HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE APPROACH

for the conservation of the historic centre of Cuenca, Ecuador

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Abstract

After its adoption by UNESCO in 2011 the 'Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes' (HUL) (hereby called the *2011 Recommendation*) is seeking effective tools for implementation and to ensure conservation of urban heritage in an effective way, contributing not only to the local cultural heritage agenda but also to the urban development processes. While the appreciation of values and categories of cultural heritage has broadened in range the last decades, including not only historic, esthetical but also social, economic and environmental values; and mixed, digital and analogue categories; also urban planning has extended its approach from traditional to innovative and social-embedded forms of planning to face current development processes. The holistic understanding from the heritage and from the urban planning field, is implicit in the *2011 Recommendation* where the HUL approach considers the city as a whole characterised by the intensity of the interaction between the community within the city and the physical environment in which it is located. Hence, considering the common features coming from the integration of the cultural heritage and the urban planning field as conveyed in the *2011 Recommendation*, this research will refer to the territory, to the activities carried out as well as to the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the HUL approach.

Being adopted worldwide in various cases, each with their specific geographic and socio-economic contexts and resources available (human, time, technologic, etc.), these cases have tested diverse methods to innovate in matters of urban conservation and sustainable development. Today, research and practice require a state-of-the-art on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* around the world not only as a conceptual exploration but also as an understanding of the results achieved through different ways of its implementation. Therefore, the present research presents an in-

depth study of the case of Cuenca in Ecuador where the results of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* are presented and synthesised to propose a comparative analytical framework for 102 case studies that have developed activities linked to the HUL approach. The methods used to this aim consist of the collection and analysis of secondary data coming from literature and policy review published during the last decade and, of primary data from a validated questionnaire as the core of the empirical research to carry out the comparative analysis.

In this framework, the results present, on the one hand, the actual impact of the *2011 Recommendation* for the conservation of urban heritage and its practical implications based on the scope of the research. The *2011 Recommendation* is proven to be a research enabler that promotes activities carried out at the level of academia, but it has limited enabling potential when implemented by public administration. On the other hand, the analysis allows positioning the Latin American case of Cuenca in a regional a worldwide framework. The analysed implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* demonstrates only partial success in the creation of the expected relations among the territory, activities, and stakeholders. There is still an ongoing learning process in the city of Cuenca and the results achieved allow to benchmark the achievements in this city. The results of this dissertation allow also other interested case studies to positioning themselves into the global HUL implementation framework.

Samenvatting

Na de adoptie van de "Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes" (HUL) door UNESCO in 2011 (hierna de Aanbeveling van 2011 genoemd), streeft dit beleidsdocument naar doeltreffende instrumenten om de implementatie en het behoud van stedelijk erfgoed op een effectieve manier te waarborgen, wat niet alleen bijdraagt tot de lokale culturele erfgoedagenda maar ook tot stedelijke ontwikkelingsprocessen. Hoewel de appreciatie van waarden en categorieën van cultureel erfgoed de afgelopen decennia is uitgebreid, met inbegrip van niet alleen historische, esthetische maar ook sociale, economische en ecologische waarden; en gemengde, digitale en analoge categorieën; heeft ook stadsplanning zijn aanpak uitgebreid van traditionele naar innovatieve en sociaal ingebedde vormen van planning om het hoofd te bieden aan de huidige ontwikkelingsprocessen. Het holistische begrip van het erfgoed veld en stedenbouwkunde is impliciet aanwezig in de Aanbeveling van 2011, waar de HUL-benadering de stad als geheel beschouwt, gekenmerkt door de intensiteit van de interactie tussen de gemeenschap in de stad en de fysieke omgeving waarin zij zich bevindt. Gezien de gemeenschappelijke kenmerken van de integratie van het cultureel erfgoed en stedenbouwkunde, zal dit onderzoek verwijzen naar het grondgebied, de activiteiten en de belanghebbenden die betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van de HUL-aanpak.

De Aanbeveling van 2011 is wereldwijd aangenomen en geratificeerd in verschillende steden met specifieke geografische en socio-economische contexten en beschikbare middelen (mens, tijd, technologie, enz.), waar verschillende methoden zijn getest om te innoveren op het gebied van stedelijk behoud en duurzame ontwikkeling. Vandaag de dag vereisen onderzoek en praktijk een state-of-the-art over de implementatie van de Aanbeveling van 2011. Daarom presenteert het huidige onderzoek een diepgaande studie van de gevalstudie Cuenca in Ecuador en een vergelijkende analytische kader van 102 gevalstudies die activiteiten hebben

ontwikkeld die verband houden met de HUL benadering. De methoden die worden gebruikt om de vergelijkende analyse uit te voeren. De methoden die voor dit doel worden gebruikt, bestaan uit het verzamelen en analyseren van secundaire gegevens afkomstig van literatuur en beleidsdocumenten gepubliceerd in het afgelopen decennium, en van primaire gegevens uit een gevalideerde vragenlijst als de kern van het empirisch onderzoek om de vergelijkende analyse uit te voeren.

In dit kader tonen de resultaten enerzijds de werkelijke impact van de Aanbeveling van 2011 voor de instandhouding van stedelijk erfgoed en de praktische implicaties daarvan op basis van de reikwijdte van het onderzoek. Het is bewezen dat de Aanbeveling van 2011 onderzoeksintelligent is en de activiteiten op het niveau van de academische wereld promoot, maar dat het lechts beperkte mogelijkheden heeft som in te zetten wanneer deze door het openbaar bestuur worden uitgevoerd. Anderzijds, maakt de analyse het mogelijk de Latijns-Amerikaanse casus van Cuenca in een regionaal en wereldwijd kader te plaatsen. De geanalyseerde implementatie van de Aanbeveling van 2011 toont aan dat er slechts gedeeltelijk succes is bij het creëren van de verwachte relaties tussen het grondgebied, activiteiten en belanghebbenden. Er is nog steeds een doorlopend leerproces in de stad Cuenca en de bereikte resultaten laten toe de prestaties in deze stad te benchmarken. De resultaten van dit proefschrift laten ook andere gevalstudies toe om zich te positioneren in het wereldwijde HUL-implementatiekader.

Resumen

Después de su adopción por la UNESCO en 2011, la ‘Recomendación sobre Paisajes Urbanos Históricos' (HUL por sus siglas en inglés) (en adelante, Recomendación de 2011) está buscando herramientas efectivas para su implementación y para garantizar la conservación del patrimonio urbano de manera efectiva, contribuyendo no solo a la cultura local dentro de la agenda patrimonial, sino también a los procesos de desarrollo urbano. Si bien la apreciación de los valores y las categorías del patrimonio cultural se ha ampliado en las últimas décadas, incluyendo no solo valores históricos, estéticos sino también sociales, económicos y ambientales; y categorías mixtas, digitales y analógicas; la planificación urbana también ha extendido su enfoque desde las formas de planificación tradicionales a las innovadoras y socialmente integradas para enfrentar los procesos de desarrollo actuales. La comprensión holística del patrimonio y del campo de la planificación urbana, está implícita en la Recomendación de 2011 donde el enfoque HUL considera a la ciudad en su conjunto caracterizada por la intensidad de la interacción entre la comunidad dentro de la ciudad y el entorno físico en el que se encuentra situada. Por lo tanto, teniendo en cuenta las características comunes que se derivan de la integración del patrimonio cultural y el campo de la planificación urbana tal como se indica en la Recomendación de 2011, esta investigación se referirá al territorio, a las actividades realizadas, así como a las partes interesadas en la implementación del enfoque HUL.

Siendo mundialmente adoptado este enfoque en varios casos, cada uno con sus contextos geográficos y socioeconómicos específicos y los recursos disponibles (humanos, tiempo, tecnología, etc.), cada caso ha utilizado diversos métodos para innovar en cuestiones de conservación urbana y desarrollo sostenible. Hoy en día, la investigación y la práctica requieren un estado del arte en la implementación de la Recomendación de 2011 en todo el mundo, no solo como una exploración

conceptual, sino también como una comprensión de los resultados obtenidos a través de diferentes formas de implementación. Por lo tanto, la presente investigación presenta a detalle el caso de estudio de Cuenca en Ecuador, donde se presentan y sintetizan los resultados de la implementación de la Recomendación de 2011 para proponer un marco analítico comparativo para 102 casos de estudio en los que se han desarrollado actividades relacionadas con el enfoque HUL. Los métodos utilizados para este objetivo consisten en la recopilación y el análisis de datos secundarios provenientes de la literatura y la revisión de políticas publicadas durante la última década, así como de datos primarios de un cuestionario validado que se constituye como el núcleo de la investigación empírica desarrollada para llevar a cabo el análisis comparativo.

En este marco, los resultados presentan, por un lado, el impacto de la Recomendación de 2011 para la conservación del patrimonio urbano y sus implicaciones prácticas basadas en el alcance de la investigación. La Recomendación de 2011 ha demostrado ser un facilitador para la investigación que promueve actividades llevadas a cabo a nivel académico, pero presenta limitaciones al momento de su implementación por parte de la administración pública. Por otro lado, el análisis permite posicionar el caso latinoamericano de Cuenca en un marco regional y mundial. El análisis de la implementación de la Recomendación de 2011 demuestra un éxito parcial en la creación de las relaciones esperadas entre el territorio, las actividades y las partes interesadas. Todavía hay un proceso de aprendizaje continuo en la ciudad de Cuenca y los resultados logrados permiten comparar los logros en esta ciudad a nivel global. Los resultados de esta disertación admiten que otros casos de estudio interesados se posicionen en el marco de la implementación global del enfoque HUL.

List of Abbreviations

AC	Academics
CHC	Commission of the Historic Centre
CINA	Research Centre of the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at *Universidad de Cuenca*
COOTAD	Organic Code of Territorial Organisation, Autonomies, and Decentralization
COSMIN	Consensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement Instruments
CS	Civil Society
DAPH	Department of Historic and Heritage Areas
DIUC	Research Department of *Universidad de Cuenca*
FAUC	Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of *Universidad de Cuenca*
GAD	Autonomous Decentralised Government
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HUL	Historic Urban Landscape
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IN	Industry
INPC	National Institution of Cultural Heritage
InQ	International questionnaire
LOOTUGS	Organic Law for Planning and land-use Management

LoQ	Local questionnaire
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
OWHC	Organisation of World Heritage Cities
PA	Public Administration
PDOT	Development and land-use Plan
PRECOM³OS	Preventive Conservation, Monitoring, and Maintenance of Monuments and Sites
PUGS	Land-use and Management Plan
PUH_C	Historic Urban Landscape research project for Cuenca
QH	Quadruple Helix
RLICC	Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TH	Triple Helix
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WHITRAP	World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific
WHL	World Heritage List
WH	World Heritage
WHS	World Heritage Site

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

This PhD research is linked to the conservation of urban heritage as one of the priorities not only of today's heritage agenda but also as key for urban development in cities. One of the key elements of the New Urban Agenda 2030 adopted in October 2016 during the United Nations (UN) Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, is the 15-year Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs include one specific heritage target in Goal 11 that mentions the need of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (UN-Habitat, 2016a). The close relation between heritage and urban development is not only a contemporary discourse, can be traced back to the conception of cities and its later recognition of heritage values.

That the heritage label is endorsed to urban areas is evident since the first nominations on the World Heritage List (WHL) in the framework of the proposals prepared by Member States attached to the 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (henceforth referred as the 1972 World Heritage Convention). The first nominations as World Heritage Sites (WHS) in 1978 include among others, the city of Quito in Ecuador, the historic centre of Kraków in Poland and the island of Gorée in Senegal. As of 2018, the WHL includes 1092 properties. Four hundred thirty-seven (40%) of these properties have been classified by the UNESCO into four themes or categories. There are 192 (44%) cities, 106 (24%) cultural landscapes, 90 forests (20%) and 49 (11%) marine and

coastal properties; the majority that evidence the highest number of cities are therefore the focus of this research.

1.1.1 The HUL approach as the research framework

Attention to the conservation of urban areas has been already raised in international legal instruments since 1962 and recently gained momentum with the adoption of the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) in 2011 (henceforth referred as the *2011 Recommendation*) in which the concept of HUL is defined as:

> *…the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of 'historic centre' or 'ensemble' to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity* (UNESCO, 2011b).

The HUL is focused on two main fields to tackle the conservation of urban areas namely heritage conservation and urban planning. During the 90s, in both fields, definitions evolved. Whereas strategic became an alternative for previous rational urban planning practices (Albrechts, 2004; Albrechts, Healey, & Kunzmann, 2003), the recognition of a broader set of heritage values under the category of cultural landscapes was tailored on the heritage agenda. The definition of heritage evolves from object to value-based conservation and more recently moving towards a person-oriented approach (Vandesande, 2017). In the evolution of the concept of heritage, today the territory -where the interaction of stakeholders occur-, is not limited to the borders of WHS but it considers external direct and indirect influences occurring in the geographic and socio-economic context. Territorially speaking, in the framework of urban planning, strategic projects demonstrate how social innovation transforms social relations in space, promotes a place-attachment,

spatially sharing of identities and culture, and governance structures specific for places and scales (Moulaert, 2016).

