>Good that receives little management attention</p> <p>Good without management attention</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p>	<p>3</p> <p>+9</p>	<p>-9</p>
	<p>Presence of income generating activities</p>	<p>Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good</p> <p>Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good,</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Redefinition of the activities in medium term</p> <p>Redefinition of the activities in medium term</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>-3</p>

	activities disturbing the perception of the good						
	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3			Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3			Monitoring	+9	-9
	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2			Monitoring		
	Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1			Monitoring		
	Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1			Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2			Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3			Redefinition of the activities in medium term		
Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	More than 70%	+3			Monitoring		
	More than 50%	+2			Monitoring	+6	-6
	More than 20%	+1			Monitoring		
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1			Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2			Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3			Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
	More than 70%	+3			Monitoring	+6	-6
	More than 50%	+2			Monitoring		
	More than 20%	+1			Monitoring		
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1			Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2			Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good		

3.	Presence of financial funds	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	the good	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good	3	+9	-9						
									International funds					
									Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
									Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring			
									Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring			
									Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Private funds	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
									Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+2	Monitoring			
									Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+1	Monitoring			
									Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									State funds	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
									Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+2	Monitoring			
									Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+1	Monitoring			
									Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
									Regional funds	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3
Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+2	Monitoring												
Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+1	Monitoring												
Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants												

			Not used for organizational reasons	-2		consultants			
			Not used for administrative reasons	-3		Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
	Local government funds		Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	1	Monitoring	+3	-3	
			Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2		Monitoring			
			Preparation of programs	+1		Monitoring			
			Not used	-1		Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
			Not used for organizational reasons	-2		Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
			Not used for administrative reasons	-3		Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
4.	Tourism and commercial activities		International	+3	3	Information and marketing	+9	-	
			National/ Regional	+2		Information and marketing			
			Local / Residents	+1		Information and marketing			
		Site extension	Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3	3	Information and marketing	+9	-	
			Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2		Information and marketing			
			Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1		Information and marketing			
							+96	-78	
									Score

7.	Social characteristics:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Value perception	Symbol	International	Research and information	3	+9
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information		
	Local / neighbourhood		Research and information			
	Identity		International	Research and information	2	+6
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information		
			Local / neighbourhood	Research and information		
2.	Potential of participation	Management	Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	Monitoring	1	+3
			Active participation in the management and			

8.	Threats and pressures:		Threats and pressures:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score			
1.	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	Low hydrogeological risk	-1	Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-			
			Average hydrogeological risk	-2	Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity					
			High hydrogeological risk	-3	Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity					
	Air, water and soil pollution		Presence of pollution	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-			
			Average presence of pollution	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
			High presence of pollution	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
	Noise		Presence of noise	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-			
			Average presence of noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
			High presence of noise	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
	Traffic		Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-			
			Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
			Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
	2.	State of the good	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-		
Average presence of constructions in contrast				-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
High presence of constructions in contrast				-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)					
3.	Social environment	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-			
			Presence of conflicts	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1			Management and solution of conflicts	2	-
				Presence of local conflicts	-2			Management and solution of conflicts		
Score			Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts		-			
Total score							/300			
							/228			

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: ETHNOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND SITES

This category of goods does not include the use of scores in red, the scores of registered goods are used even in case of non-registered goods. If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.		Yes/No	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		Yes/No	+2	Monitoring		
		Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
2.	Relationship with the context	Identifies the context	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
		Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring		
		Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6				
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2								
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1								
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1								
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2								
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3								
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3					Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of high impact, protection works	2	+6	-6
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2								
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1								
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1								
		Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2									
		Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3									
		Exceptional views	+3	Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of minor entity Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of medium entity Monitoring and interventions of environmental improvement of high impact, protection works	2	+6	-6					
		Views of high interest	+2									
		Views of interest	+1									
		Lack of views of interest	-1									
		Views on degraded environment	-2									
		Views on very degraded environment	-3									
		Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3					Monitoring and interventions of creating punctual natural visual barriers Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and punctual artificial visual barriers, interventions in environment Monitoring and interventions of creating extended natural and artificial visual barriers, important interventions in environment	1	+3	-3	
		Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2									
Diversity of recreation and leisure												

2.	Formal and landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6	-
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
	Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement				
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement				
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
3.	Formal and landscape qualities	Elements of organisation of production space (gardens, fields, technological elements of production...)	Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6	-
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
	Elements of material and technological culture of territory infrastructure management (channels, tanks...)	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but adequate for reuse				
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics but adequate for reuse				
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
Construction qualities	Use of particular construction technologies	Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6	-	
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				
		Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation				
		Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				
		Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics				

			Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements				
		Unrecognizable		-3	Substitution with new elements		+6		
	Recognition of spatial relations (hierarchy of spaces and buildings, residential buildings, gardens, fields ...)	Unique example		+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2		-6	
		Rare/excellent example		+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics				
		Frequent example		+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics				
		Partially conserved		-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements				
		Very degraded		-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements				
		Unrecognizable		-3	Substitution with new elements				
2.		Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	Excellent state		+3	Regulated maintenance of construction elements	2	+6	-6
			Good state		+2	Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements			
			Average state		+1	Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements			
			Degraded state		-1	Conservative intervention on construction elements			
			State of emergency		-2	Urgent conservative intervention on construction elements			
			State of extreme emergency		-3	Priority and urgent conservative intervention on construction elements			
			Excellent state		+3	Regulated maintenance of natural elements	2	+6	-6
	Good state			+2	Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements				
	Average state			+1	Regulated maintenance and conservation of natural elements				
	Degraded state			-1	Conservative intervention on natural elements				
	State of emergency			-2	Urgent conservative intervention on natural elements				
	State of extreme emergency			-3	Priority and urgent conservative intervention on natural elements				
	Score							+27	-27

5.	Fruition characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Accessibility	Proximity of connections	International	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	
			National	+2	Monitoring			
			Local	+1	Monitoring			
			Accessible mostly by private transport	-1	Interventions of improvement of public services			
			Partially accessible	-2	Interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services			
			Difficult accessibility	-3	Important interventions of improvement of infrastructures and public services			
		Internal fruition	Excellent services / excellent fruition	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3
			Good services / good fruition	+2	Monitoring			
			Average services / average fruition	+1	Monitoring			
			A few services / difficult fruition	-1	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
			Lack of services	-2	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
			Particularly difficult fruition	-3	Creation of fruition related services and specialized management organizations			
			Representative views of the object	+3	Monitoring			
Existence of exceptional views	+2	Monitoring						
Existence of representative views	+1	Monitoring						
Lack of representative views	-1	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers						
Existence of only unfavourable views	-2	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers						
Existence of only extremely unfavourable views	-3	Improvement of views, construction of natural visual barriers						
Exceptional network fruition	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6			
Good network fruition	+2	Monitoring						
Average network fruition	+1	Monitoring						
Scarce network fruition	-1	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services						
Difficult network fruition	-2	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services						
Lack of network fruition	-3	Organisation and network association, coordinated management organisations, information and management services						
Score								

6.	Finance and management:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
I.	Existence of valorisation proposals:	Plan			2	
		Institutionalised proposals of high quality based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+3	Monitoring		+6
		Quality and institutionalised proposals based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+2	Monitoring		
		Indications based on conservation and valorisation of the object, including participation of different sectors	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposal in planning documentation	-1	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good	-2	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience	-3	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors proposals		
		High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+3	Monitoring	2	+6
		Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+2	Monitoring		
		Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good	+1	Monitoring		
		Lack of proposals	-1	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good	-2	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		
		Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences	-3	Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)		

2.	Management aspects	Propriety	Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization	+2				
			Low diversification of propriety	+1	Monitoring			
			Average diversification of propriety	-1	Definition and clarification of property			
			High diversification of propriety and partially undefined	-2	Definition and clarification of property			
			Undefined property and ongoing legal actions	-3	Definition and clarification of property			
		Management organisations	Specialized organization	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9
			Private organization / non profit	+2	Monitoring			
			Municipal / Regional management	+1	Monitoring			
			Good maintained by government / ministerial offices	-1	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Good that receives little management attention	-2	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
		Presence of income generating activities	Good without management attention	-3	Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations			
			Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
		Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			
			Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6
		Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2	Monitoring			
			Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1	Monitoring			
			Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1	Redefinition of the activities in medium term			

3.	Presence of financial funds	International funds	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term	1	+3	-3	
			More than 70%	More than 70% More than 50% More than 20%	+3 +2 +1					Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-1					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-2					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	More than 70%	+3					Monitoring
			More than 50%	More than 70% More than 50% More than 20%	+2 +1					Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-1					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-2					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3					Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good
			Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	More than 70%	+3					Monitoring
			More than 50%	More than 70% More than 50% More than 20%	+2 +1					Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring
Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good							
Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-2	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good							
Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good							
3.	Presence of financial funds	International funds	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2	Redefinition of the activities in medium term	1	+3	-3	
			More than 70%	More than 70% More than 50% More than 20%	+3 +2 +1	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-2	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	More than 70%	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3	
			More than 50%	More than 70% More than 50% More than 20%	+2 +1	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-1	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-2	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3	Verification of construction possibility of the areas for management and activities external to the good				
			International funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9	
			Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring				
			Preparation of programs	Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring				
			Not used	Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants				
			Not used for organizational reasons	Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants				
			Not used for administrative reasons	Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants				

Private funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	consultants	2	+6	-6
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
State funds	Not used for organizational reasons	-2	consultants	2	+6	-6
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
Regional funds	Preparation of programs	+1	consultants	1	+3	-3
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Not used for administrative reasons	-3				
Local government funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	consultants	1	+3	-3
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3				
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2				
	Preparation of programs	+1				
	Not used	-1				
	Not used for organizational reasons	-2				

			Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
4.	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	International	+3	Information and marketing	2	+6
			National/ Regional	+2	Information and marketing		
			Local / Residents	+1	Information and marketing		
			Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3	Information and marketing	2	+6
			Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2	Information and marketing		
			Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1	Information and marketing		
						+87	-75

7.	Social characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Value perception	Symbol	International	+3	Research and information	3	+9
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	+2	Research and information		
2.	Potential of participation	Management	Local / neighbourhood	+1	Research and information	1	+3
			International	+3	Research and information		
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	+2	Research and information		
			Local / neighbourhood	+1	Research and information		
			Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	+3	Monitoring		
			Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2	Monitoring		
Activities oriented to local public	+1	Monitoring					
		Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	-1	Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership			
		Imposition of choices to population	-2	Important modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership			
		Imposition of choices contradictory to the needs of population and contemporary conciseness	-3	Radical modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities,			

	Image	Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	+3		membership	2	+6
		Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	+2		Research and information		
		Positive perception of territory	+1		Research and information		
		Does not affect image	-1		Research and information, marketing		
		Negative perception of the territory	-2		Research and information, marketing		
		Negative perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	-3		Research and information, marketing		
	Creation of social networks	Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, organisations of population and interest groups	+3		Monitoring	1	+3
		Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, and interest groups	+2		Monitoring		
		Creation of network of institutions	+1		Inclusion of population and interest groups		
		Lack of social networks	-1		Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups		
		Tendency toward social isolation	-2		Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups		
		Tendency toward lack of communication and social exclusion	-3		Creation of social, institutional, municipal networks, organisations of population and interest groups		
	Score						+30
							-12

8.	Threats and pressures:				Indications		Weighted score
1.	Natural environment	Hydrogeological risk (floods, landslides...)	-1		Interventions to guarantee safety	3	-9
		Average hydrogeological risk	-2		Interventions to guarantee safety of average entity		
		High hydrogeological risk	-3		Interventions to guarantee safety of significant entity		
	Air, water and soil pollution	Presence of pollution	-1		Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	2	-6
		Average presence of pollution	-2		Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
		High presence of pollution	-3		Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		

	Noise	Presence of noise	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-	-9
		Average presence of noise	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
		High presence of noise	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
	Traffic	Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3	-	-9
		Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
		Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3		-9
		Average presence of constructions in contrast	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
		High presence of constructions in contrast	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
2.	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-	-9
3.	Social environment	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-	-6
		Presence of local conflicts	-2	Management and solution of conflicts			
		Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts			
	Score					-	-57