Both, in the fields of heritage conservation and urban planning, common innovations come from the evolution of these two fields conveying, among other aspects, in the acknowledgement of the crucial interaction of stakeholders (especially from civil society) and their roles in urban planning and heritage management processes. As for the understanding of these roles, the Quadruple Helix (QH) model for innovation is adopted given that in the field of innovation in economics, civil society is also integrated (Arnkil, Järvensivu, Koski, & Piirainen, 2010; Björk, 2014). The four helices correspond to public administration (PA), academics (AC), industry (IN), and civil society (CS).

The topics related to heritage and urban planning are implicit in the *2011 Recommendation* where the HUL approach considers the city as a whole 'characterised by the intensity of the interaction between the community within the city and the physical environment in which it is located' (Casares, Cacho, Palomo, & Salmerón, 2011). The relative innovation provided by the HUL approach offers definitions and tools to shift from the traditional individual or monumental heritage conservation towards urban heritage conservation implicitly tackling heritage management and urban planning.

Since the first discussion of the concept on HUL during the 2005 Vienna Memorandum, there has been an increasing worldwide academic and practical interest on the exploration of the potentials of the tools stated at the *2011 Recommendation* (Van Oers, 2010). The latter was prepared in the period between 2005 and 2011 with a community of international experts, who participated in the draft proposal. In this proposal presented to UNESCO in 2010, six critical steps for the implementation of the HUL approach were identified (UNESCO, 2013c). According to the draft of the *2011 Recommendation* in 2010, the development of the six-step Action Plan is required within a comprehensive and interrelated plan. This Action Plan is an actual process that although it is not adopted along with the official text of the *2011 Recommendation*, suggests a roadmap for how the HUL approach could be implemented in cities, within their specific contexts (Roders, 2013). These steps henceforth refer to the activities carried out to implement the HUL approach

and they consist of the following: step 1) mapping of resources, step 2) reach of consensus, step 3) vulnerability assessment, step 4) integration into the city's development, step 5) prioritisation of actions, and, step 6) establishment of partnerships (Roders, 2013; UNESCO, 2011a).

1.1.2 The HUL approach in practice

Many cities have started to implement the HUL approach as early as 2007 by means of understanding its conception in their own geographic contexts and their resources available (human, timewise, technological, etc.). Throughout an analysis of the topics included in the scope of the research in case studies that evidence the implementation of the HUL approach, an in-depth analysis in the city of Cuenca in Ecuador (local level) is developed as well as an exploration of worldwide case studies (international level) is carried out. Based on the exploration of these two levels and their comparative analysis it is intended to contribute to the state-of-the-art implementation by understanding how a new approach such as that given through the *2011 Recommendation* provides new ways of possible and feasible applications depending on the specific circumstances determined by the own cases' geographic and socio-economic contexts.

As for implementation of the HUL approach, the work developed by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific (WHITRAP) has been essential because through its financial and building capacity support, cities have been encouraged to be pilot cities and to developed several initiatives to implement the *2011 Recommendation* including the organisation of meetings, training sessions, research projects, and management plan proposals (UNESCO, WHITRAP, & City of Ballarat, 2016). In addition, many strategies and methods have been assumed by cities self-committed to the HUL approach and presented by scholars as good practices (Gravagnuolo & Girard, 2017; Rey Pérez & González Martínez, 2018). The level of success of those practices has been demonstrated by the initial research projects carried out at the Swahili Coast (UNESCO, 2013d), isolated cases of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* (UNESCO et al., 2016), early local comparative analysis in Italian cities in 2011 (Martini, 2013), and international contrasting regional explorations of three cases in 2016 (Sandholz, 2016). Finally, as a standard-setting instrument, the second report on the state of the

implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* needs to be presented in 2019 and this is being prepared through the submission of a questionnaire to Member States. The latter is addressed to administrative representatives, so-called focal points that will inform about the many ways in which the HUL approach is undertaken in different case studies around the world.

The different case studies evidencing the implementation of the HUL approach differ from each other starting from the understanding of the concept of HUL and the different methods to implement it. Amongst the cases that have adopted the *2011 Recommendation*, there have been so far efforts to show the successful results of the implementation. The initial comparative analysis shows how in similar regional geographical and socio-economic contexts (Martini, 2013; Sandholz, 2016), the outcomes are significantly diverse and detailed characteristics of the cases have been presented. Studies, including that of Zancheti and Ferreira Hidaka (2012), show the importance of involving all possible stakeholders in heritage assessment, in order to ensure the lasting effects of sustainable urban conservation.

1.2 Problem statement

Outlining central aspects of urban heritage conservation, it seems that the integration of urban planning and heritage is a research gap identified by research and practice from both fields. The HUL approach tackles this intended integration through the *2011 Recommendation* meant to be used at administrative levels since, for example, the target audience for the 2019 report on the state of the implementation, corresponds to the focal points and more specifically to Member States. This implies the reporting of cities will only encompass WHS despite the many cities that have adopted the definitions and tools mentioned in the *2011 Recommendation* based on their own desires, facilities and constraints, regardless of their condition as part or not of the WHL. Besides, the results of the first report on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, in 2015 the regions of Africa, Arab States and, Latin America and the Caribbean, were explicitly encouraged to develop activities for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* (UNESCO, 2015).

It seems that from the existing legal instruments for cultural heritage conservation, the *2011 Recommendation* is a contemporary and innovative approach for managing urban change with a significant ongoing speed (UNESCO, 2011a). This is because

within the HUL approach heritage and socio-economic are jointly considered into the planning and the management of the territory. However, it is also necessary to reflect the existing gaps that exist between the local government in charge of cultural values, and the different stakeholders needed for the identification of values in urban areas, and to define the most suitable procedures and actions to that end (Roders & van Oers, 2011). In this context, decision-making can result in a difficult task when stakeholders have possible conflicts, interests and when the resources oriented to planning and heritage are disjointed.

Proposals for the measurement of the level of urban heritage conservation have been developed considering indicators of integrity and authenticity, implicitly addressing World Heritage (WH) areas (Gravagnuolo & Girard, 2017; Zancheti & Hidaka, 2012), as well as considering indicators of the HUL in WHS (Casares et al., 2011). Finally, recent studies have used surveying tools to measure social participation within the six-step Action Plan that is related to the *2011 Recommendation* (Rosetti, Roders, Colenbrander, & Burgers, 2018).

However, on the one hand, there is a lack of a general perspective that surpasses the descriptive information provided within the official reports in the framework of the UNESCO and the General Conference that allows looking into the reality of the cases implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. On the other hand, the absence of an inclusive framework of cities implementing the HUL approach not merely limited to WHS, does not allow to examine and compare the different ways in which the 2011 Recommendation is being implemented in order to assess the actual worldwide impact of the *2011 Recommendation* in all cities that have adopted the HUL approach.

1.3 Research question

While the results of the first report on the *2011 Recommendation* in 2015 evidence initial activities and discussions about the feasibility to implement the HUL approach in all regions including among the priority regions Latin America and the Caribbean, the second report in 2019 foresees to present the outcomes of the implementation through responses from Member States. In this framework, the main question to be tackled is: **does the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* leads to the improvement of urban heritage conservation,** which is the ultimate goal of the

recommendation. This is based on the various ways on how worldwide urban heritage conservation has been assumed through the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* to reach methodologies adapted to specific geographic and socio-economic contexts. Next to an understanding of this question at an international level, the research also tries to recognise **to what extent the HUL approach can improve the conservation of urban heritage in the case of Cuenca**.

1.4 Case study, Cuenca in Ecuador

Among the case studies that have evidenced the implementation of the HUL approach, the case of Cuenca is analysed. This city is located in Ecuador in the Region of Latin America and the Caribbean, one of the regions in which the need to develop actions towards the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* was stressed in the report to the General Conference in 2015. The historic centre of the city was inscribed on the WHL in 1999 recognising its location in a valley that favoured close contact with the natural environment and because it consists of a planned inland Spanish town founded in 1577 according to the guidelines issued by the King of Spain, Charles V, that has preserved for over four centuries its original orthogonal plan (ICOMOS, 1999, p. 199). Among the efforts to conserve heritage in the historic centre of Cuenca, a series of activities such as inventories, condition surveys or documentation gathering have taken place for the areas declared as WHS. Therefore, and despite the importance embedded in the urban realm demonstrated in its nomination on the WHL, heritage management is still very much building-oriented. The Special Plan for the Historic Centre was for the last time approved in 1982 at the time of the national heritage nomination (Heras Barros, 2015). Acknowledging the current city's demands which differ from those at the beginning of the 1980s, a lack of attention to the immediate and surrounding areas of the WHS property has resulted in a fragmentation between the historic centre and the new development areas in a city that currently surpasses the half a million of inhabitants.

Recognising this and further problems in Cuenca, the city started initiatives from the academic world to implement the *2011 Recommendation* since 2012. This has been possible based on various efforts. First, the research area on HUL as part of the 'Management and conservation of the World Heritage City' (VLIR-CPM) research project within the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at *Universidad de Cuenca*

(FAUC) laid the foundations of a systematic research. Then, during 2014, the author's master thesis 'HUL units/areas for the historic city centre of Cuenca and its buffer zones', initial results demonstrated the need to implement the *2011 Recommendation* considering a broader scope and including more diverse stakeholders. In the same year, the research project 'Reassessment of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the city of Cuenca based on strategies for sustainable development supported by the concept of the Historic Urban Landscape' (PUH_C by its initials in Spanish) developed at the Research Department of *Universidad de Cuenca* (DIUC), complemented the topics addressed in the author's master thesis. Finally, the three-party agreement among the Autonomous Decentralised Government (GAD) of Cuenca, *Universidad de Cuenca*, and the WHITRAP, fostered some of the activities carried out during the PUH_C research project.

1.5 Objectives

In the framework of the research question and from an understanding of the state-of-the-art of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, the general objective of this research is **to create a common framework of comparison as to diagnose the influence of the HUL approach** on the actual urban heritage conservation in Cuenca. The *2011 Recommendation* is explored to identify its potential to bridge the gap between urban planning and heritage conservation. The specific objectives are:

- Specific objective 1: To examine the conservation of urban heritage in the framework of cultural heritage management and urban planning and how the *2011 Recommendation* approaches these two fields.
- Specific objective 2: To detail the process of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca.
- Specific objective 3: To analyse the process of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in worldwide case studies.
- Specific objective 4: To compose a comparative framework of the worldwide processes of implementing the *2011 Recommendation* based on the results achieved in Cuenca.
- Specific objective 5: To compare the results of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in worldwide case studies identifying local, regional and worldwide trends.

- Specific objective 6: To evaluate the impact of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca and its position it in the global framework.

1.6 Methodological approach

1.6.1 Research approach

The challenge throughout this research is to depict how the different case studies are implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. In this framework, it has been possible to establish assumptions for this study that relates to the values on the **territory**, the HUL inspired **activities** carried out for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* through the six-step Action Plan, and the **stakeholders** involved in the process. These three assumptions are considered the scope of the research and they guide the whole analysis throughout the study. The common framework for comparison provides valuable input to position Cuenca in the international context. Emerging trends at the regional level and conclusions at the local level allow verifying the actual impact of the implementation of the HUL approach. This also contributes to depict in which ways urban heritage conservation, grounded in both urban planning and heritage, can be improved by means of the implementation of the HUL and how the process of this implementation may be built on creative practices in the interaction of territory, the activities and stakeholders involved.

Led by the specific objectives proposed, the summary of this research is shown through a scheme on the topics addressed in the study (Figure 1-1). At first, the study starts with developing the understanding of urban heritage conservation, based on two sources merging: heritage and urban planning (specific objective 1). The two concepts meet at the very heart of stakeholders' integration, which is also at the core of the *2011 Recommendation*. The analysis is consequently summarised into the two concepts together with the activities framed on the six-step Action Plan, the three topics of the scope of the research. These scope is analysed in the local context of Cuenca in order to detail the process of implementation in the city (specific object 2), where the results were useful for understanding the concept of HUL in the local geographic and socio-economic context as well as to convey into a first evaluation the need for a broader analysis of the scope.

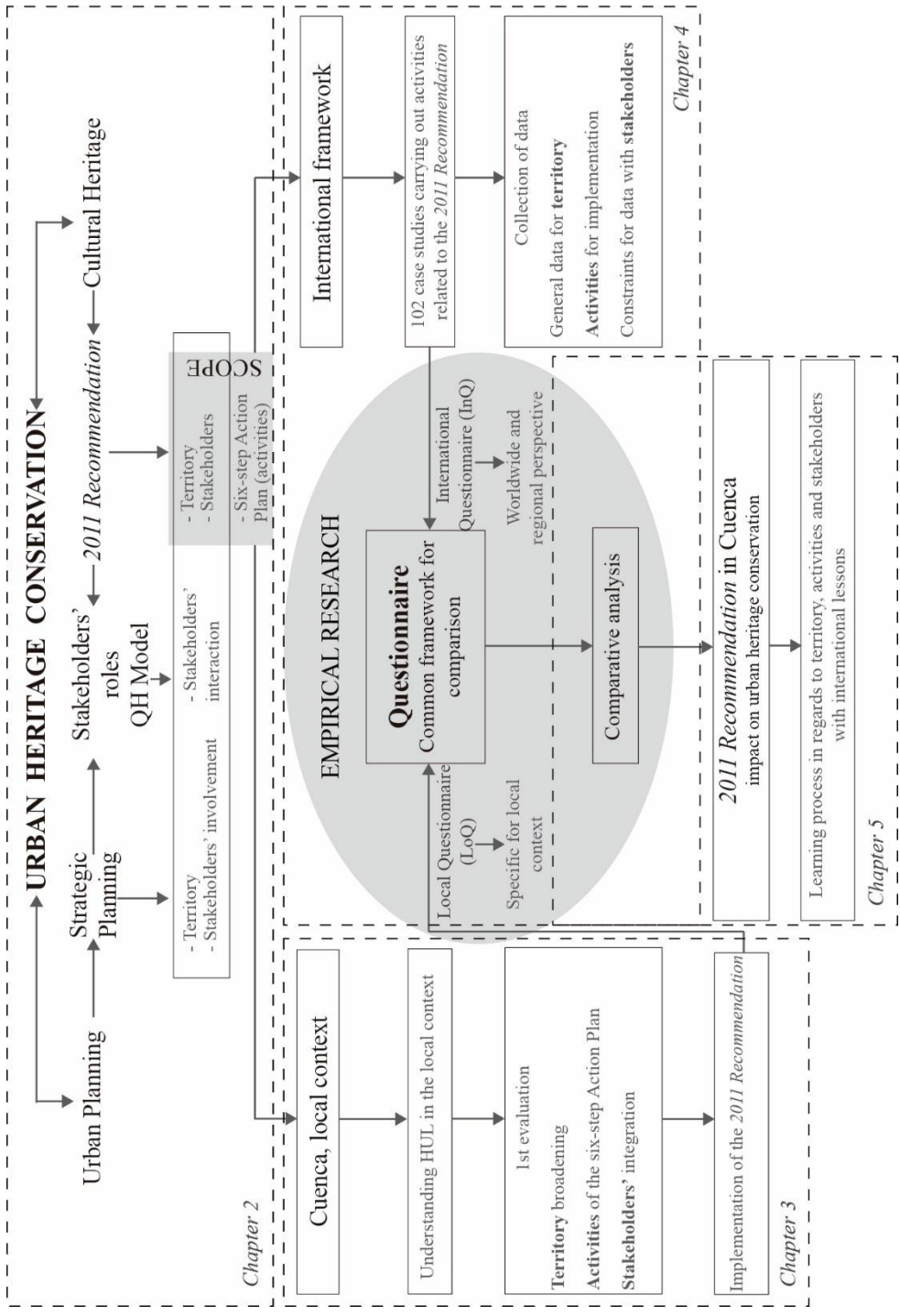


Figure 1-1 Research methodological approach

At the international level, 102 case studies were analysed (specific objective 3) constituting an unprecedented effort to identify cases dealing with the *2011 Recommendation* and setting up a global comparative analysis framework (specific objective 4). The core of the research is the questionnaire that sustains the empirical research, based on the experience in Cuenca in a local questionnaire and replicated at the international level in the five regions identified by UNESCO: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The comparative analysis led to the comparison on the results obtained in worldwide case studies identifying local, regional and worldwide trends (specific objective 5) and based on this, the evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca and its position it in the global framework (specific objective 6).

1.6.2 Research outline

The content of this research is being developed along one introductory chapter, four core chapters, and a final general conclusions chapter (Figure 1-2). The different sections undertaken during the research are structured with the following detailed contents:

Chapter 1: Introduction. This chapter contains an overview of the main narrative of the research and includes background information on the relevance of the topic addressed and how the HUL approach is adopted as the research framework. Then, the problem statement is presented as well as the main research question. Besides, an overview of the case study, Cuenca, is shown to justify the selection of this city for further analysis. Finally, the objectives of the study, as well as the research approach and outline, are described.

Chapter 2: Urban heritage conservation and the *2011 Recommendation*, theory and policy. In this chapter, the primary theoretical approach is provided for urban heritage conservation through the concept of HUL by means of literature and policy review in order to establish the scope of the research. The three topics of the scope refer to the territory, the activities, and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The investigation consists of an overview of literature and policy and summarised into the three topics composing the scope of the research.

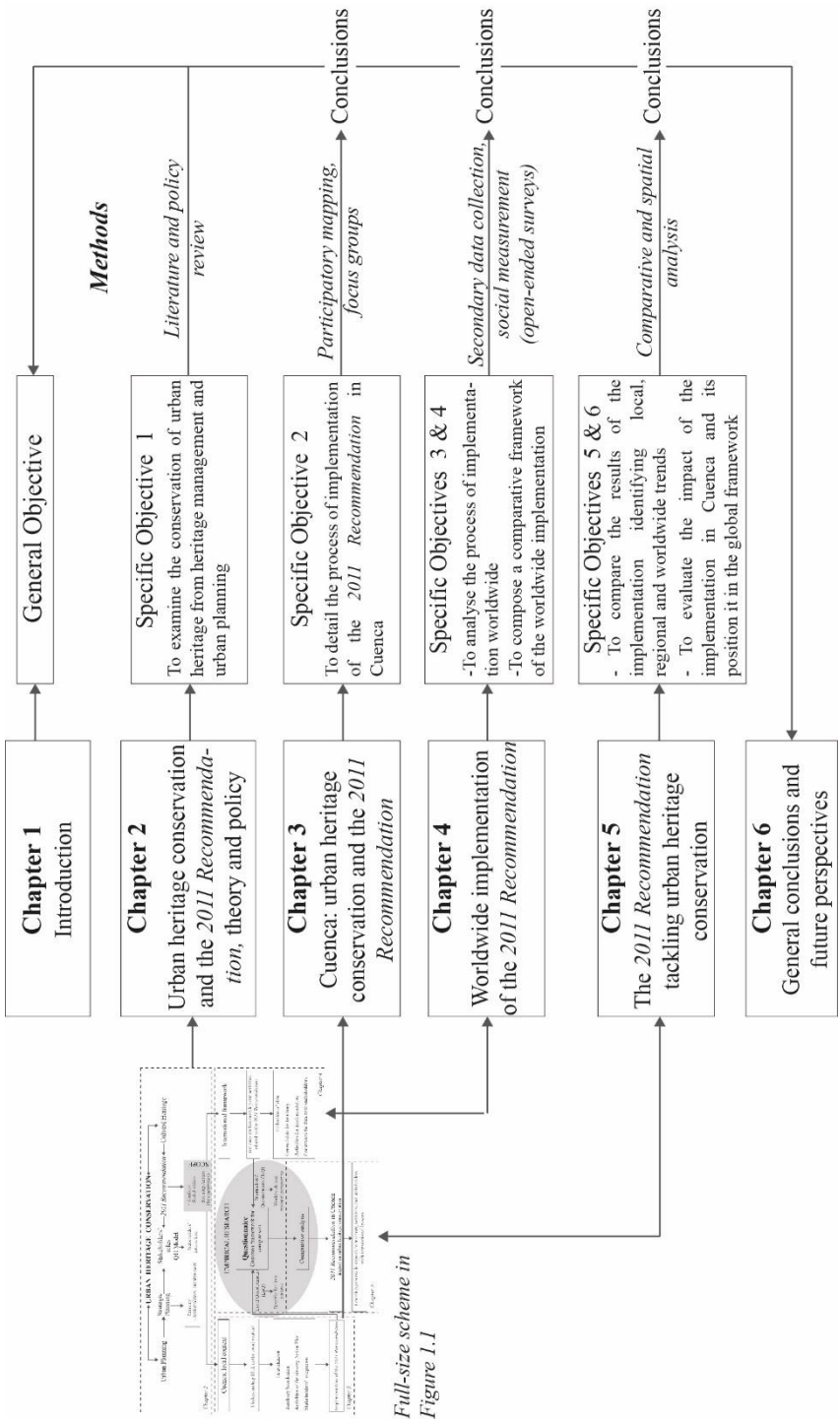


Figure 1-2 Structure of the contents of the thesis

The first part of this section is composed of a theoretical reflection on the concept of urban heritage conservation tackling the existing gap between cities' heritage and urban planning. The second part summarises the emergence of the concept of HUL through international documents and guidelines produced by intergovernmental organisations including the conventions, declarations, charters, and recommendations related to the *2011 Recommendation* (specific objective 1).

Chapter 3: Cuenca: urban heritage conservation and the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca. The case of Cuenca is described in this chapter as an in-depth example of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The scope of the research namely the territory, activities, and stakeholders involved, are examined to find the characteristics, methods, and results obtained. In the first part, the scope of the research is studied and an analysis of the current conservation of urban heritage in the city is developed. The second consists of an analysis aimed to understand how in the specific territory values are recognised, and which are the activities and the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. This corresponds to a summary of the methods used in Cuenca between 2014 and 2017 for the appliance of the HUL approach through empirical research (specific objective 2).

Chapter 4: Worldwide implementation of the *2011 Recommendation.* A study of the activities carried out to implement the *2011 Recommendation* in 102 case studies identified around the world is developed in this chapter. Secondary data collection was conducted (online sources) in a first stage and in a second stage, the empirical research through the questionnaire was carried out. The validated questionnaire was based on the evaluation resulting from the case of Cuenca and supports the secondary data collected for every case. This is a solid source of evidence-based foundation to validate the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* for the conservation of urban heritage (specific objectives 3 and 4).

Chapter 5: The *2011 Recommendation* tackling urban heritage conservation. In this chapter, the implications of the implementation are analysed through a comparison of the worldwide results and the specific case study of Cuenca. The first section of this chapter presents a comparative analysis of the case studies with the results of the validated questionnaire. This shows the local and international trends analysed on

the basis of the scope of the research. A second part illustrates the evolution of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca and the learning process that it has reached framed on the scope and the international references (specific objectives 5 and 6).

Chapter 6: General conclusions and future perspectives. Finally, the conclusions of this work gather the relevant results and conclusions obtained from the research as well as how the study suggests future perspectives in the field of research.

Chapter 2

Urban heritage conservation and the *2011 Recommendation,* theory and policy

Introduction

Urban heritage conservation is linked to the concepts of cultural heritage and understanding of historic values as well as to the definition of the urban environment where cities are currently located. A current theory defines conservation as 'managing thoughtful change' and recommends a landscape-based approach towards heritage management (Veldpaus & Roders, 2013a). Urban heritage is understood on the basis of the values that are attributed to cities, historically embedded in their built elements and today embracing a more ample set of assets. In this evolution of the definition of heritage, management of urban heritage is going through a process of change both in theory and practice (Veldpaus & Roders, 2013b). This definition includes not only tangible but also intangible aspects, that go beyond the up-to-now historic city or ensemble to include its setting and context, positioning cities in a sustainable development framework (Caballero & Roders, 2014). A conflict between the preservation of the character of existing historic towns and 'change' has formed the central argument for conservation (Nasser, 2003).

While the literature on urban heritage has been studied from the cultural heritage perspective, it seems that in the literature on urban conservation there is a gap in integrating the social dimension (Nasser, 2003). This gap is also implied in the current debate on sustainable development. In this sustainable discourse, urban planners recognise the link to the past in historic cities and its influence on the 'sense of place' as an important dimension that strengthens local identity and retains communities. The undeniable conflict between development and conservation of

urban heritage has been studied and tackled for many years, yet without completely successful results. The HUL approach adopted by UNESCO offers a series of reflections on why the *2011 Recommendation* needs to be implemented in cities as a process harmonising the abovementioned conflict through a landscape-based approach.

The acceptance of successful implementations of the *2011 Recommendation* disseminated among local authorities, practitioners, researchers, consultants, and university partners, through documents available from UNESCO (UNESCO, 2013b, 2016; UNESCO et al., 2016), presents only one side of the coin. While the tools proposed in the *2011 Recommendation* text consider an ample set of stakeholders, the implementation process is up-to-now the responsibility of local governments (Veldpaus & Roders, 2013a). Current studies present perspectives challenging the actual success of implementations, precisely because of the lack of more dynamic tools, for example, evaluation and impact assessment tools (Gravagnuolo & Girard, 2017).

In this framework, this chapter aims to accomplish the specific objective 1 of this research that refers to the examination of urban heritage in the framework of cultural heritage management and urban planning and how the *2011 Recommendation* approaches the gap between these two fields. To reach this aim, the methodology includes three main parts in this section. The first one consists of a literature review on urban heritage conservation based on the theories coming from both heritage and urban planning to establish a common framework for understanding the concepts. The second part consists of a policy review of fundamental international legal instruments that frame the HUL approach. Finally, three topics are identified as common issues addressed from the heritage and urban planning perspective conveyed in the text of the *2011 Recommendation*. These topics correspond to the values on the territory, the HUL inspired activities carried out for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* through the six-step Action Plan, and the stakeholders involved in the process. They are adopted as the scope of the research and lead the structure of the whole analysis in this study.