	Total score						1227
							1-225

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: **MEMORIAL SITES**

This category of goods does not include the use of scores in red, the scores of registered goods are used even in case of non-registered goods.
If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Yes/No	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.		List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191 Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178 Other zones	Yes/No	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
			Yes/No	+2	Monitoring		
			Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes	+1	Monitoring		
			Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
			Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
2.	Relationship with the context	Integration with the context	Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring	2	+6
			Identifies the context	+3	Monitoring		
			Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring		
			Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
			Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3								
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2												
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1												
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1												
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2												
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3												
			Biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	+3					Monitoring	1	+3	-3				
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3												
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2												
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1												
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1												
			Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2												
			Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3												
			Panoramic surroundings	+3									Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Exceptional views	+3												
Views of high interest	+2															
Views of interest	+1															
Lack of views of interest	-1															
Views on degraded environment	-2															
Views on very degraded environment	-3															
Diversity of recreation and leisure	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3											
Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3															
Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2															

3.	Intrinsic characteristic of the good - artistic, organisational and technological characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Artistic and organisational representativeness	Representativeness of period/style	Unique representativeness	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9
			High representativeness	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Average representativeness	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
	Representativeness of construction, organisation and technological typology	Unique example	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
	Presence of cultural goods	High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2	+6
			Average presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
	2.	Formal qualities	Organisational quality (spatial organization, plan, design, detail...)	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	2
Excellent example				+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
Frequent example				+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
3.	Landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
		Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		

			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
4.	Construction qualities	Use of particular construction technologies	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
		Use of materials	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation		
	Score						+39

4.	State of conservation:		Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.	Degree of transformation	Recognition of artistic-architectural character	Monitoring	2	+6
			Monitoring		
			Monitoring		
			Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems		
			Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems		
			Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems		
			Monitoring	2	+6
			Monitoring		
			Monitoring		
			Conservation, partial reconstruction, graphic and 3D, information systems		
2.	Physical state of the material	Degradation of the physical material of construction elements	Regulated maintenance of construction elements	2	+6
			Regulated maintenance and conservation of construction elements		

2.	Management aspects	Project portfolio	Proposal of actions non-conforming to the character of the good	-2	proposals	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors	2	+6	-6																			
			Proposal of actions conflicting with the character of the good and contemporary conscience	-3	proposals	Modifications of planning documentation on bases of general public and different sectors																						
			High quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+3	Monitoring																							
			Quality realistic proposals based on the conservation and valorisation of the good, including the participation of different segments	+2	Monitoring																							
			Realistic proposals respectful of the characters of the good, based on conservation and valorisation of the good	+1	Monitoring																							
			Lack of proposals	-1																								
			Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good	-2																								
			Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences	-3																								
			Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality	+3	Propriety																							
			Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization	+2																								
			Low diversification of propriety	+1																								
			Average diversification of propriety	-1																								
			High diversification of propriety and partially undefined	-2																								
			Undefined propriety and ongoing legal actions	-3																								
Management organisations	Specialized organization	+3	Monitoring																									
	Private organization / non profit	+2	Monitoring																									
	Municipal / Regional management	+1	Monitoring																									
	Good maintained by government / ministerial offices	-1																										
	Good that receives little management	-2																										

attention						
Presence of income generating activities	Good without management attention	-3				
	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	1	+3	-3	
	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2				
	Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1				
	Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1				
	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2				
	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3				
	Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good	+3	2	+6	-6	
	Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good	+2				
	Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good	+1				
Presence of subsidized activities of collective interest	Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good	-1				
	Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good	-2				
	Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the good	-3				
	More than 70%	+3	1	+3	-3	
	More than 50%	+2				
	More than 20%	+1				
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1				
	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2				
	Area suitable for income generating activities of the total area					

3.	Presence of financial funds	Area suitable for subsidized activities of collective interest	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3						
			More than 70%	+3			2	+6	-6	
			More than 50%	+2						
			More than 20%	+1						
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, only fruition of the good	-1						
			Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, restricted fruition of the good	-2						
		International funds	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	-3					
				Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3			3	+9	-9
				Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2					
				Preparation of programs	+1					
				Not used	-1					
				Not used for organizational reasons	-2					
				Not used for administrative reasons	-3					
Private funds	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3							
		Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2							
		Preparation of programs	+1							
		Not used	-1							
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2							
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3							
State funds	Lack of areas suitable for income generating activities, without the fruition of the good	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3							
		Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2							
		Preparation of programs	+1							
		Not used	-1							
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2							
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3							

		Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring		
		Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
	Regional funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
		Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring		
		Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring		
		Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
	Local government funds	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	1	+3
		Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring		
		Preparation of programs	+1	Monitoring		
		Not used	-1	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants		
4.	Public interest	International	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9
		National/ Regional	+2	Information and marketing		
		Local / Residents	+1	Information and marketing		
	Site extension	Site physically identifiable on territorial scale	+3	Information and marketing	3	+9
		Site physically identifiable on urban scale	+2	Information and marketing		
		Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale	+1	Information and marketing		
	Score					+84
						-66

7.	Social characteristics:			Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score	
1.	Value perception	Symbol	International	+3	Research and information Research and information Research and information	3	+9	
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	+2				
			Local / neighbourhood	+1				
2.	Potential of participation	Identity	International	+3	Research and information Research and information Research and information	2	+6	
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	+2				
			Local / neighbourhood	+1				
		Management	Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	+3	Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership Important modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership Radical modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership	1	+3	-3
			Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	+2				
			Activities oriented to local public	+1				
			Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	-1				
			Imposition of choices to population	-2				
			Imposition of choices contradictory to the needs of population and contemporary conciseness	-3				
Image	Creation of social networks	Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	+3	Research and information Research and information Research and information Research and information, marketing Research and information, marketing Research and information, marketing Monitoring Monitoring	2	+6	-6	
		Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	+2					
		Positive perception of territory	+1					
		Does not affect image	-1					
		Negative perception of the territory	-2					
		Negative perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	-3					
		Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, organisations of population and interest groups	+3					
		Creation of network of institutions, municipalities, and interest groups	+2					

		constructions	Average presence of constructions in contrast High presence of constructions in contrast	-2 -3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers) Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)		
2.	State of the good	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-9
3.	Social environment	Presence of conflicts	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-6
			Presence of local conflicts	-2	Management and solution of conflicts		
			Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts		
	Score						-48

Total score							/243
							/-201

Score assignment - instructions for completing the form: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The scores in red are used in cases of not registered goods.

If the good does not present listed properties value zero is used.

1.	Physical-geographic characteristics of the context	Localization:	Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score
1.		Yes/No	+3	Monitoring	3	+9
		List of the County Plan, Book 2 p. 190-191				
		Yes/No	+2	Monitoring		
		Zones of special value, County Plan, Book 2, p. 177-178				
		Other zones	+1	Monitoring		
		Proximity of (other) protected areas / historic centre / parks / natural areas, seas, rivers and lakes				
2.	Relationship with the context	Lack of specific characteristics	-1	Monitoring	2	-6
		Peripheral location	-2	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Proximity of degraded areas	-3	Monitoring, improving environment and connections		
		Identifies the context	+3	Monitoring		
		Clearly identifiable and recognizable, distinct margins	+2	Monitoring		
		Identifiable and recognizable, mostly distinct margins	+1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Somewhat identifiable and recognizable, scarcely distinct margins	-1	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Scarcely identifiable and recognizable, mostly without distinct margins	-2	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		
		Unidentifiable e unrecognizable	-3	Monitoring, redefinition of boundaries with extended and punctual interventions of major entity (adjustments, organization, systems of information and fruition...)		

3.	Surrounding environment	Geologic and morphologic diversity	Presence of special geologic and/or morphologic qualities / protected landscape / sea, rivers and lakes	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6								
			Presence of high geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+2												
			Presence of average geologic and/or morphologic diversity	+1												
			Low geologic and/or morphologic diversity	-1												
			Degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-2												
			Very degraded geologic and/or morphologic components	-3												
			Presence of specific biologic qualities/ protected species, high ecologic function	+3					Monitoring	2	+6	-6				
			Presence of high biologic diversity, high ecologic function	+2												
			Presence of average biologic diversity and ecologic function	+1												
			Low biologic diversity and ecologic function	-1												
			Compromised biologic components and ecologic function	-2												
			Degraded biologic components and ecologic function	-3												
			Exceptional views	+3									Monitoring	2	+6	-6
			Views of high interest	+2												
			Views of interest	+1												
			Lack of views of interest	-1												
			Views on degraded environment	-2												
Views on very degraded environment	-3															
Environment offers multiple ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6											
Environment offers some ways of recreation and leisure consistent with the good	+2															

2.	Formal architectural-urban qualities	diversity and/or heritage uniqueness (eg. presence of different typologies and architectural styles)	Rare/excellent example	+2	protection and conservation			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			High presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	3	+9	-
			Average presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Low presence of registered goods and other cultural goods of recognized importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Of international importance	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation	1	+3	-
			Of national importance	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Of locale importance	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation			
			Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6
			Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics			
			Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics and environmental improvement			
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification			
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2	Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification			
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3	Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification						
Quality of open spaces and presence of exceptional public elements (squares, monuments, parks, fountains...)	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6		
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics					
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics					

3.	Landscape qualities	Natural elements and biodiversity	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	<p>characteristics and environmental improvement</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation , environmental requalification</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification</p> <p>Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification</p>	2	+6	-6
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3				
			Unique example	+3				
			Rare/excellent example	+2				
			Frequent example	+1				
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1				
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3				
			Unique example	+3				
			Rare/excellent example	+2				
			Frequent example	+1				
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1				
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3							
3.	Landscape qualities	Hydromorphologic and structure elements	Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1	<p>Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation , environmental requalification</p> <p>Research and dissemination of information, reuse or demolition, environmental requalification</p> <p>Reuse with important modifications or demolitions, environmental requalification</p>	2	+6	-6
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3				
			Unique example	+3				
			Rare/excellent example	+2				
			Frequent example	+1				
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1				
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3				
			Unique example	+3				
			Rare/excellent example	+2				
			Frequent example	+1				
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1				
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2				
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3							

4.	Construction qualities	Use of particular construction technologies	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6				
			Rare/excellent example	+2								
			Frequent example	+1								
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1								
			Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2								
			Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3								
			Unique example	+3					Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	2	+6	-6
			Rare/excellent example	+2								
			Frequent example	+1								
			Unimportant example/presence of disturbing elements	-1								
Example of dubious quality/strong presence of disturbing elements	-2											
Example in contrast with characteristic of quality and strong presence of disturbing elements	-3											
Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to technical characteristics	2	+6	-6							
Rare/excellent example	+2											
Frequent example	+1											

Recognition of urban character	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
	Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
	Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements		
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	+9	-9
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		
	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
	Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
	Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements		
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	+6	-6
Recognition and legibility of urban textures	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		
	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
	Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
	Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements		
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		
	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
	Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
Recognition of architectonic structures	Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements		
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics	+6	-6
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		
	Partially conserved	-1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, minor attention to materials, partial substitution with new elements		
	Very degraded	-2	Research and dissemination of information, partial substitution with new elements		
	Unrecognizable	-3	Substitution with new elements		
	Unique example	+3	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Rare/excellent example	+2	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, high attention to formal characteristics		
	Frequent example	+1	Research and dissemination of information, protection and conservation, attention to formal characteristics		

2.	Management aspects	<p>Lack of proposals</p> <p>Proposals of actions non conformant to the character of the good</p> <p>Proposals of actions in conflict with the character of the good and the contemporary consciences</p> <p>Strong presence of single owner – propriety of Region/Municipality</p> <p>Strong presence of single owner – private propriety/non profit organization</p> <p>Low diversification of propriety</p> <p>Average diversification of propriety</p> <p>High diversification of propriety and partially undefined</p> <p>Undefined propriety and ongoing legal actions</p> <p>Specialized organization</p> <p>Private organization / non profit</p> <p>Municipal / Regional management</p> <p>Good maintained by government / ministerial offices</p> <p>Good that receives little management attention</p> <p>Good without management attention</p> <p>Presence of activities accentuating the character of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities compatible with the character of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities predominantly compatible with the character of the good</p> <p>Activities partially disturbing the perception of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities predominantly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception of the good</p> <p>Presence of activities strongly incompatible with the character of the good, activities disturbing the perception and fruition of the</p>	<p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Creation of the proposals by activating the participation of general public and different sectors (forum, juries, planning by doing...)</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p> <p>Definition and clarification of property</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p> <p>Creation and / or inclusion in departments or management organisations</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Redefinition of the activities in medium term</p> <p>Redefinition of the activities in medium term</p> <p>Redefinition of the activities in medium term</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+3</p> <p>+9</p> <p>-9</p>	<p>-3</p>
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funds	appropriate quantity Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity Preparation of programs Not used	+2	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants	3	+9							
		+1										
		-1										
		-2										
		-3										
		Private funds					Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	3	+9	-9
							Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring			
							Preparation of programs Not used	+1 -1	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
		State funds					Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants			
	Not used for administrative reasons		-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
	Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity		+3	Monitoring	2	+6	-6					
	Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity		+2	Monitoring								
	Preparation of programs Not used		+1 -1	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
	Not used for organizational reasons		-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
	Not used for administrative reasons		-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
	Regional funds		Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity	+3	Monitoring	1	+3	-3				
			Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity	+2	Monitoring							
		Preparation of programs Not used	+1 -1	Monitoring Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
		Not used for organizational reasons	-2	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								
		Not used for administrative reasons	-3	Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants								

		Local government funds	<p>Already in use in the last three years, in the appropriate quantity</p> <p>Already in use in the last three years, with prospects of improving the quantity</p> <p>Preparation of programs</p> <p>Not used</p> <p>Not used for organizational reasons</p> <p>Not used for administrative reasons</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p> <p>Improving administrative capacity and hiring of consultants</p>	3	+9	-9
4.	Tourism and commercial activities	Public interest	<p>International</p> <p>National/ Regional</p> <p>Local / Residents</p> <p>Little public interest</p> <p>Lack of public interest</p> <p>Reason of public loss of interest</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p>	3	+9	-9
		Site extension	<p>Site physically identifiable on territorial scale</p> <p>Site physically identifiable on urban scale</p> <p>Site physically identifiable on a neighbourhood scale</p> <p>Negative characteristics physically identifiable on neighbourhood scale</p> <p>Negative characteristics physically identifiable on urban scale</p> <p>Negative characteristics physically identifiable on territorial scale</p>	<p>+3</p> <p>+2</p> <p>+1</p> <p>-1</p> <p>-2</p> <p>-3</p>	<p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p> <p>Interventions of territory requalification, information and marketing</p>	3	+9	-9
	Score						+114	-96 (-114)

7.	Social characteristics:		Score	Indications	Weight of the indicator in the category	Weighted score		
1.	Value perception	Symbol	International	Research and information	3	+9		
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information				
			Local / neighbourhood	Research and information				
			Scarcely perceived as a symbol	Research and information				
			Generally negative perception	Research and information				
			Strongly negative perception	Research and information				
		Identity	International	Research and information	3	+9		
			National/ Regional/ Interest groups	Research and information				
			Local / neighbourhood	Research and information				
			Scarce impact on identity	Research and information				
			Scarce but negative impact on identity	Research and information				
			Negative impact on identity	Research and information				
			Participation in the definition of valorisation, active participation in the management and public oriented activities	Monitoring			3	+9
			Active participation in the management and public oriented activities through organised associations of residents and friends of territory, public oriented activities	Monitoring				
2.	Potential of participation	Management	Activities oriented to local public	Monitoring	3	+9		
			Lack of activities oriented to local public, and associations and friends, lack of inclusion of local public needs	Modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices to population	Important modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Imposition of choices contradictory to the needs of population and contemporary consciousness	Radical modification of management principles, improvement of public participation, creation of opportunities for participation in activities, membership				
			Positive perception of territory and self-perception of population and interest groups	Research and information			3	+9
			Positive perception of territory and self-perception of interest groups	Research and information				
			Positive perception of territory	Research and information				
			Does not affect image	Research and information, marketing				

	Traffic	Traffic affects negatively the perception of the good	-1	natural barriers)	2	-	-6
		Traffic affects highly negatively the perception of the good	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
		Traffic disturbs strongly the perception of the good	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
	Constructions in contrast with the presence of the good, e.g. illegal constructions	Presence of constructions in contrast	-1	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)	3		-9
		Average presence of constructions in contrast	-2	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
		High presence of constructions in contrast	-3	Planning, legal and physical interventions (e.g. natural barriers)			
2.	State of urgency	Yes	-3	Urgent interventions	3	-	-9
3.	Presence of conflicts	Presence of conflicts of interest groups	-1	Management and solution of conflicts	2	-	-6
		Presence of local conflicts	-2	Management and solution of conflicts			
		Presence of important conflicts	-3	Management and solution of conflicts			
	Score					-	-51

	Total score						/390
							/-285(381)

XII. ANNEX II - DEFINITION OF OPTIMAL STRATEGIES - "TRIANGLE OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES"

The indications of "triangle of comprehensive strategies" are organized in following categories of heritage assets:

- buildings and architectural complexes,
- urban sites,
- rural sites,
- archaeological and hydro-archaeological monuments and sites,
- ethnological monuments and sites,
- memorial sites,
- cultural landscape.

The optimal strategies are defined based on positive and negative scores achieved by the heritage good and the possible actions identified in the corresponding evaluation matrices.

The evaluated good is placed in the chart - the triangle of strategic actions based on the positive and negative scores – qualities and degradations.

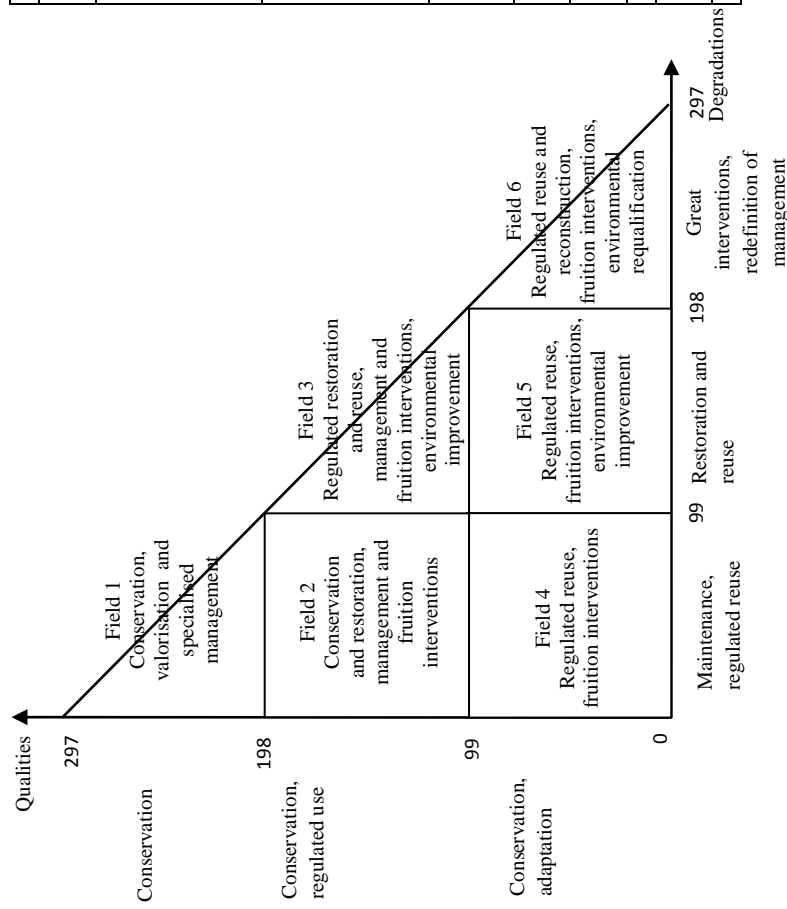
The graph is constructed with ordinate axis of an orthogonal system as values of qualities of the goods, and on the horizontal axis the values of the degradation of the heritage good.

Depending on the location within the graph, indications are given on strategic actions to be carried on the heritage for the optimal management of the good. The indications cover all estimated topics, actions on the context and on the good itself: acts of physical intervention on the good, actions to improve the use, management and social inclusion.

The "triangle of the strategies" is built according to the instructions contained in the evaluation matrix, separately for each class of heritage good, to be adapted to the characteristics of the types, both in the *range* of scores and in adequacy with the indications.

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEXES

Evaluation categories: Physical-geographic characteristics of context: Cultural and historical characteristics:	Maximum score		Group of actions Interventions on context
	33	-33	
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - architectural characteristics:	51	-30	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	21	-21	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	24	-24	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	99	-99	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	33	-33	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	-48	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	297	-297	



Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	Field 1 – high quality, low decay				
	- pure conservation of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- pure conservation of indoors	- extensive	moderate	high	
	- pure conservation of exceptional element	- punctual	moderate	high	
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- minimal technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	mild	high	
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high	
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	mild	high	
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	mild	high
		- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual	mild	high
		- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
		- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- improvement of public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
		- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high	
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high	
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of	- continuous priority	relevant	high	

	the good	action.		
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	high

Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	Field 2 – average quality, low decay				
	- pure conservation of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- pure conservation of indoors	- extensive	moderate	high	
	- pure conservation of exceptional element	- punctual	moderate	high	
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- minimal technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high	
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	high	
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	mild	high
		- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual	mild	high
		- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
		- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- improvement of public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
		- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high	
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high	
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of	- continuous priority	relevant	high	

	the good	action.		
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
Field 3 – average quality, average decay					
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- pure conservation of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high	
	- pure conservation of indoors	- extensive	relevant	high	
	- pure conservation of exceptional element	- punctual	relevant	high	
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high	
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	relevant	high	
	- minimal technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high	
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	high	
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	moderate	high	
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual	moderate	high		
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium		
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high		
- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high		
- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action	relevant	high		
- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high		
- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high		

	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 4 – low quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- pure conservation of built elements	- extensive	moderate	high
	- partial reconstruction/substitution with new elements of high quality	- punctual	mild	high
	- pure conservation of indoors	- extensive	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of exceptional element	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
	- moderate technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low

Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 5 – low quality, average decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- pure conservation of built elements	- extensive	moderate	high
	- partial reconstruction/substitution with new elements of high quality	- extensive	mild	high
	- conservation and reorganisation of indoors	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation and reorganisation of exceptional element	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
	- moderate technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):	- definition of the protection – legal framework			
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
		- continuous action,	mild	low

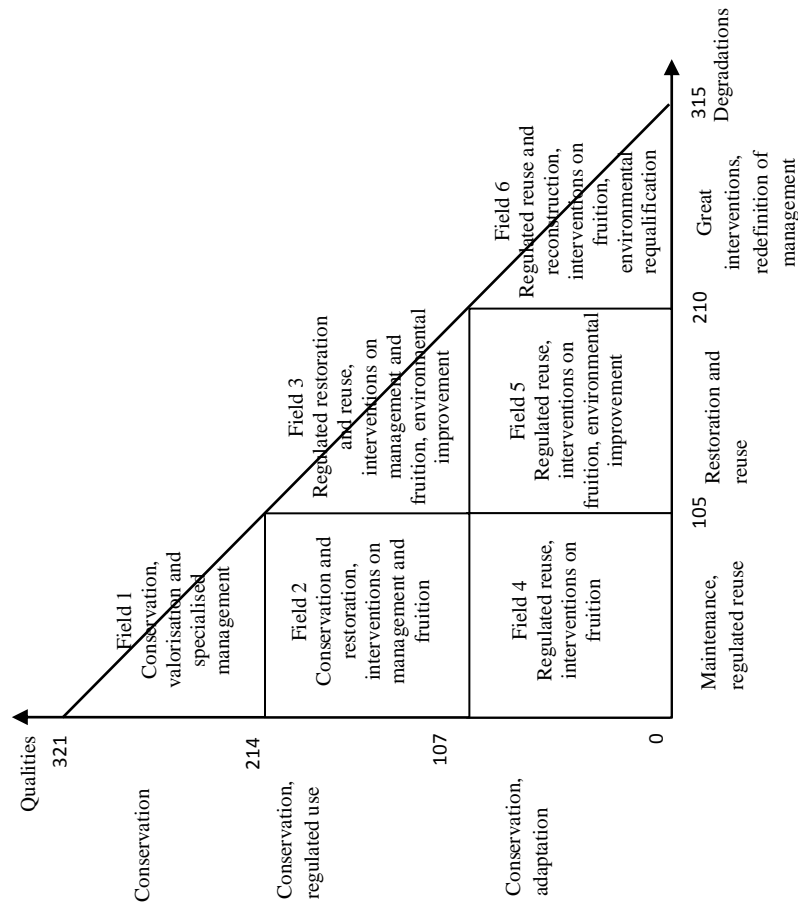
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate importance	- continuous action	moderate	low