Chapter 2

2.1 Urban heritage conservation, a theoretical framework

2.1.1 Cultural heritage and urban heritage conservation, an evolution of concepts

Cultural Heritage conservation through international legal instruments

Although the recognition of heritage values can be found at different levels (objects, monuments, cities, landscapes, regions), the 1972 World Heritage Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is the international regulatory framework presiding what elements can be inserted on the WHL that recognises Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in certain heritage attributes. This convention came into force in 1975 and since then to current date, 193 State Parties have adhered to it. The State Parties attached to this convention are called to nominate properties on the WHL. This list includes assets bearing an OUV of global concern as well as the statements of integrity, authenticity, and the conditions of protection to guarantee the conservation of the values recognised. To do so, the Operational Guidelines instituted for the first time in 1978, are the instrument aiming to facilitate the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention and rules the basic procedures for the protection and conservation of world heritage properties (UNESCO, 1972).

Through time, the appreciation of the concept of cultural heritage has evolved in different ways at the international level. This can be confirmed in the development and release of legal instruments worldwide disseminated after (and even before) the 1972 World Heritage Convention. In 1931, the Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments was adopted, and through it, seven resolutions made for guiding the protection of monuments. This was a referent document that conducted the actions taken and that time because of its international impact. Later, this will also remain as one of the main documents used by State Parties attached to the 1972 Convention and because of its intention, would be used to restore tangible assets. This fact was also influenced by the stakeholders in charge of restoration activities, whose were by excellence, architects.

The first nominations on the WHL include various cities, implying the appreciation of values in extensive territories. However, the categories and the systems under which cities addressed the conservation of its heritage mostly at the urban level, reverted to well-established methods of building restoration. This might have been

caused due to the general scope given at the first version of the Operational Guidelines in 1978, where the categories of cultural heritage only included the criteria under which properties could be inscribed as world cultural or natural heritage.

Further international documents such as the 1964 Venice Charter, the 1987 Washington Charter, among others, emphasised the relation between tangible and intangible attributes of cultural heritage. They were useful to better understand the concept of heritage in the circumstantial and dynamic evolution of human settlements worldwide. The repercussion of some of them made it possible to include the concept of cultural landscapes as one of the categories of cultural tangible heritage into the Operational Guidelines in 1992 (Rössler, 2006). After this achievement, not only tangible but intangible aspects became increasingly the focus of heritage discourses together with the authenticity discourse. The latter was largely described in the 1994 Nara Charter where attributes to define the conditions of authenticity were proposed. The later adoption of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003 is the settlement of said discourse and it has reached 175 State Parties attached to it.

Additional debate for heritage has been brought together with the change of the millennium. In 2005, the 2005 Vienna Memorandum unfolded a debate on the situation of cities facing the consequences of urban development and the impact on heritage properties. This, of course, entailed a shift from management of merely heritage properties to a global vision to embrace the context in all its conditional aspects. These aspects range from the geographical context to a socioeconomic perspective. The enlargement of aspects required in this vision is the ambitious aim of the HUL approach adopted by UNESCO within the *2011 Recommendation*. This international legal instrument challenges previous approaches to heritage management taking back some of the concepts tackling the conservation of urban heritage, this time facing development and further problems of the new millennium.

Conservation of urban heritage and current discourses

Prior to 1972, although urban heritage conservation could have been unintentionally implied through certain actions to protect cities (Steinberg, 1996), the post-wars period represents a hinge point in the history of occidental heritage conservation.

The reconstruction of many cities can be seen as the first recognition of values in cities when conserving some urban features at the time of reconstruction (Stanley-Price, 2007). Later, for the first time in international legal instruments, the Venice Charter focuses in-depth in the ideas based on the relationship between the monument and its context as well as the crucial role of society when defining and transforming buildings' use. Raymond Lemaire, like the one in charge of submitting the report from the Conference held in Venice, is considered as one of the precursors of the conservation of urban areas. The 1964 Venice Charter was for him a starting point of a decisive life stage that merged the ideas of the evolution of heritage with his own work that was later developed (Houbart, 2015). The restoration works carried out in the Groot Begijnhof in the city of Leuven in Belgium demonstrate the understanding of the conditions of an urban area inserted in the city with a social student function.

Additional international legal instruments have had an impact on the conservation of urban heritage especially focussed in the European context as the Florence Charter in 1982, the Charter of Krakow in 2000 and, in the same year, the European Landscape Convention, among others. The results and impacts of these instruments can be inferred in works carried out in the European context when adapting principles for the management of WHS. This era is therefore influenced by a growing interest for the establishment of measures to be taken in historic areas as to conserve its heritage. The most common practice in these measures is the protection of buildings (in its material aspects) and the proposal of master plans for the areas included on the WHL. The last one is how the conservation of urban heritage is theoretically managed. The tools proposed for master plans in heritage areas have generally considered the sum of buildings and its values ascribed. Despite the efforts evidenced in the proposals of management plans for WHS, some of them have failed in the conservation of the values ascribed meaning their removal from the WHL as the site of the Dresden Elbe Valley in Germany delisted in 2009. This has been caused by multiple reasons that to be traced back to the nomination criteria. The methods for conservation of urban heritage are therefore not clearly established beyond the appreciation of a sum of buildings protected.

In the new conception of heritage and its relation to development provided in the *2011 Recommendation*, the 2015 Hangzhou Outcomes of the Conference on Culture

for Sustainable Development, among others, ways of management are suggested. In this framework, the conservation not only of buildings but of urban heritage is expected. So, it seems that not only the concept of heritage but the one of urban heritage has evolved. This means that urban heritage was not referred to the same conception at the time of the 1964 Venice Charter than in today's' demanding socioeconomic context.

Like the concept, management of urban heritage is prone to evolve. The first reference for management in WHS consist of the Operational Guidelines that, on the one hand, foster the establishment of national or regional centres for heritage management. On the other, it states that State Parties are called to integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes in respect to their national sovereignty (Francioni, 2003). The abovementioned guidelines encourage and ensure the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other interested partners in the identification, nomination, and protection of heritage (UNESCO, 1972). Limited experiences have jointly displayed heritage integrated into planning through reforms in governance with diverse stakeholders' interaction. It has been distinguished the difficulty of moving from global or national governance to the local level, addressing the gap between hegemonic discourse and practice. Integration is central to planning in cultural heritage settings, due to the multidisciplinary and challenging nature of this field, since it is rooted in multiple professional logic and values (Thorkildsen & Ekman, 2013). There is a need to broaden the spectrum of stakeholders since they intervene and propose new variations upon the outset of certain regions not necessarily within the governance system (Metzger & Schmitt, 2012).

Culture and arts have increasingly taken an important role for local development strategies in the last decades (Andre, Abreu, & Carmo, 2013). Martinelli (2005) states that visions and identities are better produced and reproduced through social interaction and empowerment at the local level (Martinelli, 2005). To this, Ost (2016b) adds the fact that cultural heritage can attract companies and people and through them, heritage assets can become an economic resource. This is because cultural heritage hosts activities related to business, services, leisure among others. According to this approach, cultural heritage goes together with sustainable

development and is boosted through an interaction of stakeholders not only at governmental but to local communities' level.

Although cultural and economic decisions may not always be compatible (Ost, 2016a), they might need to convey to find sustainable ways in which heritage at all levels can be sustained through time. In the concept of social innovation, the re-appropriation of social spaces and the interesting process of flexible institutionalisation give an important political role to associations as public stakeholders on the national and international scene based on the self-management of collective services (Moulaert, Martinelli, González, & Swyngedouw, 2007). Heritage can be considered as part of a collective construction and be managed through societies' appropriation.

2.1.2 Urban planning and its evolution in a cultural framework

Historic approaches to urban planning and its influence on culture

In the field of planning, the post-war period is constituted as a practice dominated by land-use planning under the modernist principles of functionalism (Oosterlynck, Albrechts, & Van den Broeck, 2011). The change on the society needs during the 1970s meant a decline for this form of planning because its processes did not shape socio-spatial reality. So, after a so-called 'golden age' of rational urban planning methods, criticisms to their elitist and centralised character started to accumulate since the 1980s (Kosmala & Sebastyanski, 2013). The critiques were related to the characteristics of this way of planning based on mainly the power attributed to the plan and planner as well as the separation of the technical issues and the values on the territory. In this context, what is proposed as an alternative to land-use planning is rather grounded on the importance of the dynamic change on societies and the selective strategy to approach values (Healey, 1996). Planning conceived as a top-down rational field moved from rational-comprehensive to collaborative forms in which the procedures were strategic in terms of resources available and time.

This innovative way of planning is known as strategic planning and many cities adopted it during the 1990s after a long-standing tradition of urban planning. Authors refer to strategic planning as 'self-conscious collective efforts to re-imagine a city, urban region or wider territory, and to translate the result into priorities for area investment, conservation measures, strategic infrastructure investments and

principles of land-use regulation' (Healey, 2004). This notion provides spaces for stakeholders not only in a consultative role but also giving them the voice of what they can do in the development of an urban planning programme. This singularity recalls democracy and common agreements linked to social participation. According to Steinberg (2005), the adoption of strategic planning tools answers precisely to the search for democracy in planning processes after the long-standing tradition of planning made by urban planners and experts.

It is therefore at this period when planning is considered as a strategic process focused in key issue areas as the environment and the impacts on it. By gathering major stakeholders from public and private sectors, multi-governance and involvement of the public, economic and civil society is possible in the planning process (Albrechts, 2004). In Europe, cities such as Hannover in Germany or the Flanders Region in Belgium are examples showing how strategic planning addresses diversity with flexible methods accepting the legitimacy of others in a spatial and inclusive environment (Albrechts, 2004; Albrechts et al., 2003). Strategic planning provides tools to produce strategies for cities, subregions, and regions in Europe involving the construction of new institutional arenas relying on structures of government that are themselves changing (Albrechts et al., 2003). These governance changes aim to promote internal institutional transformations to improve the relationship between stakeholders involved and one of these approaches refers to the multi-level governance.

In the history of planning, authors sustain that strategic urban projects constitute different ways of planning processes (Van den Broeck, 2010). On them, the physical form dominates, and influential stakeholders intervene with projects promoting the integration and gradual planning on the immediate areas. Examples of this type of planning demonstrate the power of projects in attributing a new identity to cities as in the case of Bilbao in Spain. The Guggenheim Museum Bilbao developed at the latest 1990s is a flagship project where the ability of cultural institutions to regenerate run-down regions with a tourism-driven strategy was demonstrated (Grodach, 2008). Reactions were not long in coming from positions that recognised in project planning a facilitator process of speculation and gentrification (Vicario & Martinez Monje, 2003).

Not only urban strategic projects but also strategic planning was not exempt from criticism due to the attention to increase the design of institutions (Healey, 2003). This phenomenon seems to have successfully been spread in Latin America, where the concepts of strategic, multi-sectoral and multi-annual planning attract not only planners but also many urban stakeholders considering this as a democratic process in which key stakeholders are able to reach a common agreement (Steinberg, 2005). Cities such as Cordoba, Rosario and Buenos Aires in Argentina; Santiago and Rancagua in Chile; La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Bolivia; Trujillo, various districts in Lima, Tarapoto and Negritos in Peru; Bogota, Medellin and Cartagena in Colombia; and Havana, Cuba are among the most-known examples (Steinberg, 2005). Although these experiences show an attempt to apply strategic planning instruments especially promoting institutionalisation, there is a lack of legal instruments and management tools in place.

Through time, all planning instruments had their relevance and applicability in accordance with the different characteristics branded by socio-cultural and socio-political contexts. What is recently advocated is that, rather than focussing in finding ideal types, the use of any planning instrument (land-use, strategic planning, etc.) must be evaluated bestowing the socio-political characteristics of a place (Albrechts, 2010; Van den Broeck, 2010), supports the previous statement by means of broadening of the scope of traditional spatial planning towards social innovation. The concept of social innovation recalls 'the satisfaction of humans needs through the transformation of social relations that improve the governance systems that guide and regulate the allocation of goods and services meant to satisfy those needs, and which establish new governance structures and organisations' (Moulaert, 2016). Moulaert (Moulaert et al., 2007) has also contributed to the concept of social innovation recognising the role of arts and culture to improve communication within communities.

Planning and culture in the framework of sustainable development

The history of urban planning previously addressed is parallel to international discussions carried out around urbanisation and growth. The first UN conference to fully report the challenge of urbanisation was held in 1976 in Vancouver, Canada considered as the first edition of the Habitat. The second edition of Habitat was held

in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996 to assess the last two decades of progress and to define the new millennium goals. As of 2002, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) became a fully-fledged programme in the UN system.

At the end of 2015, the International Conference 'Culture for Sustainable Cities' took place in Hangzhou, China. This conference was held in Quito-Ecuador with the aim of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with regards to the role of culture in sustainable development and in order to draw up an effective 'New Urban Agenda' which was subsequently adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, known as Habitat III (UN-Habitat, 2016a). Following the Hangzhou Conference, UNESCO declared that it considered the HUL approach to be an adequate instrument for the achievement of the SDGs and for the management of UNESCO WHS (Taylor, 2016). Culture and heritage were acknowledged through the SDGs as axes for sustainable urban development, in specific SDG number 11 'make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. UNESCO has also claimed that culture and heritage constitute the backbone of the much-needed sustainable urban development.