Comprehensive strategies for Buildings and Architectural Sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 6 – low quality, high decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- pure conservation of built elements	- extensive	relevant	high
	- partial reconstruction/substitution with new elements of high quality	- extensive	relevant	high
	- conservation and reorganisation of indoors	- extensive	relevant	high
	- conservation and reorganisation of exceptional element	- punctual	relevant	high
	- requalification of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- requalification of spatial relations	- entire site	relevant	high
	- important technological adjustments of the good for positioning of non disturbing functions	- extensive	relevant	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	relevant	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	relevant	medium
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	moderate
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers		- punctual	moderate	medium
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the good		- punctual and extensive	moderate	low
- improvement of public transport		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental requalification – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
- environmental requalification – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope		- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope		- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope		- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope		- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):	- definition of the protection – legal framework			
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
		- continuous action,	mild	low

	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	low
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	medium

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: URBAN SITES

Evaluation categories:	Maximum score	Group of actions
Physical-geographic characteristics of context:	33	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics:	39	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, management and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and architectural characteristics:	57	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	27	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	27	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	105	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	33	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	321	-315



Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites		Field 1 – high quality, low decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):						
		- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high	
		- pure conservation of cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high	
		- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high	
		- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- entire site	moderate	high	
		- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
		- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
		- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
		- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high	
		- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- extensive	moderate	high	
		- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
		- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high	
		- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	high	
		- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:						
		- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual	relevant	high	
		- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high	
		- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
		- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
	Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
			- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous priority	relevant	high

	- continuation and improvement of management	action.	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,		relevant	high
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,		mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,		mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise –	- continuous action,		mild	high

	minimum importance		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance		- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance		- continuous action,	mild	high
Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites					
	Field 2 – average quality, low decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):					
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements		- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of cultural goods		- punctual	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements		- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies		- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements		- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of green urban areas		- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions		- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces		- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation of geomorphologic features		- mild scope	moderate	medium
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function		- mild scope	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:					
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems		- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers		- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium

	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium
Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites	Field 3 – average quality, average decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements - pure conservation of cultural goods - partial demolition/reconstruction of the elements and construction of new elements of high quality - environmental improvement and maintenance of natural elements - conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies - conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements - conservation of green urban areas - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site - improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas - improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - improvement of geomorphologic features - improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - entire site - punctual - punctual - entire site - entire site - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high high high high high high high high medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium

	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action, priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites	Field 4 – low quality, low decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction of the elements and construction of new elements of high quality	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	medium
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- entire site	moderate	medium
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium

	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and marketing - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities) - monitoring of planning/project strategies - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good - continuation and improvement of public participation - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions - solution of conflicts related to the good - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Management aspects related to the context:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities - direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low low low low low low low low
Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites	Field 5 – low quality, average decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements - pure conservation of cultural goods - partial demolition/reconstruction of the elements and construction of new elements of high quality - environmental improvement and maintenance of natural elements - conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies - improvement of open public spaces and their constitutional elements - improvement of green urban areas - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual - punctual - entire site - entire site - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high medium medium medium medium medium medium medium

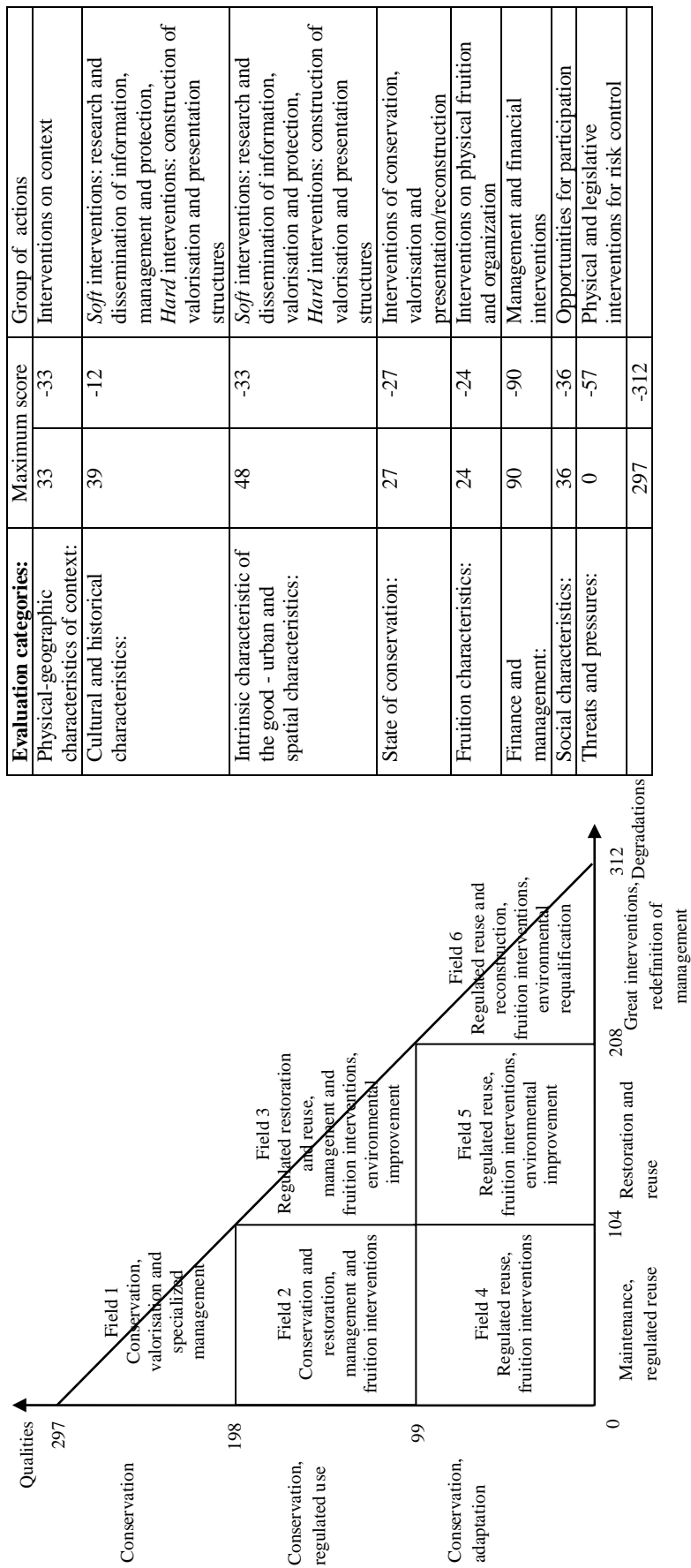
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	the good and with project proposals				
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low	
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low	
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low	
	Comprehensive strategies for Urban sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
	Field 6 – low quality, high decay				
	Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- extensive environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- partial	moderate	medium	
	- pure conservation of cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	medium	
	- partial demolition/reconstruction of the elements and construction of new elements of high quality	- punctual	moderate	medium	
	- environmental requalification and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	medium	

	- conservation and requalification of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- entire site	moderate	medium
	- requalification of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- requalification of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Urban site	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- requalification of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- requalification of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- requalification of geomorphologic features	- entità moderate	moderate	medium
	- requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entità moderate	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of extensive visual barriers	- extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental requalification – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental requalification – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Urban site	- continuous action	mild	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to architectural-urban characteristics of the Urban site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Urban site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	mild	low

	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the good and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	low
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – high importance	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – high importance	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – high importance	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – high importance	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – high importance	- continuous action,	moderate	high

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: RURAL SITES



Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 1 – high quality, low decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high
	- construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Rural site	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high
- improvement of public transport	- extensive	moderate	high	
- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	high	
- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	high	
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation,				

public participation...):	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site	- continuous action	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,		relevant	high
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,		moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,		mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil	- continuous action,		mild	high

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pollution – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mild - mild - mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high - high - high
Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites				
Field 2 – average quality, low decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements - pure conservation of punctual cultural goods - construction of new high quality elements - conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...) - conservation of elements of territorial management - conservation of agricultural elements and cultures - environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements - conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Rural site - improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas - improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed - improvement of public transport - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - conservation of geomorphologic features - conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - entire site - punctual - punctual - extensive - punctual - extensive - entire site - punctual zone - punctual and extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - extensive - extensive - extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate - mild - mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high - high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - improvement of public transport and public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate - moderate - mild - mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medium - medium - medium - medium

	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):			
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Rural site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites				
	Field 3 – average quality, average decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	relevant	high
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of elements of territorial management	- punctual	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	relevant	high
	- environmental conservation, improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- zona punctual	relevant	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Rural site	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive	moderate	high

	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Rural site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high

	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 4 – low quality, low decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental conservation, improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- zona punctual	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the Rural site - improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas - improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed - improvement of public transport - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features - conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - punctual - punctual and extensive - extensive - extensive - extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate mild mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - improvement of public transport and public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate mild mild mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site - research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Rural site - construction of management projects - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... - creation and management of information and fruition services - improvement of fruition in network with similar sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium

	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards..	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum importance	- continuous action,	mild	low

Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 5 – low quality, average decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	high

	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods		- punctual	moderate	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements		- punctual	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)		- extensive	relevant	medium
	- conservation and improvement of elements of territorial management		- punctual	relevant	medium
	- conservation and improvement of agricultural elements and cultures		- extensive	relevant	medium
	- environmental conservation, improvement and maintenance of natural elements		- entire site	relevant	medium
	- conservation and improvement of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies		- zona punctual	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions		- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces		- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features		- mild scope	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function		- mild scope	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:					
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems		- extensive	relevant	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers		- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures		- extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – moderate scope		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope		- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
	- definition of the protection – legal framework		- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management		- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site		- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

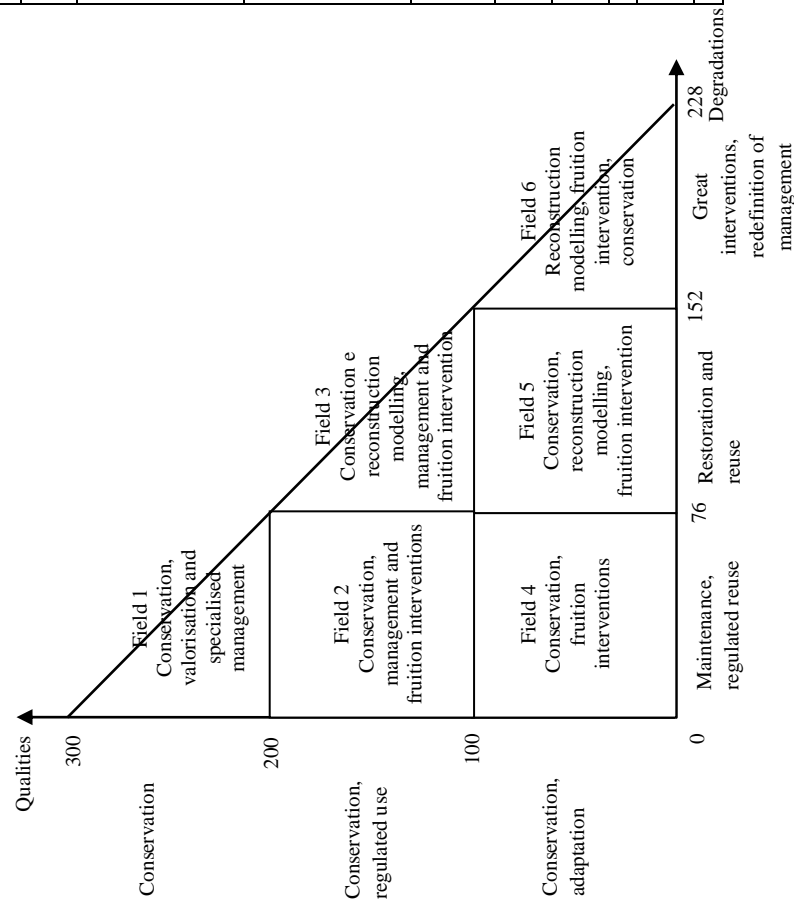
Comprehensive strategies for Rural sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 6 – low quality, high decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	relevant	high
- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	relevant	high
- requalification of production/organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	relevant	medium
- requalification of elements of territorial management	- punctual	relevant	medium
- requalification of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	relevant	medium
- requalification and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	relevant	medium
- requalification of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- zona punctual	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public transport	- extensive	moderate	medium
- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
- requalification of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	medium
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental requalification – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- environmental requalification – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
Management aspects related to the good			

(financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	priority	moderate
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	priority	moderate
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Rural site	- continuous action	priority	moderate
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Rural site	- continuous action,	priority	moderate
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,		mild
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		mild
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		mild
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		mild
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		mild
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of the Rural site and with project proposals	- continuous action,		moderate
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,		mild
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		moderate
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		mild
	- production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,		mild
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Rural site	- continuous action,		mild
	- production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,		mild
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Rural site	- continuous action,		mild
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		mild
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Rural site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		mild
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,		mild
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,		mild
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,		mild
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,		mild
	- solution of conflicts related to Rural site	- continuous action,		mild
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,		mild
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,		mild
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,		moderate
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – high importance	- continuous action,		relevant
				high
				high

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HYDROARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND SITES

Evaluation categories:		Maximum score	Group of actions
Physical-geographic characteristics of context:	27	-27	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics:	42	-	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, management and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:	54	-	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	24	-24	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	24	-24	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	96	-78	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	33	-18	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	-57	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	300	-228	



Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
Field 1 – high quality, low decay					
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	relevant	high	
	- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	relevant	high	
	- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high	
	- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- entire site	moderate	high	
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	mild	high	
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	high	
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	high	
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
		- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	mild	high
- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good		- punctual	moderate	high	
- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good		- punctual	moderate	high	
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good		- punctual	mild	high	
- improvement of public transport		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- improvement of public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high		
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high		
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high		
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high		
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation,					

public participation...):	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards..	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	moderate	high
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	high

	- monitoring of characteristics of the context		- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum		- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum		- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum		- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum		- continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum		- continuous action	mild	high

Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites					
Field 2 – average quality, low decay					
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action		
- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	moderate	high		
- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high		
- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- entire site	moderate	high		
- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	mild	high		
- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	high		
- conservation of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	high		
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:					
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high		
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high		
- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	high		
- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	high		
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	mild	high		

	- improvement of public transport		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope		- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework		- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management		- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations		- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good		- continuous action	priority relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site		- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- construction of management projects		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services		- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities		- continuous action,	priority relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation		- punctual and continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good		- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- information and marketing		- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation		- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions		- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site		- continuous action	moderate	medium

	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action.	priority	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action		moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	medium
Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites	Field 3 – average quality, average decay	Area of action		Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):					
	- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site		moderate	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	and of minor	moderate	high
	- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	and extensive	moderate	high
	- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- entire site	entire site	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	entire site	moderate	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems 	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers 	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good 	- punctual	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good 	- punctual	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good 	- punctual	moderate	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of public transport 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of public infrastructures 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions to ensure reduction of noise – moderate scope 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope 	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework 	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management 	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good 	- continuous action	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction of management projects 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation and management of information and fruition services 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium

	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	continuous	relevant	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	continuous	relevant	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	continuous	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	continuous	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	continuous	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	continuous	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	continuous	mild	medium
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites	Field 4 – low quality, low decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction,				

valorisation, fruition...):	- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	moderate	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	mild	medium
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	medium
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	medium
	- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 5 – low quality, average decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	moderate	high
- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- environmental improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	medium
- improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	medium
- improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
Management aspects related to the good			

(financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	mild	low
	- production of products related to image of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	mild	low
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	moderate	low
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	moderate	low
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

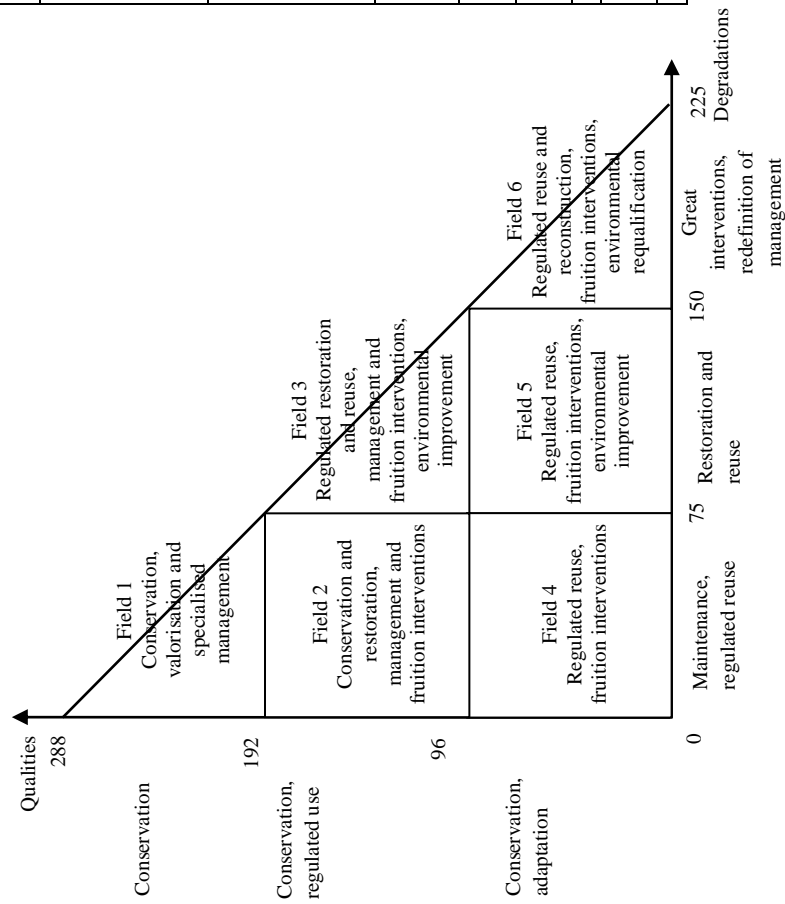
Comprehensive strategies for Archaeological and hydroarchaeological monuments and sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 6 – low quality, high decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- on site pure conservation of archaeological structures	- entire site	moderate	high
- displacement and conservation of punctual findings in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
- creation of information and services systems (for hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- construction of presentation systems, including reconstruction and simulations (or hydroarchaeological goods: in the context of the good)	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- creation of valorisation, information and protection paths with possibility of excavation visits	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- environmental requalification and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	medium
- requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	medium
- requalification of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual and extensive visual barriers	- punctual ed extensive	moderate	medium
- creation of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	low
- construction of the surfaces for collection systems, research and management of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	low
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental requalification – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental requalification	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high

	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope		- punctual and extensive			
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope		- punctual and extensive	relevant	relevant	high
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):						
	- definition of the protection – legal framework		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- collection and processing of materials, organisation of excavations		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- construction of management projects		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- inclusion and improvement of fruition in network with similar sites		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented to improvement of management activities		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation		- punctual and continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- production of products related to image of the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- information and marketing		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function		- continuous action	mild	mild	low
Management aspects related to the context:						
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good (including touristic activities)		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- disincentives for the activities not in line or in contrast with the good		- continuous action,	mild	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context		- continuous action,	moderate	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance		- continuous action	moderate	moderate	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: ETHNOLOGIC MONUMENTS AND SITES

Evaluation categories:	Maximum score	Group of actions
Physical-geographic characteristics of context:	33	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics:	36	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, management and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:	54	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	27	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	21	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	87	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	30	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	288	
	-33	
	0	
	0	
	-27	
	-21	
	-75	
	-12	
	-57	
	-225	



Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 1 – high quality, low decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	- pure conservation and reuse of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good	- punctual	mild	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	mild	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- mild scope	moderate	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- mild scope	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation of valorisation information and protection paths	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the monument or site	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	mild	high
	Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	high	
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high	
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the monument or site	- punctual	moderate	high	
- improvement of public transport	- extensive	mild	high	
- improvement of public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high	

Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the monument or site	- continuous action	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the monument or site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of monument or site and with project proposals	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,		moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,		moderate	high
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the	- continuous action,		relevant	high

	monument or site (including touristic activities)					
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	relevant	high		
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high		
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high		
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high		
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high		
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high		
Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites						
Field 2 – average quality, low decay						
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):						
	- pure conservation and reuse of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high		
	- on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods	- punctual	relevant	high		
	- construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good	- punctual	mild	high		
	- displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	mild	high		
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high		
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high		
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high		
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high		
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high		
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- mild scope	moderate	high		
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- mild scope	moderate	high		
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
	- creation of valorisation information and protection paths	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high		
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the monument or site	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high		
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	high		
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:						
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	high		
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high		
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the	- punctual	moderate	high		

	character of the monument or site				
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive		mild	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- extensive		mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive		mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the monument or site	- continuous action	priority	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the monument or site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of monument or site and with project proposals	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		relevant	high

	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	high
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites				
	Field 3 – average quality, average decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- pure conservation and reuse of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good	- punctual	mild	high
	- displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	mild	high
	- conservation and improvement of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies (fields, gardens...)	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- mild scope	moderate	high
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- mild scope	moderate	high

	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation of valorisation information and protection paths	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the monument or site	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	relevant	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	relevant	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the monument or site	- punctual	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the monument or site	- continuous action	relevant	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of fruition in network with similar sites 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of monument or site and with project proposals 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards... 	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of property rights including public participation 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production of products related to image of the monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for production of products related to image of the monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and marketing 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities) 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of planning/project strategies 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuation and improvement of public participation 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solution of conflicts related to monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities) 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of characteristics of the context 	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum pollution – minimum 	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum 	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum 	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum 	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum 	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
	Field 4 – low quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pure conservation and reuse of built elements - on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods - construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good - displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures - conservation and improvement of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies (fields, gardens...) - conservation and improvement of elements of territorial management - conservation and improvement of agricultural elements and cultures - environmental conservation and improvement and maintenance of natural elements - conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features - conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations - creation of valorisation information and protection paths - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the monument or site - organisation and improvement of parking spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - entire site - punctual - punctual - punctual and of minor relevance - punctual zone - extensive - punctual - extensive - entire site - mild scope - mild scope - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate mild mild moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the monument or site - improvement of public transport - improvement of public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate mild mild mild mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous - priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium

	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	action,	priority	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the monument or site	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the monument or site	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of monument or site and with project proposals	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,		moderate	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,		moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,		mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil	- continuous action,		mild	low

	<p>pollution – minimum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<p>mild</p> <p>mild</p> <p>mild</p>	<p>low</p> <p>low</p> <p>low</p>
Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites				
Field 5 – low quality, average decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pure conservation and reuse of built elements - on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods - construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good - displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures - requalification of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies - requalification of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...) - requalification of elements of territorial management - requalification of agricultural elements and cultures - environmental requalification and maintenance of natural elements - requalification of geomorphologic features - requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations - creation of valorisation information and protection paths - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the monument or site - organisation and improvement of parking spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - entire site - punctual - punctual - punctual and of minor relevance - punctual zone - extensive - punctual - extensive - entire site - mild scope - mild scope - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual 	<p>relevant</p> <p>relevant</p> <p>mild</p> <p>mild</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>mild</p>	<p>high</p> <p>high</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p>
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the monument or site - improvement of public transport - improvement of public infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - extensive - extensive 	<p>relevant</p> <p>relevant</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p>	<p>low</p> <p>low</p> <p>low</p> <p>medium</p> <p>medium</p>