On a global scale, cities are nodes for sustainable development (Kagan, Hauerwaas, Holz, & Wedler, 2018), both in terms of physical conditions and social matters. In the latter, there has been an increasing attempt to understand the role of culture in the dynamics of the city as to reach the SDGs. One of the statements refers to culture as a requirement for social change because of its value-based system that guarantees social cohesion and because of its place-making and appropriation through time (Andersson et al., 2014). In spite of this, urban development and heritage conservation are often positioned as conflicting sides in cities' management approaches (Veldpaus & Roders, 2017). The urban condition is currently being understood under the premises of social change and transformation. In this process, culture and heritage increase the attractiveness of cities leading to an improvement in its level of sustainability (Nasser, 2003). So, in regard to planning instruments, culture and heritage are thoughtful to find a suitable (land-use or strategic) ways of planning that considers heritage values as central to the development of the city.

In essence, the components of heritage and urban planning are looked at the social aspects embedded in both of them. These aspects intrinsically respond to the contexts

where cities are located and should be therefore context-based understood to be sustainable. The differences shown, for example, between experiences in Europe and Latin America fall into the fragile context-wise references. For Jajamovich (2013), in Latin America urban theory keeps following and adapting theories developed in economic and political contexts as different from Europe and the US, where a differentiation between mechanisms changes and causes should be first established. For this reason, the context holds historic place-specific characteristics and therefore strategies cannot be replicated elsewhere (Degen & García, 2012; Metzger & Schmitt, 2012).

2.2 The *2011 Recommendation*, an international legal instrument for the conservation of urban heritage

2.2.1 International legal instruments for urban heritage

Founded in parallel to the time of reconstruction after World War I and II, UNESCO had an impact through binding legal rules to conceal debates concerning global and primordial matters. Conventions are part of those legal rules and the most important tools for sovereign states willing to settle common interests. This implies that only Member States that signed a convention engage themselves to respect the rules accepted in common. Conventions dealing with heritage have a great moral value and because of it, they have inspired national legislation and conservation policy. One of them is precisely related to the heritage that, at the time of destruction during the World Wars, was sensitively affected. In 1954, The Hague Convention concerning the Protection of Cultural Property in the case of Armed Conflict was the first international document available for UNESCO Member States willing to adopt the convention text in their territories. Later, in the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the relevance of preserving heritage in all its forms was pursued.

Because of its binding role, conventions are described as ‘hard law’. They are part of the so-called standard-setting instruments of UNESCO that also include recommendations and declarations. These last two correspond to a different system of defining norms, which are not subject to ratification and therefore are referred to as ‘soft law’. They set forth universal principles to which Member States ‘*wished to attribute the greatest possible authority and to afford the broadest possible support’* (UNESCO, 2018b, p. 201). Recommendations are in which:

> *…the General Conference formulates principles for the international regulation of any particular question and invites Member States to take whatever legislative or other steps may be required in conformity with the constitutional practice of each State and the nature of the question under consideration to apply the principles and norms aforesaid within their respective territories…* (UNESCO, 2012).

Declarations are firm instruments, suitable for principles of great and lasting importance as the Declaration of Human Rights. Compared to them, recommendations are less formal. In addition to the described standard-setting instruments, international institutes have worked on 'soft law' that include charters and memorandums. These two are common forms to present resolutions of international organisations or concluding texts of meetings or international conferences.

In this framework, the *2011 Recommendation* as part of the 'soft law' is positioned in the context of additional documents of its same nature in a chronological review. The Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites from December 1962 denotes the preservation and restoration of natural, rural and urban landscapes independently of their human-intervened condition extended in the whole territory. Although the document does not directly refer to heritage areas, preventive measures are stressed and they are still a subject of importance today in the heritage agenda (Heras Barros et al., 2013). In the 1968 Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works, safeguarding measures report a need of extending the conservation of heritage assets not only on its site but at the level of the State through zoning. This should not be limited to archaeological sites but including historical neighbourhoods and relevant urban areas. It is also stressed in this document that the creation of organisms or special services to evaluate the impact of private works is fundamental especially when jointly organised work among institutions is involved and when raising awareness among the public (UNESCO, 1968).

Together with the 1972 World Heritage Convention, in the same year the Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted making available the definitions established for

heritage in different levels presented at the convention. In 1976, the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas was adopted in the frame of an increasing replacement of old structures in the light of a new development. In this last document, attention is allocated to historic areas and its surroundings. In addition, the essential role of a study of the context when planning built structures and especially the recognition of changes at social and economic structures through the understanding of the reality collected with stakeholders is stressed. From 1962 until 1976, these legal instruments referred to topics embedded in the *2011 Recommendation*, such as the extension of the territories for its better understanding, the importance of the integration of planning and heritage conservation as well as the key role of organisations, entities, and communities as stakeholders involved in conservation processes. Because of their nature and its openness towards urban perspectives, these recommendations are considered as directly linked to the *2011 Recommendation*. In Figure 2-1 these group is portrayed at the bottom of a timeline created for the international legal instruments related to the *2011 Recommendation*.

Additional recommendations present an evolution of the topics addressed from UNESCO regarding World Heritage. These topics include archaeological excavations, museums, movable, intangible and digital heritage as well as economic and public participation in cultural activities. Since the Recommendation concerning International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations in 1956, the evolution of the awareness about the different types of heritage is noticed. Until the 1980s, the recommendations were focused on tangible heritage and then a gradual increase in intangible concerns is perceived. This transition is evident in the 1980 Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Public Financing of Cultural Activities and the 1989 Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore. In the 2015 Recommendation concerning documentary heritage including in digital form, contemporary topics are addressed. These are considered as recommendations related to World Heritage and correspond to the middle group Figure 2-1.

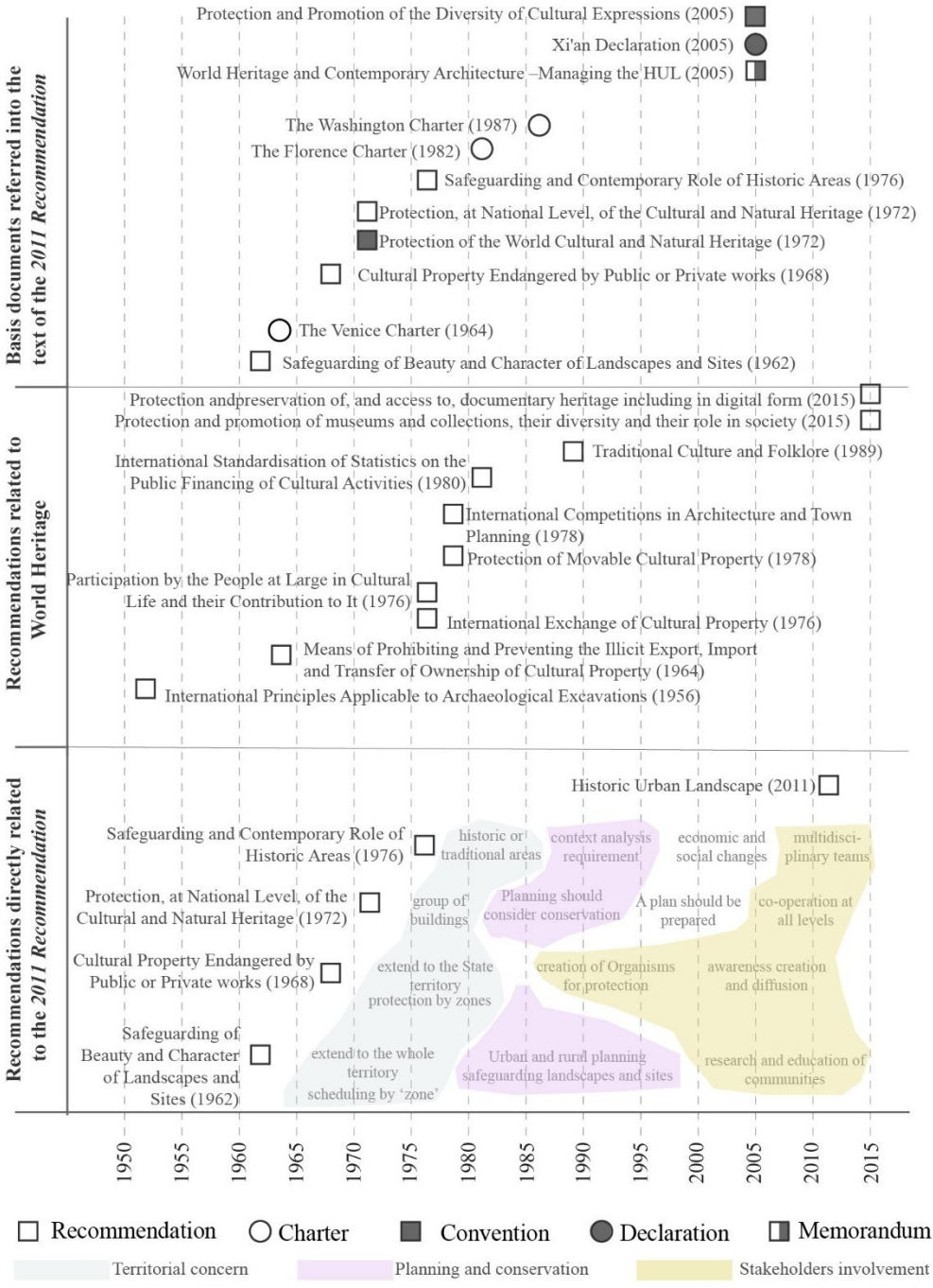


Figure 2-1 Timeline on the international documents related to the 2011 Recommendation

According to the text of the *2011 Recommendation*, there are international legal instruments that were the basis for the construction of the HUL approach. Some of them are recommendations already addressed in the two groups previously described as the recommendations in 1962, 1968, and 1976. The 1964 Venice Charter states principles of conservation based on the concept of authenticity and the importance of maintaining the historical and physical context of a site or building. This charter continues to be one of the most influential international conservation document. During the 1980s, the 1982 Florence and 1987 Washington charters dealt with historic gardens and the conservation of historic towns and urban areas, respectively. The 2005 Vienna Memorandum was the result of the Conference on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture. In this conference, for the first time, the concept of HUL was discussed under its denomination. In the same year the Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and the Xi'an Declaration on the conservation of the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas were carried out. These group of documents (upper part of Figure 2 1.) constitutes a strong departure point for the proposal of further regional expert meetings for the adoption of the HUL approach in the *2011 Recommendation*.

In this context, the *2011 Recommendation* is established after almost 40 years after the last recommendation concerning urban values and the role of historic areas proposed in 1972. In this lapse of time, only one recommendation related to intangible heritage (1989) was adopted. This means that charters and declarations demonstrate to be more continuous legal instruments debating on the importance of urban matters.

2.2.2 The *2011 Recommendation* and its role at the international level

The *2011 Recommendation* on the Historic Urban Landscape is among the latest concepts defined by UNESCO which has proven to be an innovative method for the preservation and heritage management of historic cities (UNESCO, 2011a, 2011b). However, it is not necessarily new (Jokilehto, 2007) and needs to be understood more as a management toolset than a protective measure. With this recent approach, backed by the Vienna Memorandum, both cultural and natural values, contemporary architecture, historic buildings, and open spaces merge together (UNESCO, 2005).

The HUL approach overcomes the idea of studying isolated individual buildings, and instead, it studies essential parts, the building setting, and the social participation coordinated both by the citizens and by the diverse public authorities. This approach considers the place itself, the city's profile, the visual axis, types of buildings, open spaces, topography, vegetation, infrastructures, archaeology, anthropology, contemporary architecture, etc., thus proposing a broader vision (Bandarin & Van Oers, 2014). In fact, it does so to such an extent that new tools and resources are considered to be imperative, tools which differ greatly from those that are currently being used for the conservation and management of the values of cultural heritage (Bandarin & Van Oers, 2012; Fredheim & Khalaf, 2016).

The HUL approach is not only based on cultural heritage but based on aspects that are currently considered to be at the centre of sustainable development. It addresses issues such as inclusiveness, social cohesion, inequality and segregation, economic and social improvements, housing and environmental needs, and urban regeneration (Cervelló-Royo & Peiró-Signes, 2015). One of the aspects in which the HUL approach differs from other studies that address the issue of sustainable development is that the HUL approach considers cultural heritage as an essential resource for this development. This concept is not only considered by the HUL approach, but it has also been considered by other authors (Cervelló-Royo & Peiró-Signes, 2015; van Oers & Roders, 2012).

The definition of HUL itself in the *2011 Recommendation* expands the object of study to cover the entire city and its surroundings. In addition, multiple so-called layers of information make up the urban-territorial set (UNESCO, 2011b). Veldpaus and Pereira (2013) argue that "*the main purpose of the HUL notion is to provide guidance on sustainable urban management, considering an integrated approach, management of the significance of urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework*". Undoubtedly, the management of heritage assets goes through phases of 'managing thoughtful change' to identify the 'acceptable limits of change' (Veldpaus & Roders, 2013b). At the same time, Lalana and Zancheti and Jokilehto agree with the aforementioned authors (Lalana Soto, 2011; Mendes Zanchetti & Jokilehto, 1997); meanwhile, Paskaleva-Shapira and Bensson refer to the carrying capacity of heritage to face different impacts (Paskaleva-Shapira & Besson, 2006).