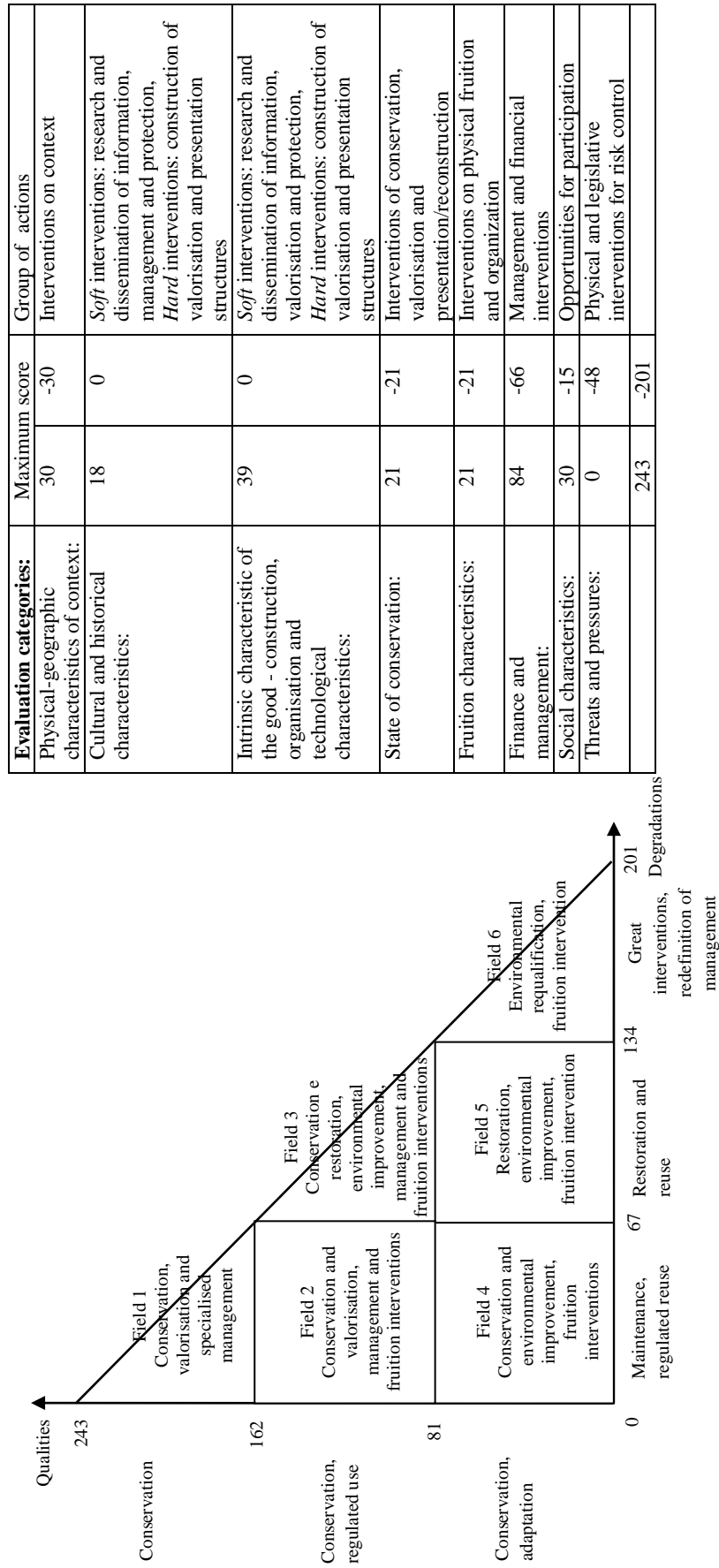
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low

Comprehensive strategies for Ethnologic monuments and sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 6 – low quality, high decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- pure conservation and reuse of built elements	- entire site	relevant	high
- on site pure conservation of artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods	- punctual	relevant	high
- construction of new high quality elements non disturbing the character of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
- displacement and conservation of punctual cultural artistic, technologic and ethnologic goods in specialised structures	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	medium
- requalification of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	relevant	medium
- requalification of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	relevant	medium
- requalification of elements of territorial management	- punctual	relevant	medium
- requalification of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	relevant	medium
- environmental requalification and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	relevant	medium
- requalification of geomorphologic features	- extensive	relevant	medium
- requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function	- extensive	relevant	medium
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- creation of valorisation information and protection paths	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	relevant	medium
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium

	monument or site				
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organisation and improvement of parking spaces 	- punctual		moderate	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities near the good suitable to the character of the monument or site - improvement of public transport - improvement of public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual - extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant moderate moderate relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low low low medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the monument or site - research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the monument or site - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the monument or site - construction of management projects - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... - creation and management of information and fruition services - improvement of fruition in network with similar sites - collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of monument or site and with project proposals - activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> priority priority priority priority mild mild mild mild mild mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium low low low medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium

	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- incentives for production of typical products related to ethnologic monument or site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the monument or site (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	mild	medium

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: MEMORIAL SITES



Evaluation categories:	Maximum score		Group of actions
	30	-30	
Physical-geographic characteristics of context:	30	-30	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics:	18	0	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, management and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - construction, organisation and technological characteristics:	39	0	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	21	-21	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	21	-21	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	84	-66	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	30	-15	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	-48	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	243	-201	

Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Field 1 – high quality, low decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation of Memorial site	- entire site	relevant	high
	- pure conservation of exceptional elements	- punctual	relevant	high
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	relevant	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous priority action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous priority action	relevant	high

	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action.	priority	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	continuous and continuous	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,	continuous action,	moderate	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
	- monitoring of the planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good	- continuous action,	priority	moderate	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	continuous action	moderate	high
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	continuous action,	moderate	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	continuous action	mild	high

Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Field 2 – average quality, low decay	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation of Memorial site	- entire site	relevant	high
	- pure conservation of exceptional elements	- punctual	relevant	high
	- conservation of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- conservation of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	mild	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- entire site	mild	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	relevant	high

	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	continuous	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	high
	- monitoring of the planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	continuous	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:					
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	continuous	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action	continuous	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action	continuous	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action	continuous	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action	continuous	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	continuous	mild	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 3 – average quality, average decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation of Memorial site	- entire site	relevant	high

	- pure conservation of exceptional elements	- punctual	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	relevant	high
	- conservation and improvement of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	medium
	- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	medium
	-			
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
	- construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund	- continuous action,	relevant	high

	raising, taxation, awards...					
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous action,			relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,			relevant	medium
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,			moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action			moderate	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action			moderate	high
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action			moderate	high
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action			moderate	high
	- monitoring of the planning/project strategies	- continuous action,			moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good	- continuous action,			moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action			moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action			moderate	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:					
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,			moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action			mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action			mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action			mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action			mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action			mild	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 4 – low quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation of Memorial site	- extensive	moderate	high
- pure conservation of exceptional elements	- punctual	moderate	high
- conservation and improvement of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
- conservation and improvement of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	medium
- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	medium

Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	-				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high	
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of punctual visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high	
	- construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium	
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium	
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):					
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous action	moderate	medium	
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium	
	- construction of management projects	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium	
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium	
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards..	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium	
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous priority action,	moderate	medium	
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	moderate	medium	
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,	mild	medium	
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	mild	medium	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuation and improvement of public participation - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions - solution of conflicts related to monument or site - monitoring of the planning/project strategies - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action - continuous action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mild - mild - mild - mild - mild - mild - mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medium - medium - medium - low - low - low - low
Management aspects related to the context:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate - mild - mild - mild - mild - mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medium - low - low - low - low - low

Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 5 – low quality, average decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaptation, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation and improvement of Memorial site	- extensive	relevant	high
- pure conservation of exceptional elements	- punctual	relevant	high
- conservation and improvement of landscape and natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high
- conservation and improvement of spatial relations	- entire site	moderate	high
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition	- extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation and improvement of biodiversity and ecologic function	- entire site	moderate	medium
- conservation and improvement of geomorphologic features	- entire site	moderate	medium
-	- entire site	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and of minor relevance	moderate	high

	- construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public infrastructures	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- moderate scope			
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous action	moderate	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous priority action,	moderate	low
	- construction of management projects	- continuous priority action,	moderate	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous priority action,	moderate	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous priority action,	moderate	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	moderate	low
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	mild	medium
	- monitoring of the planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action - continuous action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low low
Management aspects related to the context:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of characteristics of the context - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action - continuous action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium low low low low low

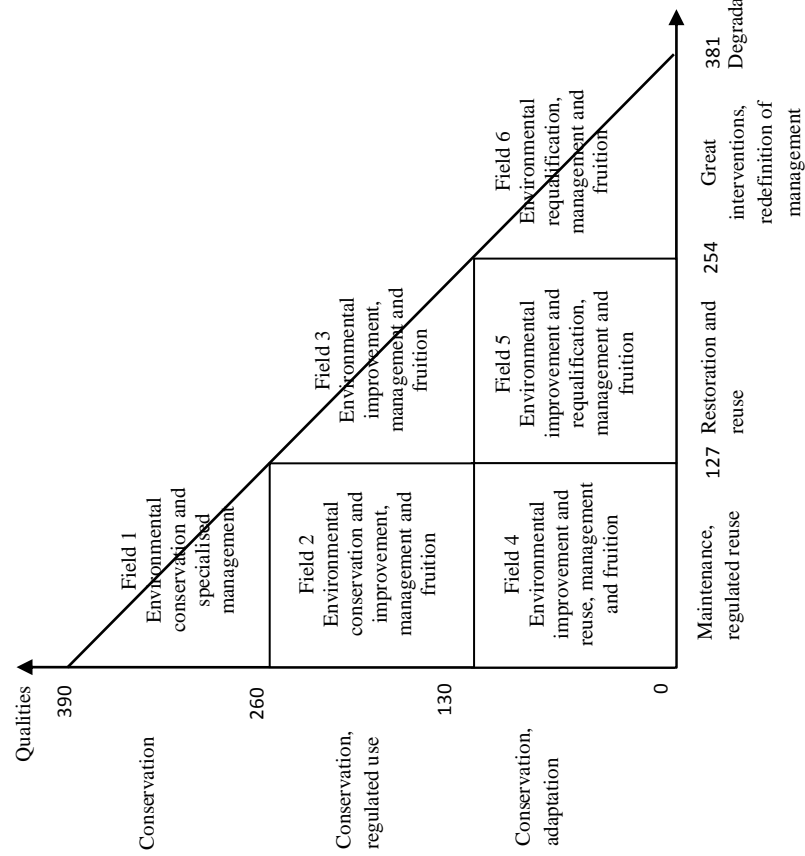
Comprehensive strategies for Memorial sites	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action	
	Field 6 – low quality, high decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental conservation and improvement of Memorial site - pure conservation of exceptional elements - requalification of landscape and natural elements - requalification of spatial relations - creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services of the area, including reconstructions and simulations - creation and positioning of information in strategic positions - improvement of internal fruition - requalification of biodiversity and ecologic function - requalification of geomorphologic features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual - entire site - entire site - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - entire site - entire site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant relevant relevant moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high high high medium medium medium medium medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - construction of surfaces for presentation and valorisation of the good in the proximity of the good - improvement of public transport - improvement of public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - punctual and of minor relevance - punctual and of minor relevance - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium low low low low

	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
	Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):			
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the site	- continuous action	mild	low
	- research and diffusion of information related to intrinsic characteristics of the site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous priority action,	mild	low
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous priority action,	mild	low
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous priority action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented towards improvement of management activities	- continuous priority action,	mild	low
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- punctual and continuous action,	mild	low
	- production of products related to image of the site	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- information and marketing	- continuous action	mild	low
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action	mild	low
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action	mild	low
	- solution of conflicts related to monument or site	- continuous action	mild	low
	- monitoring of the planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good in the proximity of the good	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action	mild	low
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action	mild	low
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action	moderate	medium

Triangle of comprehensive strategies: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Evaluation categories:	Maximum score	Group of actions
Physical-geographic characteristics of context:	39	Interventions on context
Cultural and historical characteristics:	39	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, management and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
Intrinsic characteristic of the good - urban and spatial characteristics:	81	<i>Soft</i> interventions: research and dissemination of information, valorisation and protection, <i>Hard</i> interventions: construction of valorisation and presentation structures
State of conservation:	48	Interventions of conservation, valorisation and presentation/reconstruction
Fruition characteristics:	27	Interventions on physical fruition and organization
Finance and management:	114	Management and financial interventions
Social characteristics:	42	Opportunities for participation
Threats and pressures:	0	Physical and legislative interventions for risk control
	390	



Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 1 – high quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
- construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	mild	high
- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	mild	high
- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	mild	high
- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	mild	high
- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	mild	high
- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	mild	high
- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual	mild	high
- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	mild	high
- conservation of open public spaces and their constititional elements	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high
- improvement of public transport	- extensive	mild	high
- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	mild	high
- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	mild	high
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	high
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	high

	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):			
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action	relevant	high
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high

	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	high

Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape				
	Field 2 – average quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- entire site	moderate	high
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	mild	high
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- entire site	moderate	high

	- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	moderate	high
	- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive	mild	high
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	mild	high
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	high
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous	priority	relevant
				high

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management 	action.	continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape 		continuous action	priority	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape 		continuous action,	priority	relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction of management projects 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation and management of information and fruition services 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of fruition in network with similar sites 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards... 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of property rights including public participation 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production of typical products related to Landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production of products related to image of the Landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and marketing 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities) 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of planning/project strategies 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuation and improvement of public participation 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape 		continuous action,		relevant	high
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity 		continuous action,		mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function 		continuous action,		mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum 		continuous action,		mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum 		continuous action,		mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum 		continuous action,		mild	medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum 		continuous action,		mild	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action	mild	medium

Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape		Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 3 – average quality, average decay				
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	high
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	mild	high
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	high
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	high
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- extensive	moderate	high
	- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	moderate	high
	- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	high
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	high
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	high
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	high

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of public transport - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - conservation of geomorphologic features - conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high high high high medium medium medium medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - improvement of public transport and public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate mild mild mild mild mild mild mild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape - research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape - construction of management projects - organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications... - creation and management of information and fruition services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high high medium medium medium high high medium high

	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	relevant	high
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic –	- continuous action,	mild	low

	minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum			
Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape				
	Field 4 – low quality, low decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):				
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	relevant	medium
	- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	medium
	- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	medium
	- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
	- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	mild	medium
	- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of public transport	- extensive	mild	medium
	- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	mild	medium
	- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	low
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	low
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	low
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	low
Actions of physical interventions on the				

context of the good:	- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	mild	medium
	- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
	- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the	- continuous action,	relevant	medium

	Landscape (including touristic activities)			
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	Management aspects related to the context:			
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – minimum	- continuous action,	mild	low

Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape				
	Field 5 – low quality, average decay			
	Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
	- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
	- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high

- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	moderate	medium
- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	moderate	medium
- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	moderate	medium
- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	moderate	medium
- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium
- interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas	- extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed	- extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public transport	- extensive	moderate	medium
- organisation and improvement of parking spaces	- punctual	moderate	medium
- conservation of geomorphologic features	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:			
- redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems	- extensive	moderate	medium
- definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- improvement of public transport and public infrastructures	- extensive	moderate	medium
- environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of noise - mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – mild scope	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium
- interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good	- punctual and extensive	mild	medium

Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):				
	- mild scope			
	- definition of the protection – legal framework	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards...	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
Management aspects related to the context:				
	- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
	- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	low

Comprehensive strategies for Cultural landscape	Area of action	Scope of action	Priority of action
Field 6 – low quality, high decay			
Actions of physical interventions on the good (conservation, adaption, reconstruction, valorisation, fruition...):			
- environmental conservation and maintenance of built elements	- extensive	moderate	medium
- pure conservation of punctual cultural goods	- punctual	moderate	high
- partial demolition/reconstruction/construction of new high quality elements	- punctual	relevant	high
- conservation of production organisation elements (fields, gardens...)	- extensive	relevant	medium
- conservation of elements of territorial management	- punctual	relevant	medium
- conservation of agricultural elements and cultures	- extensive	relevant	medium
- environmental conservation and maintenance of natural elements	- extensive	relevant	medium
- redefinition of borders of different landscape units	- extensive	relevant	medium
- definition of views between different landscape units	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- conservation of urban character, textures and spatial hierarchies	- punctual zone	relevant	medium
- conservation of open public spaces and their constitutional elements	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- conservation of green urban areas	- punctual and extensive	relevant	medium
- creation and positioning of information presentation and valorisation services	- punctual and extensive	moderate	medium
- creation and positioning of information in strategic positions	- punctual	moderate	medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interventions of creation of leisure opportunities suitable to the character of the landscape - improvement of internal fruition – definition of routes and connections to adjacent areas - improvement of internal fruition – definition of route types - pedestrian, cycle, driveways, mixed - improvement of public transport - organisation and improvement of parking spaces - conservation of geomorphologic features - conservation of biodiversity and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – relevant scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – relevant scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - punctual and extensive - extensive - extensive - extensive - punctual - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium high high high high high high high high
<p>Actions of physical interventions on the context of the good:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redefinition of boundaries – organisation of boundaries, entrances, information systems - definition of views to and from the good – creation of visual barriers - improvement of public transport and public infrastructures - environmental improvement – geologic and morphologic - environmental improvement – biological diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function - interventions to ensure hydrogeological safety – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of air, water and soil pollution – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of noise - moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of traffic – moderate scope - interventions to ensure reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – moderate scope <p>Management aspects related to the good (financial aspects, network organisation, public participation...):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the protection – legal framework - definition of management body, continuation and improvement of management - research and diffusion of information related to historical-cultural aspect of the Cultural landscape - research and diffusion of information related to environmental characteristics of the Cultural landscape - incentives for the activities of research and divulgation of information on the Cultural landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive - punctual and extensive - extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - punctual and extensive - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, - continuous action, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant relevant moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium medium low low low 	

- construction of management projects	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- organization of valorisation activities oriented to different publics – exhibitions, festivals, publications...	- continuous action,	moderate	low
- creation and management of information and fruition services	- continuous action,	moderate	low
- improvement of fruition in network with similar sites	- continuous action,	moderate	low
- collaboration with bodies interested in activities of valorisation and regulated use of Landscape and with project proposals	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- collaboration on open competitions, public contracts and planning agreements	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- activation of financial tools oriented to improvement of management action – fund raising, taxation, awards..	- continuous action,	moderate	high
- definition of property rights including public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- incentives for production of typical products related to Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- incentives for production of products related to image of the Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- information and marketing	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- activation of financial tools oriented to incentive activities in line and valorising the Landscape (including touristic activities)	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- monitoring of planning/project strategies	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- monitoring of activities – in contrast with the good	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- continuation and improvement of public participation	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- creation and improvement of social networks of population, residents and/or institutions	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- solution of conflicts related to Cultural Landscape	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
- monitoring of geologic and morphologic diversity	- continuous action,	relevant	medium
- monitoring of biologic diversity and/or uniqueness and ecologic function	- continuous action,	relevant	high
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – high importance	- continuous action,	relevant	high
Management aspects related to the context:			
- activation of financial tools oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
- direct financial investments oriented at improvement of activities	- continuous action,	mild	low
- monitoring of characteristics of the context	- continuous action,	moderate	low
- legislative and planning interventions to ensure hydrogeologic safety – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of air, water and soil pollution – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of presence of noise – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of traffic – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium
	- legislative and planning interventions to ensure the reduction of impact of constructions in contrast with the good – medium importance	- continuous action,	moderate	medium

ANNEX III. – SOME PROBABLE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STABILITY INDICATORS

The interventions of conservation and requalification of heritage, especially on a large scale, involve multiple stakeholders, private investors, residents, government, visitors and the general public. For each group of stakeholders, interventions have financial and economic costs and benefits. Many of these costs and benefits are entirely expressible in monetary and extramonetary terms but others, especially in cases of large areas or objects of particular value can only be seen as external effects or externalities not directly calculable in traditional cost-benefit assessment for each investor.

The redevelopment of land requalification or heritage renewal, such as the reuse of an architectural complex for hotel use, the creation of museum systems or environmental requalification create tourist attractions, have positive effects on image (for example in the development of products, attracting new businesses or high-end residents) and growth of market values.

The bound context, however, also involves extraordinary costs for the owners of the property due to the conservation, management and use of the property that is subject to restrictions in respect to use of other unbound property or other types of possible investments (opportunity cost). For this reason, the investor is interested in the possible direct (subsidies and matching grants) and indirect incentives (based on property or production tax, subsidy of interest or similar)¹ oriented to help in supporting the extraordinary costs of conservation and heritage management.

The collaboration between different entities can result in public-private, public-public or even public-private-social² partnerships, to which the public sector resorts on grounds of lack of budget even if it has the ability to directly manage the work on certain items or areas that need requalification. In expectation of positive *spillover* effects³ on the environment the good is managed by joint forces, where

¹ Schuster, J. M. (1997) "Inciting preservation" in Schuster, J. M. et al. (1997) (eds), *Preserving the Built Heritage. Tools for Implementation*, Salzburg Seminar, Hanover, University Press of New England, p. 49- 80

² Where social sector is represented by nongovernmental organisations, private foundations, trust funds, bank foundations...

³ Growth of cultural and non cultural tourism, different types of visitors expenditures – galleries, museums, souvenirs, hotels, restoration, recreation, transports..., information technologies, public relations, creative industries, inputs in new cultural production, new constructions of buildings and infrastructure, agricultural production...

investments can be borne in equal (or similar) shares⁴ or where one party bears the image and the other financial investments, organizational skills and reputation⁵.

The effects of heritage context and investments in its management can also be particularly evident where supply meets the cultural and non cultural usage demand of territory, such as in the art cities⁶, but not only. In these cases, not cultural operators gain from the presence of cultural heritage, and generate profits from tourism activities and trading without paying the cost of maintenance and management of cultural heritage, but however creating the external costs of congestion and environmental impact on the system.

The external effects of heritage also determine the real estate additional value appreciation due to the presence of cultural heritage in the area. The added value of heritage good or the assets in its context can be estimated using hedonic pricing methods expressing the value of the cultural factor in the overall real estate value of the asset. The estimated economic value due to the presence of the heritage in an area can also be inferred by contingent evaluation methods such as *willingness to pay*⁷ or travel costs.

These added values can be seen as resources to be recovered at the local level, to invest in new services for citizens and collected through taxes on property value, sales, revenue or profits due to the cultural context but also as decrease of costs for public and social services and those related to security, social deviation and criminality.

⁴ Not always the public-private partnership has led to major cost benefits for the public sector. The case of Baltimore, for example, has been criticized for "spending enormous, positive impact on the very limited territory, lack of social justice, low quality of jobs provided and obtained, gentrification, social polarization and dependence on continuous injections of public funds - Levine, M. V. (2000) "A Third-World City in the First World': Social Exclusion, Racial Inequality, and Sustainable Development in Baltimore, Maryland, in Polese, M. and Stren, R. (2000) *The Social Sustainability of Cities. Diversity and The Management of Change*, Toronto Buffalo London: University of Toronto Press Incorporated.

³ This is the case of the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, where the investment of construction and redevelopment was supported by the public sector but the effect of reputation as manager of the museum has had important spillover effects on the local context, Moretti, A. (2001), "Destination management and the reuse of cultural artistic heritage", in Mossetto and Vecco (eds) (2001), *Economia del patrimonio monumentale*, series Documenti e Ricerche ICARE, Milano, FrancoAngeli, p. 60-82,

⁴ Mossetto, G. (1992), *L'economia delle città d'arte. Modelli di sviluppo a confronto, politiche e strumenti di intervento*, Milano, Etaslibri,

⁵ The study on the *willingness to pay* for the restoration of the historic center of Split conducted by the World Bank in 1997 revealed that the value for the residents averaged \$ 168 while for the visitors amounted to \$ 44, Tirendi, D. (2004) "The Role of Contingency in the evaluation of urban regeneration projects of historic centers promoted by the World Bank: the cases of the Medina of Fez (Morocco) and Split (Croatia)" in Bulletin of the Department of Conservation of Architectural and Environmental goods, University of Naples "Federico II", 5, 2004, p. 123-131

In the context of Croatia, according to the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, there is an existing heritage tax⁸ for all organizations, companies and individuals that produce goods or profit and located in heritage areas (direct taxes on heritage) or certain activities even if they are not located in the heritage areas (indirect asset tax). The fee is calculated based on the type of activity and size of the space occupied. For now there is no property tax, it is likely to be introduced in 2012.

TENTATIVE SET OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

The following tables contain the list of probable economic and financial indicators of costs and benefits that can be encountered in the process of valorisation and management of the territorial heritage.