The text of the *2011 Recommendation* proposes four main types of tools that would be necessary to regulate and facilitate heritage management in dynamic and contemporary urban contexts. These tools are community engagement, planning and knowledge, regulatory systems, and financial tools (UNESCO, 2011b). In short, assuming such a recommendation implies training the city's management including the formulation of new policies, the conservation of key resources, and the planning of the new city.

Monitoring of the *2011 Recommendation*

Recommendations need to be monitored every four years, and therefore a report must be provided to the Executive Board which is in charge of the decision adopted. The Committee on Conventions and Recommendations was designed as such during the 104th Executive Board to monitor the application of Conventions and Recommendations around the world. As for the monitoring of the *2011 Recommendation*, a first consultation has been presented at the 197th session of the Executive Board in 2015 while the second will be presented in 2019. In addition, the follow-up of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* has been evaluated in the Reflection Meeting on the implementation of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape two years after its adoption (HUL+2) carried out at the UNESCO Headquarters on December 2013. In this meeting, it was claimed that the proper preparation of an action plan should be based on contextual-based initiatives in the different regions to prioritise the needs for them. The many dynamics around the implementation involve local and international interinstitutional agreements to carry out action plans, however, it is undeniable the need to also involve civil society as an ally for the approach created to this end. The *2011 Recommendation* constitutes a very diverse approach that concerns several disciplines and stakeholders and what needs to be identified is the strengths of each region to adopt strategic guidelines for different contexts. Such guidelines include, among others, the development of a common framework for the case studies in order to have comparable results (UNESCO, 2013c).

This first official examination adopted by the Executive Board, comprised in the records of the General Conference 38th session in November 2015, encouraged Member States to submit their reports on the implementation of the *2011*

Recommendation, including measures taken to implement such tool in their territories and obstacles encountered. At the same time, the special call to Member States (particularly those from the regions of Africa, Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean) is to support the Secretariat's efforts to implement the *2011 Recommendation*, notably by hosting technical meetings, workshops and conferences on its implementation (UNESCO, 2015).

The 2015 examination recognises the development of activities regarding the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* through conferences, technical meetings, workshops and projects in pilot cities where the suitability of this approach has been tested. Regionally speaking, departing from the initiatives already taken by Member States, the regions of Africa, Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean need further efforts to promote the use of the suggested tools of the *2011 Recommendation* (UNESCO, 2015). However, besides these needs identified, in all regions it is still desirable that for a continuous update on the activities carried out, reports on the implementation need to be submitted from Member States.

The second examination is intended to constitute a presentation of the consolidated report at the General Conference at its 40th session in 2019. This document tackles the advances on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* monitoring the progress made in Member States through a questionnaire that reports measures taken in relation to policies, capacity-building, research, information technology, and communication, and results achieved, as well as challenges therein (UNESCO, 2017a). The data collected through the ongoing online survey may also be used for a possible publication by UNESCO of a Manual on the Historic Urban Landscape Approach, whose elaboration was suggested in the previous examination in 2015. According to official announcements, the Executive Board has adopted the guidelines that were sent to national authorities by December 2017 for preparing reports on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* until August 2018. Figure 2-2 depicts the historical evolution on the *2011 Recommendation* that officially was requested for discussion in 2003 and went through a process of discussion in eight expert meetings carried out in the different regions established by UNESCO reaching a submission of a draft to the UNESCO Headquarters in 2010. Three of these meetings took place in Europe, two in Latin America and one in Africa, the Arab States and Asia.

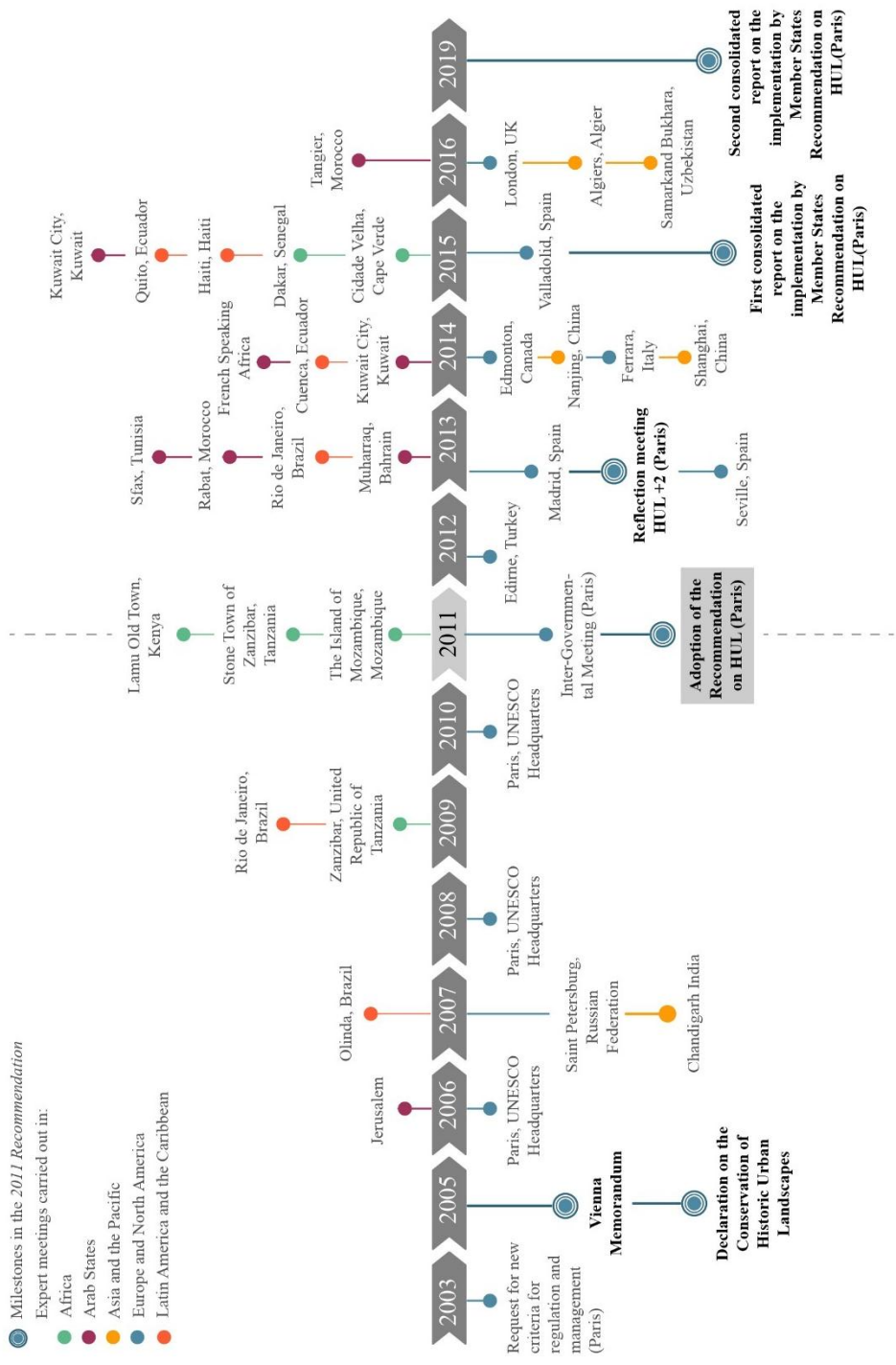


Figure 2-2 Timeline on the milestones and expert meetings carried out in the framework of the 2011 Recommendation

The number of expert meetings increased after the adoption of the Recommendation in 2011 and starts to be widespread in all regions. According to the website on the *2011 Recommendation* managed by the UNESCO, after 2011 the Arab States developed seven expert meetings followed by six held in Europe and North America, five in Africa and four in Asia and Latin America. The results reflect the increasing worldwide discussion around this topic. However, milestone events such as the adoption of Declarations, Reflection Meetings, and the consolidated reports remain carried out in a European context.

2.2.3 Implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, an international perspective

Among the first activities that took place in light of the *2011 Recommendation* are the expert meetings after the Vienna Memorandum. The first workshop in Baku-Azerbaijan fostered by the cities' cultural heritage management entity was undertaken in 2010 due to the awareness concerning the wealth reached facing the development process in the historic areas with the coming of newly installed electric and transportation systems (van Oers & Roders, 2012). Additionally, supported by the Flemish Government, training activities were organised on the Island of Mozambique; in Lamu, Kenya; and Stone Town, Zanzibar to apply the concept of HUL in these African cities on the Swahili Coast in East Africa (Roders, 2013).

The timeline for the *2011 Recommendation* showed the increased number of expert meetings organised after its adoption. Besides, training programs have periodically been organised by the WHITRAP, a category two UNESCO Centre for World Heritage that since 2012, launched a Special Programme on HUL to promote its global implementation in particular in the Asia and the Pacific region (Cooke, Buckley, & Fayad, 2016). Cases around the world have committed to implementing the *2011 Recommendation* through different activities developed in many arenas. However, the widely ambitious nature of the *2011 Recommendation* is inevitably complicating its implementation (Rey Pérez & González Martínez, 2018).

Three official examination documents on the monitoring of the *2011 Recommendation* point out the advances of worldwide implementation. First, in the summary of the Reflection Meeting on the implementation of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape two years after its adoption (2013), regionally, the abovementioned activities in Asia and the Pacific, and Africa are considered as the

most relevant samples of implementation. Meanwhile, in Europe workshops and conferences took place particularly among experts where Arab experiences were presented as case studies to prove the feasibility of the implementation. Then, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean is only mentioned at the first examination document in 2015, where the regions of Africa and Arab States join to the group of regions that are suggested to host meetings, workshops and conferences for the implementation on the *2011 Recommendation*. Finally, the second examination of 2019 is intended to report the different ways the recommendations' implementation focused on the questionnaire responses of focal points in Member States. High expectations on the state of the implementation are foreseen for Latin America and the Caribbean since this is the region that has the least number of text reports within the abovementioned official recommendation monitoring documents.

The analysis presented in the coming chapters undertakes specifically the Latin-American case of Cuenca and an in-depth study on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. Another 101 cases are identified in the five regions evidencing the recommendation implementation through the record of the activities carried out.

2.3 Analysis of the scope of the research through the *2011 Recommendation*

By looking into the theories and policies in the previous sections, the *2011 Recommendation* is part of standard-setting instruments undertaking the conservation of urban heritage. Today, this conservation seems to have a direct influence not only from heritage but from urban planning. Because of this, as to position the role of the *2011 Recommendation* for the linkage of the two fields, shared subjects are to be considered central for this research. In the concept of HUL, the territory in cities contains a series of values in a broadened urban context. Context is a social construction and therefore, the success of planning and heritage can be determined by a concerted dialogue with key stakeholders since they will play an important role in urban conservation processes. These processes have been proposed in the draft of the *2011 Recommendation*, through the six-step Action Plan. The interplay of these topics is assumed to be essential to verify the impact of the HUL approach for the conservation of urban heritage. In Figure 2-3, the relations between the three topics adopted as the scope of the research are depicted.

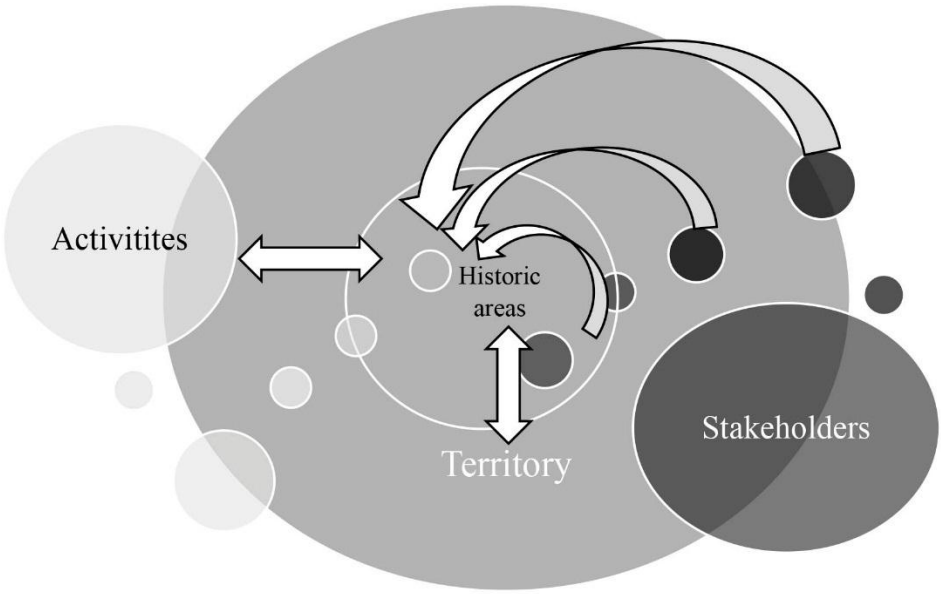


Figure 2-3 The relation between the territory, activities, and stakeholders for urban heritage conservation

2.3.1 Values on a broadened territory

According to the text of the *2011 Recommendation*, there is a need to integrate the strategies for urban heritage conservation in the framework of the SDGs. As to this aim, a landscape approach is proposed in historic areas within their broader urban contexts (UNESCO, 2011b). However, the integration does not only refer to the geographic territory but also to the overall socio-economic and urban development policy since cities constitute an important resource given the cultural and social values they convey. This means that the interrelationships of the physical form, the spatial organisation, the natural features, and their social, cultural and economic values should be also considered in historic areas (UNESCO, 2011b). Therefore, it is implied that not only heritage values but additional ones are suggested in a larger territory. In the latter, what generally is attributed with values are historic areas. When recognised as WHS these areas are regulated for a delimited territory and buffer surrounding areas. This fact implies the protection of WHS but a dissociation from their environment (Lusiani, 2013; Steinberg, 2005).

To tackle this mislinkage, the concept of Cultural Landscapes was introduced in 1992 in the Operational Guidelines by the World Heritage Committee. In their

definition, cultural landscapes can be designed, organically evolved or associative, and can include designed or organically evolved urban areas and settlements. At the same time, in the evolution of planning instruments, the shift from land-use to strategic planning fostered spaces to re-imagine a city, urban region or wider territory. Today, in the heritage agenda, the *2011 Recommendation* challenges the conservation and management of historic urban areas in their wider geographical settings, while the way cities are planned and managed is fundamental in reaching SDG 11 (Muchadenyika & Williams, 2017). As in the 1990s, the concepts of heritage and planning merge, this time strongly supported by the ongoing debate raised at the SDGs attaining cities with a core cultural content.

Before the *2011 Recommendation*, legal instruments in the cultural heritage area usually put emphasis on the improvement of the physical field, rescuing symbolic values of cities (Degen & García, 2012). However, social aspects were not considered in all cases, resulting in processes of substitution of traditional inhabitants, a growing process of incorporation of tertiary activities, an excessive impact from touristic practices and, in summary, an improvement of the physical quality of cities at the expense of a loss or deterioration of its functional essence (Conti, 2012). The territory, the values immersed on a broader geographical setting and the way they are managed in terms of urban heritage conservation is, therefore, the first of the main topics addressed as part of the scope of this research. Through the understanding of the territorial component, verifiable variables of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in cities can be depicted. This means that the broadening of the set values ascribed in territories beyond historic areas is to be proved.

2.3.2 Activities based on the six-step Action Plan

Once the scope referred to the territory has been established, the challenge lies in finding ways to deal with the values found not only in historic areas of cities but in its geographic and socio-economic contexts. To do so, a balance between development and the need to safeguard the cultural significance of urban heritage is needed (Bruin, Bennink, Veldpaus, & Roders, 2013). The *2011 Recommendation* aims to assist in finding this balance by providing guidance in the implementation of the HUL approach. This comprehensive approach consists of six crucial steps.

During the *2011 Recommendation* discussion and elaboration (between 2005 and 2011), the community of international experts, who participated in the draft proposal, identified six critical steps for the application of the HUL approach (UNESCO, 2013a). According to the 2010 draft proposal for the *2011 Recommendation*, the development of a six-step Action Plan is required within a comprehensive and interrelated plan. This plan constitutes a process that even if not adopted along with the official text of the *2011 Recommendation*, suggests a roadmap for how the HUL approach could be practically implemented in cities (Roders, 2013). The detail of the activities immerse on the six-step Action Plan consists of:

> *(Step 1) to undertake comprehensive surveys and **mapping** of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;*
>
> *(Step 2) to **reach consensus** using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what **values** to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;*
>
> *(Step 3) to **assess vulnerability** of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change;*
>
> *(Step 4) to **integrate urban heritage values** and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design, and implementation of development projects;*
>
> *(Step 5) to **prioritize actions** for conservation and development;*
>
> *(Step 6) to establish the appropriate **partnerships** and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different stakeholders, both public and private (Roders, 2013; UNESCO, 2011a).*

These steps are summarised throughout this study as step 1) mapping of resources, step 2) reach of consensus / value assessment, step 3) vulnerability / risk assessment, step 4) integration into the city's development / urban plan, step 5) prioritisation of actions, and, step 6) establishment of partnerships / agreements. When mentioning

activities hereafter, they refer to the HUL approach inspired activities through the six-step Action Plan. Previous experiences have evaluated the development of this plan focused on the first step (mapping of resources) and its evolution in the management of tangible and intangible features in cities (Bruin et al., 2013). In the present research, the adoption of the six-step Action Plan attempts to assess the accomplishment of these activities to verify the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in cities, and in this way evaluate the relevance of this process for urban heritage conservation.

2.3.3 Stakeholders' involvement

Due to its standard-setting nature, of the *2011 Recommendation*, the development of the activities proposed within the framework of the HUL approach requires the responsibility of Member States. This assumption does not completely match the calling of the HUL approach that addresses the policy, governance and management concerns involving a variety of stakeholders, including local, national, regional, international, public and private players in the urban development process (UNESCO, 2018). This implication stressed during the *2011 Recommendation* is aligned with the evolution of the heritage concept in which values are increasingly being recognised by an ampler set of stakeholders. An example of this evolution is manifested in the recognition of intangible values established at the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the planning sector, social innovation is being adopted to face current urban development processes. The transformation in the territory is linked to its socio-spatial understanding where non-conventional stakeholders raise concerns for decision-making actors and increase their civic engagement connecting institutions with stakeholders at all levels (Albrechts, 2010).

Perception of valuable attributes in urban areas includes, beyond the expertise of disciplines, awareness of citizen stakeholders who contribute from their daily experiences, identifying additional heritage attributes in the territory, sometimes overlooked by local decision-makers. Besides, the involvement of stakeholders has demonstrated to stimulate resilient processes in cases where, for example, urban tourism and heritage management decline (Hiriart Pardo, 2018). The involvement of stakeholders is addressed as the last topic of the scope of this research. This seems

to be key in the interlinkage between heritage and urban planning strong-minded within the *2011 Recommendation*. As to understand the roles that the various stakeholders immerse in the management of cities, the Quadruple Helix (QH) model has been adopted because of its practical use for classification of the roles of stakeholders.

The Quadruple Helix model for stakeholders' integration

The concept of innovation has been deeply explored in the business market, in specific in economic development since the 1900s, and it explores the roles of the different institutions recognised as key stakeholders (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 1995). As described by Arnkil (2010), innovation has moved from linear model to innovation systems, territorial innovation models, to the Triple Helix (TH) model and finally to the QH model (Arnkil et al., 2010). The TH model for innovation suggests the solid cooperation between academics (universities), industry (businesses) and state (government) in innovation processes (Selada, 2017). In the QH model, civil society is integrated (Björk, 2014). Recent research has also included the environment as a fifth helix facing the global warming challenge for innovation (Carayannis, Barth, & Campbell, 2012), but is still not so well defined as a separate instance that could be even understood as the geographical context in which helices are supported.

Despite the advanced features contained in the TH in the search for interrelations between stakeholders of each helix, for the aim of this research, the QH fulfils the needed spheres or helices for an integrated approach aiming at civil society participation. In this model, it is worth mentioning the divergence of the meanings of these helices depending on the context in which they are analysed. While in economic development studies the industry sphere is considered as the entrepreneur and main protagonist of an innovation-generating process, this consists of business-led initiatives where large enterprises become not only the strategic stakeholders in the economic system but also in research and development laboratories intended as originators of knowledge (Cavallini, Soldi, Friedl, & Volpe, 2016). This system has been proven to be a possible scenario in European contexts, however, needs to be further explored in other regions where industry can be seen as an innovator system on a minor scale.

The QH as a model of innovation reflects in many ways several features common to new thinking in the innovation process and innovation policy (Arnkil et al., 2010). This model emphasises the evolution of non-linear, user-driven, systematic and open system enablers, a creation of creative culture, and the critical intersection between university/knowledge institutions, government, business and increasingly, citizens and communities (Eaves, 2014). Authors emphasise the ancestral awareness on stakeholders' interaction stating that i.e. "*in order to achieve personal, social and consequently economic development, people need to have good relationships with others, connectedness, cooperation, and a receptive environment"* (Fakin Bajec, 2016). User involvement in the QH is when the information related to users is collected and systematically used by organisations carrying on development activities ranging from systematic collection and utilisation of user information to the development of innovations by users themselves (Arnkil et al., 2010). Furthermore, the use of the QH model has been evidenced for conceptualising smart tourism in cities as Amsterdam where private and public agencies, as well as residents and academic institutions, are involved (Boes, Buhalis, & Inversini, 2015).

In the present research, the QH is spatially specific corresponding to a territory, where cities conserving their urban heritage take a leading role when dynamically working with governments, universities, industries and civil society. As supported by Asheim (2005), geography is fundamental, not incidental, to the innovation process itself "o*ne simply cannot understand innovation properly if one does not appreciate the central role of spatial proximity and concentration in this process"* (Asheim & Gertler, 2005).In the understanding of the QH, not only the users' involvement and the territory where they interact are relevant to have an idea on the existing dynamics but also and not less important, the roles they play. In these roles, since the QH stresses the civil society helix, the comprehension of the role of this helix in relation to the rest of the helices is rather complex.

According to Arnkil (2010), there are at least three perspectives from which to look at user/citizen involvement in the government helix. First, users can be seen as consumers who acquire products or services. Then users can be seen as collectivists (communal councils) who can have an impact on public government decision making through representative democracy. Finally, users can be seen as individuals or members of a community. When looking at this example of interaction, it is

possible to foresee the behavioural response of users in the different perspectives. Users can, for example, in the first perspective make evident their individual choices, complain, and provide access to data collection, or in the last-mentioned perspective, be empowered to control and make collective community decisions. Therefore, and one mind with the referenced author, QH models vary depending on the characteristics of the innovation activity and can be explored to find a suitable model for different purposes and models.

Table 2-1 shows a compilation of the different helices proposed in different models developed by different authors through time. In this table, the previously mentioned evolution on the helix models for innovation can be noted in the proposals made before 2010, and from 2012 attempts to include a fifth helix, environment and interaction by Caravannis in 2012 and 2016 respectively (Bergendahl & Ritzén, 2013). The latter, with the idea of interaction, is introduced to measure innovation when the rest of helices share roles with each other. In the study developed by Cavalli (2016), there was an effort to identify and use indicators to reflect the maturity of each of the four helices. This was done by gathering useful information on selected regions to prove the existence of TH or QH and their effectiveness in innovation performance (Cavallini et al., 2016).

The results of such measurement show -in a comparative analysis- how advanced innovators (determined by defined indicators per helix) perform better than modest innovators directly influenced by the leading spheres. Besides, roles are key to the results achieved, for example, the role of civil society as an innovation boosting factor is highlighted since it does not require long-term investments and is available to use. Likewise, universities -where knowledge is created- need interaction with the industry and civil society helices prior to being exploited by governments. Figure 2-4 is a compilation of the TH and the upgrade to the QH model to be used further in this research. Definition and further knowledge will be pursued by using the QH approach for inquiring integration for urban heritage conservation.

Table 2-1Helices proposed in different models

HELIX MODELS PROPOSED						
Helix 1	Government	Academics, Universities, higher education system	Public	Government	Industry	Governments
Helix 2	Industry	Industry, firms, economic system	Academics	University	University	Industries (companies, entrepreneurs)
Helix 3	University	State Government Political System	Industry	Industry	Government	Universities and Research and Development Centres
Helix 4		Media-based and culture-based public	Civil Society	Civil Society	Civil Society	Civil Society
Helix 5		Natural Environment, Natural environments of society			Interaction	
AUTHOR	(Arnkil et al., 2010)	(Carayannis et al., 2012)	(Björk, 2014)	(Carayannis, Grigoroudis, & Goletsis, 2016)	(Cavallini et al., 2016)	(Selada, 2017)

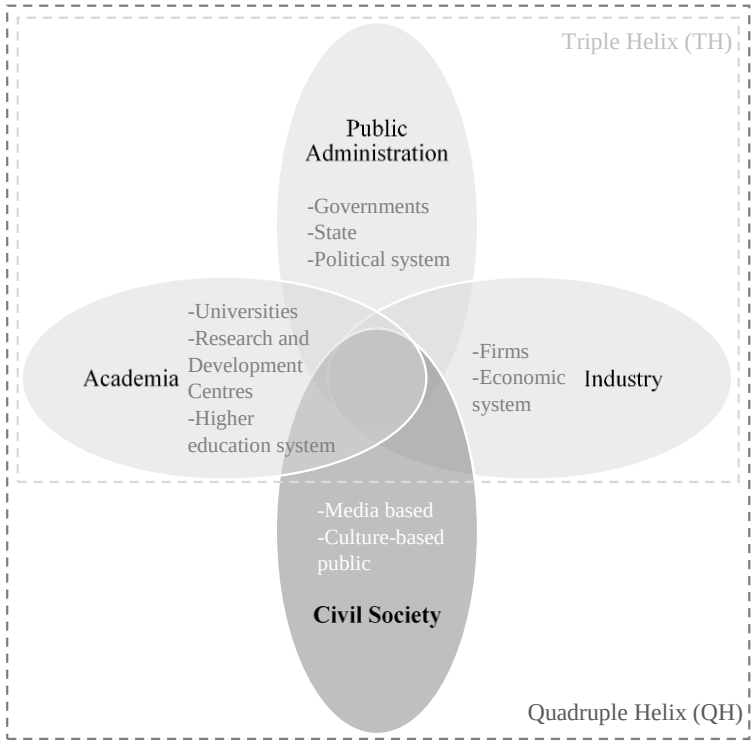


Figure 2-4Triple and Quadruple Helix models

Chapter 3

Cuenca: urban heritage conservation and the *2011 Recommendation*

This chapter is based on the following author's published works:

Siguencia Ávila, M. E., & Rey Pérez, J. (2016). Heritage values protection, from the monument to the urban dimension. Case study: the historic centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca, Ecuador. *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice, 7(2-3), 164-176*.