Indicators of significant costs and benefits for private investor⁹	
Indicators of significant costs for private investor	
Initial development costs	Site property ownership costs
	Transfer of ownership tax
	Administration, urbanisation and infrastructure fees
	Professional fees
	Interest during construction

⁸ “spomenička renta“, refer to e.g. Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Culture, <<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=2795>>, March 2011

⁹ For an overview of significant costs and benefits for private or non-profit investor, techniques of market and financial analysis for valorisation of the built heritage refer to e.g. online Heritage lottery fund guide: Heritage lottery fund (2008), *Financial appraisal for heritage projects*, <http://www.hlf.org.uk/HowToApply/furtherresources/Documents/03_HLF_FAHP.pdf>, March 2011. Another, more extensive guide covering management of landscapes – indicators, financial analysis and possible sources of financing is e.g. The Nature Conservancy (2001) *Long-term Financial Planning for Parks and Protected Areas*, Arlington, Virginia, USA, <http://www.parksinperil.org/files/finance_english.pdf>, March 2011

Further exhaustive analysis of indicators, especially important for extensive sites such as cultural landscapes and rural sites, covering very broadly costs and benefits from economic, social and financial prospective is:

European Commission Agriculture Directorate-General (2001), “A Framework for Indicators for the Economic and Social Dimensions of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development”, <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/reports/sustain/index_en.pdf>, March 2011

	Contingency allowance
	Preparation of planning documentation
	Preliminary operations of research
	Preliminary operations of consulting
	Preparation of project documentation
Operations of conservation and requalification of built and natural heritage	Construction work costs
	Costs of construction site operation
	Construction management costs
	Costs of environmental requalification
	Landscape works costs
	New agricultural assets cost
Excavation costs	Organisation and protection works
	Excavation works
	Conservation of the findings
	Costs of transfer of the findings to specialised structure
Restoration of punctual cultural goods	Costs of restoration
Management related costs	Salaries and retributions for occasional staff
	Professional fees
	Cost of regular vocational training
	Energy use costs
	Office costs
	Travel and transportation costs
	General annual maintenance and conservation costs mean for 10 years
	Extraordinary maintenance and conservation costs (mean for 10 years)
	Debt payment
	Venue hire
	Costs of insurance
	Utilities
Production related costs	Fixed assets and stocks costs of maintenance
	Costs of material non produced on site
	Localisation and heritage tax
	Per Occupancy Hotel Tax
	Production related energy costs
	Water use costs
	Research costs
	Marketing activities costs
	Website management
General costs	Contingency allowance
	Finance costs
	Loss in value
	Non recoverable VAT
	Taxation
	Interests on deficit cover loans

	Inflation rate
Indicators of significant benefits for private investor	
Earned income	Revenues from spending in situ (overnight staying visitors, excursionist, local public and interest groups)
	Number of overnight staying visitors (tourists)
	Room rate per person x number of overnight stays
	Number of excursionist, local public and interest groups
	Expected per capita expenditure
	Utilisation rate
	Revenue from renting
	Biodiversity prospecting for pharmaceutical and cosmetic research ¹⁰
	Products sold over commercial network
	Products sold over website
Contributed income	Donations on site and off site from membership groups and other interest groups
	Sponsorships on site and off site from other private organizations (banks, foundations...) and public administrations
	International NGOs funding
	International multilateral or bilateral funding
General income	Bank interests
	Income tax deductibility
	Local taxation exemption
	Property Tax Exemption
	Incentives for renewable energy sources use
	Expected growth of real value
	Investment aids
	Development rights transfer ¹¹
Indicators of viability of operation ¹²	Net present value
	Fixed assets and stocks growth
	Financial internal rate of return
	Economical internal rate of return
	Benefit-cost ratio or profitability index
	Investments supported by aids/aids

¹⁰ With contemporary increase in importance of pharmaceutical and cosmetic sector this indicator can be of very high influence, especially in extensive sites with high biodiversity. It's potential is also related to the conservation of natural, landscape and rural sites and a definition of property rights

¹¹ Not actually an indicator but a tool. However, the lack of its existence and use, as in Croatian context, can produce significant opportunity costs, so by extension, its introduction can be considered as a tool of maximisation of income that could help to boost the investments

¹² Some interesting indicators are given in Local government Association of South Australia financial analysis guide: Local government Association of South Australia (2006) "Local Government Financial Indicators", Information Paper 9, November 2006, LGA Financial Sustainability Program, <http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Financial_Sustainability_Info_Paper_9_-_Local_Government_Financial_Indicators.pdf>, March 2011

	Payback Period
	Operating surplus
	Operating surplus ratio
	Net Financial Liabilities
	Net Financial Liabilities Ratio
	Interest Cover Ratio
	Asset Sustainability Ratio
	Asset Consumption Ratio

Indicators of significant costs and benefits for public sector ¹³	
Indicators of significant costs for public sector	
Initial development costs	Expropriation costs
	Transfer of ownership tax
	Professional fees
	Interest during construction
	Contingency allowance
	Preparation of planning documentation
	Preliminary operations of research
	Preliminary operations of consulting
	Preparation of project documentation
Operations of conservation and requalification of built and natural heritage	Construction of infrastructure
	Costs of environmental requalification
	Landscape works costs
	New agricultural assets cost
Excavation costs	Organisation and protection works
	Excavation works
	Conservation of the findings
Restoration of punctual cultural goods	Costs of restoration
Management related costs	Salaries and retributions for occasional staff
	Professional fees
	Debt payment
	Venue hire
	Costs of insurance
	Costs related to research
	Costs related to education and training

¹³ Very detailed overview of possible indicators and financial analysis significant for public sector is given in e.g.:

Regione del Veneto, Giunta regionale, *La valutazione dei progetti d'investimento pubblici. Line guida. Quaderni del NUVV – I*, Venezia, Centro di ricerca Interuniversitario sull'Economia Pubblica, <[http://db.formez.it/fontinor.nsf/0/3F19CC354F39F400C1257298003477FC/\\$file/La%20valutazione%20dei%20progetti%20degli%20investimenti%20pubblici.pdf](http://db.formez.it/fontinor.nsf/0/3F19CC354F39F400C1257298003477FC/$file/La%20valutazione%20dei%20progetti%20degli%20investimenti%20pubblici.pdf)>, March, 2011

Costs of subventions	Direct subventions (grants and matching grants) to private
	Indirect subventions (tax and loan subventions) to private
	Subventions in research
	Subventions in education and training
Indicators of significant benefits for public sector ¹⁴	
Direct income	Localisation and heritage tax
	Per Occupancy Hotel Tax
	Taxes on water and energy consumption
	Taxes on revenues from spending in situ
	Taxes on revenue from renting
	Taxes on biodiversity prospecting
	Taxes on Asset Consumption Ratio
	Localisation and heritage tax for other entities
	Per Occupancy Hotel Tax for other operators
Indirect income	Increased taxes on water and energy consumption in the local area
	Increased Property tax in the local area
	Increased tax on renting in the local area
	Increased sales tax in the local area
	Decreased costs in public services related to citizen security
	Decreased costs in public services in preventing social deviation
	Decreased costs in public services related to criminality prevention and sanctioning
Sustainability markers	New population attracted
	Number and volume of new businesses
	Number of people employed -maintained/created, directly/indirectly
	Age structure of labour force
	Gender structure of labour force
	Evolution of number of people employed
	Number of products carrying registered product names - PDO/PGI/TSG labels or other traditional and local products
	Sale of products carrying registered product names - PDO/PGI/TSG labels or other traditional and local products
	Share of production entities enjoying improvements thanks to public assistance

¹⁴ Especially important for extensive landscape and rural sites combining heritage, production and social impacts. Very detailed analysis of possible indicators are given in European Commission publication:

European Commission Agriculture Directorate-General (2001), "A Framework for Indicators for the Economic and Social Dimensions of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development", <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/reports/sustain/index_en.pdf>, March 2011,

	Income levels of residents
	Ratio income received by the highest earning 20 % and the lowest earning 20 %
	Number of tourism operators
	Number of operators with international accreditation
	Proportion of overnight to day visitors
	Share of assisted investments aiming to improve biodiversity
	Share of assisted investments aiming to improve animal welfare

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XV. ABSTRACT IN SLOVENIAN

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VEČKRITERIJSKA IN VEČCILJNA CENITEV ZA UPRAVLJANJE KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE, V OKVIRU TRAJNOSTNEGA RAZVOJA

Interes za tematiko raziskave izhaja iz spremljanja primerov v vsakdanjosti, v arhitekturnem in prostorskem merilu, propada in zlorabe dediščine zaradi neobstojećih ali neprimernih odlokov in načrtovanja, zaradi neprimerne uporabe in prenove ter zunanjih pritiskov v bližini pogosto enkratnih elementov dediščine. Pogosto so odloki o uporabi dediščine pogojevani s kategorizacijo obstojećih elementov v objekte spomeniške kategorije in ostalih prostorskih elementov katerim se podaja vsebina pogosto po rutinski osnovi, brez predhodnega obveščanja in sodelovanja z javnostjo, razen z morebitnim nositeljem investicije. Ohranjanje formalne kvalitete se pogosto navezuje na lastnoročno spremembo funkcije neprimerne za elemente dediščine, ter zaradi zunanjih pritiskov.

Raziskava se ukvarja z možnostmi povezovanja koncepta trajnostnega razvoja v praksi in realnih procesov upravljanja s prostorom kulturne dediščine. Cilj raziskave je z metodološkimi postopki, ustvarjanje modela cenitve za upravljanje s prostorsko dediščino, na osnovi večkriterijske in večciljne analize.

Prvi del raziskave se ukvarja s pojmi ki pojasnjujejo trajnostni razvoj in dediščino: ambientalni, ekonomski in družbeni obstoj, ekonomska in družbena graditev javnih institucij in vrednot, proces nastanka dediščine, s ekonomijo kulturnih dobrin, s analizo in preценitvijo kot pomožni orodji v odločanju.

Drugi del raziskave je usmerjen na izgradnjo modela ki bi lahko deloval kot multifunkcionalno orodje za analizo, diagnostiko, ustvarjanje in vrednotenje

alternativ za upravljanje in spremljanje časovnih sprememb značilnosti dediščine, ter je kot takšen lahko osnova za različne faze pri načrtovanju in upravljanju s prostorskimi procesi v širšem prostoru dediščine.

Osnova za ta model izhaja iz večkriterijskih in večciljnih modelov preценitve kateri omogočajo razčlenitev problema in evidenco značilnosti problema, ki pogosto niso vidne na prvi pogled, brez argumentiranih in objektivnih analiz objektov in procesov. Na osnovi analize različnih metod in modelov ter preценitve transformativnih procesov prostora in dediščine, raziskava predlaga model analize, formiranja politika upravljanja in cenitve procesa transformacije prostora in dediščine. Karakteristike iskanega modela so racionalnost, logičnost, koherentnost, možnost uporabe realnih podatkov iz različnih virov, modularnost, fleksibilnost ter možnost integracije različnih tehnik analize.

Model je organiziran v faze analize obstoječega stanja, definiranje politik, ter kot možnost, izbira optimalnega scenarija.

V fazi analize obstoječega stanja, model raziskuje zapletene lastnosti dediščine in konteksta, ter nakazuje na napotke za fizične in upravljalne aktivnosti intervencij. V fazi definiranja optimalnih strategij pa model podaja napotke za ustvarjanje scenarija upravljanja z dediščino, upoštevajoč institucionalno organizacijo in odnose z javnostjo. Model podaja tudi možnost analize dediščine ki še ni kategorizirana kot takšna, na ta način da podaja možnost negativne ocenitve značilnosti, zaradi možnosti analize neregistriranih dobrin.

Opcionalna faza izbire med različnimi strategijami upravljanja, omogoča primerjanje različnih strategij za posamično kulturno dobro ali pa strategija za različne dobrine, na osnovi ocenitve performansi in neto koristi.

V tretjem delu raziskave je model preizkušen na treh primerih v Primorsko-goranski županiji. Obmorske regije Hrvaške so bogate s pomembnimi elementi dediščine, za katere je značilna velika kulturna raznolikost, čas nastanka, od prazgodovinskega do novejših časov, in se pogosto nahajajo v prostoru velikega geografskega, geološkega in biološkega interesa. Ne glede na to, so ti elementi pogosto zapuščeni ali pa pod pritiskom uporabe brez prave pozornosti usmerjene proti družbenimi in fizičnimi dejavniki v prostoru. Za preverjanje funkcioniranja modela različnih kategorij in tipov dediščine, je model preizkušen na naslednjih primerih: urbana cona mesta Brseč, arheološka in hidroarheološka cona Fulfinum – Mirne (Omišalj), kulturna krajina Tramuntana na otoku Cresu.

Model ki ga razvija ta raziskava je lahko osnova za razvoj nadaljnjih modelov, posebej zaradi možnosti integracije različnih tehnik analize in precejitve, ter zaradi tehnoloških inovacij v zbiranju, obdelavi in komunikaciji podatkov.

Najboljše delovanje modela bi se uresničilo dolgoročno, integriranjem z podatkovnimi bazami upravnih struktur. To je posebej veljavno pri analitičnem modelu i ustvarjanju strategije razvojnih načrtov ter za dolgoročno spremljanje stanja dediščine. V komunikaciji z javnostjo (administrativni uradi, splošna javnost in privatni udeleženci), model lahko podaja objektivno osnovo za dialog znotraj procesa trajnostnega upravljanja s prostorom, demokratizacije in transparentnost javnih procedur, posebej zaradi približevanja pristopa Hrvaške Evropski Uniji.