Rey-Perez, J., & Siguencia Avila, M. E. (2017). Historic urban landscape: an approach for sustainable management in Cuenca (Ecuador). *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, 7(3), 308-327*.

Introduction

After the theoretical framework delineated the scope of the research and its relevance for the present study in the previous chapter, in this chapter the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* for Cuenca seeks a broad understanding of the complexity of its heritage beyond the areas declared as WHS in the city. In a lapse of five years since 2012, the city has undertaken activities to implement the *2011 Recommendation*. Such activities include a wide range of studies coming from natural, cultural and human resources making use of participatory practices with the city's stakeholders. Therefore, this section aims to achieve the specific objective 2 of this research that is to detail the process of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca.

This implementation could have not been possible without the support of the VLIR-CPM research project, the author's master thesis, the PUH_C research project and the three-party agreement among the GAD of Cuenca, *Universidad de Cuenca*, and the WHITRAP. The VLIR-CPM research project is part of the VLIR-UOS that started in 2007 for two consecutive five-year collaboration phases completed in

2017. The specific counterpart is the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation (RLICC) at KU Leuven in Belgium. In the core of this project are the efforts made during the first collaboration phase from 2007 that includes a 'Plan for Preventative Conservation and Monitoring' grounded on a value-based inventory system (V. Heras Barros et al., 2013; Jaramillo & Astudillo, 2008). The start of the second collaboration phase in 2012 coincided with the global discussion on the concept of HUL recently adopted by UNESCO in 2011 and this, therefore, meant the inclusion of a research area on this subject. In contrast to traditional notions of conservation, the research area incorporates the analysis of HUL and the tools suggested to approach heritage management.

The author's master thesis (Siguencia Avila, 2014) contributed to the literature review of the concept of HUL by addressing the questions why it was necessary to implement the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca, what was perceived as HUL in Cuenca, where was -territorially speaking- the area for the implementation, and how to proceed in terms of activities needed. The results of this work embrace: the identification of issues endangering the permanence of the heritage attributes related to accelerated processes of urbanisation and population growth of the city, the consideration of the urban areas of Cuenca and not only its WHS areas, the definition of HUL for the city through the registration of the relevant layers of information, and the method of layers' superposition coming from the definition of HUL in the *2011 Recommendation*. This method facilitated the definition of areas or units in the city that was the basis for the present research. The conclusions of this work stressed the need to broaden the studies not only within the territory but also in the span of stakeholders involved.

As for this involvement, the results of the PUH_C research project that was key for continuing the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, emphasised precisely on stakeholders' participation, especially those from civil society. The PUH_C research project was awarded in November 2014 by the Research Department of *Universidad de Cuenca* (DIUC) in collaboration with the VLIR-CPM and the support of the research group on 'Conservation of the Cultural Built Heritage' of the Research Centre of the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at *Universidad de Cuenca* (CINA). Finally, at the international level, the close alliance with the WHITRAP and its interest on the activities developed in Cuenca allowed the

positioning of the city within a network of worldwide pilot projects for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The Global Observatory on HUL (GO-HUL), is precisely one of the initiatives created for sharing knowledge and experiences from the implementation of the HUL approach around the world, in which Cuenca is also engaged. The abovementioned sources have facilitated the in-depth study of the case of Cuenca for an understanding of the conditions behind the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The conjunction of the studies undertaken since 2012 demonstrates the evolution of the state-of-the-art concerning the implementation of the concept of HUL in Cuenca and evidences the feasibility, difficulty, and lessons learned.

Hence, the methodology followed for this chapter is composed of two main parts. On the one hand, a secondary data collection for creating grounded theory in regard to the conjunction of heritage and urban planning for the city and how the scope of the research through the HUL approach is currently perceived in the local geographic and socio-economic context. In this part, a review of three referential phases in the evolution of heritage and urban planning in the city aims to search for their interrelation and the characteristics of the different phases. On the other hand, primary data collection was conducted from the sources that composed the practical implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the city. In the latter, there are two stages in which it is possible to visualise how the HUL approach was first understood in an expert sphere (stage one) and the different ways in which the groups of stakeholders -based on the QH model- were involved in the processes (stage two). An evaluation of the first two stages establishes the main concerns with respect to the implications of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* under the premises of the scope of the research.

The methodology used for stage one, the expert approach, consists of participatory mapping with experts from seven disciplines carried out with the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for data management defining landscape units, creating worksheets and generating an integrated database. As for stage two, stakeholders were integrated into focus group events, two of them carried out with academics (AC) and public administrators (PA), 16 workshops explicitly with civil society (CS) and one gathering event with all stakeholders (AC, PA, and CS). The data partially managed via GIS, complemented the database constituted in the previous stage. The

evaluation was carried out through an analysis on the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) faced in the implementation process based on the reflections of the topics of the scope of the research.

3.1 Urban heritage conservation in Cuenca

3.1.1 Cultural heritage and urban planning at the national level

Since Ecuador accepted the 1972 World Heritage Convention in 1975, the government has committed to comply with the requirements for worldwide cultural and natural heritage identification, protection and management. Five properties have been inscribed on the WHL, including the city of Quito and the Galapagos Islands in 1978, Sangay National Park in 1983, the Historic Centre of Cuenca in 1999, and the Qhapaq Ñan Andean Road System in 2014. A heritage concern, however, previously existed in the country since the late s.XIX and the beginning of s.XX since the creation of the History Academy and the establishment of the first regulation for heritage in force during 1916-1927 (Pedregal, García, & Segarra, 2014). This first document inspired the official 1945 Heritage Law and the institution of a national monitoring body, *Casa de la Cultura* (House of Culture). This law was then replaced by the 1978 Cultural Heritage Law. In the same year, the National Institution of Cultural Heritage (INPC) was also created. The proposal of an Organic Culture Law Project in 2009 to replace the 1978 Cultural Heritage Law only entered in force after December 2016 (El Universo, 2016). This proposal came along with the change of regime during 2007.

Reforms during this presidential term include the 2008 National Constitution where, a national planning system is established as the instrument for social change (Asamblea Constituyente, 2008; Sandoval, 2015). The 2008 National Constitution instituted two key changes for embedding spatial planning as a state policy: the ideas of a Well-Being Regime (Régimen del Buen Vivir) and the concept of decentralisation. The first consists of an unprecedented contribution promoting development in respect to traditions and nature while the second encourages the autonomy of sub-national governments and the participation of civil society. Moreover, the 2008 National Constitution explicitly includes the protection of natural and cultural heritage, as one of the primary duties of the State (Asamblea Constituyente, 2008).

In Figure 3-1, the scheme depicts the 2008 National Constitution as the source document of the legal framework. In addition, the governmental level shows the different spatial territorial jurisdictions and the planning instruments used in Ecuador. In the framework of the 2008 National Constitution, the Well-Being Plan (2009-2013) was approved and continued after the presidential re-election for the 2013-2017 term. After this term, the last change of national regime in the country in 2017 brought changes at the planning system. The Well-Being Plan was replaced by the National Development Plan (PND) as the main planning instrument at the national level. At this level, the PND together with the National Territorial Strategy and the Zoning Agenda are managed by the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SEMPLADES). Likely, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI) oversees the regulation to the Organic Law for Planning and land-use Management (LOOTUGS). These instruments at the national level are established in the legal framework of laws ruled by the 2008 National Constitution.

Among the most important laws are the Organic Code of Territorial Organisation, Autonomies, and Decentralization (COOTAD) established in 2007 (Vivanco Cruz, 2016), and the LOOTUGS in 2017. The first one regulates the responsibilities at the different territorial levels (from national to parish) following the transversal idea of decentralisation. The second intends to detail planning processes by creating minimum standards of environmental quality, safety, social cohesion and accessibility of the habitat.

The decentralisation concept has not only implied autonomy for planning but also for heritage management. GADs are allocated responsibility at the different territorial levels. Therefore, the 2008 National Constitution constitutes a milestone for urban planning and heritage conservation at the national level because of the shift of the responsibilities to manage local territories. However, heritage seems not to have a place within planning instruments once it is taken up by the operationally responsible bodies.

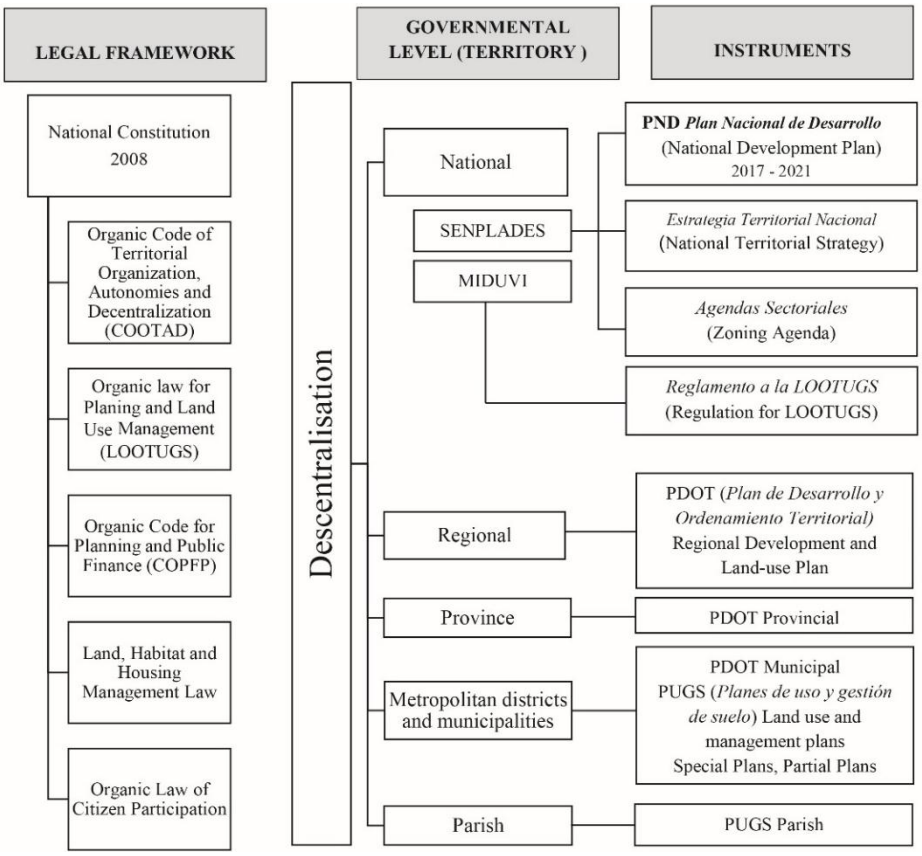


Figure 3-1 Planning instruments in Ecuador. Adapted from Sandoval, 2015 & Vivanco Cruz, 2016

3.1.2 Urban heritage and planning in Cuenca

Local characteristics

Cuenca is located on the southern highlands of Ecuador. The city is subdivided into 15 urban and 21 rural parishes within an area of 375.443,11 Ha and with a population exceeding the half a million inhabitants. The Historic Centre of Cuenca was inscribed in the WHL during the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee in Marrakesh, Morocco in 1999 as a cultural property under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v). Criteria (ii) and (v) refer to the city as a classic example of a planned Spanish city with the principles of Renaissance in the Americas. Meanwhile, the appreciation of the different cultures settled on the territory over the centuries is stated in criteria (iv). Therefore, at first glance, the city's value is assessed by its territory and context rather than merely by its architecture.

Although the Cañaris and Incas civilizations previously occupied the area of Cuenca (archaeological areas), the origins of the Spanish city correspond to the orthogonal layout implanted since its foundation in 1557. The central area contained the main square around which the main powers (administrative, religious, legal and judicial authorities) were located. This primitive foundational area segregated the indigenous inhabitants to the East and West edges of the main square and provided the city with grazing lands (*ejidos*). In the coming centuries, the city slowly consolidated and filled the area between the main square and the indigenous neighbourhoods and the natural barriers at the North and South, the Cullca Hill and the Tomebemba River respectively. Four centuries after the foundation, the city maintained its urban sprawl on what is today recognised as WHS. In 1947, the arrival of the first urban plan for the city proposed a modern radial pattern for the area in the vicinity of the historic centre, in one of the *ejidos* of the city that adopted the actual name of El Ejido.

In the city, the 1950s registered a population of 39,983 inhabitants. The arrival of the 1947 urban plan meant a dramatic population upsurge and today, according to the 2010 census, Cuenca has a population of 505,585 inhabitants (INEC, 2012). This intensification of the population has brought along concerns regarding the capacity of the historic areas to assume socio-economic changes and new land uses in its geographic setting.

Territorially, by means of the nomination as WHS, the areas considered for inscription were: the historic centre (178, 23 Ha), special areas (30.12 Ha) and an archaeological area (15.79 Ha). The official buffer zone consists of an offset of a one block border in the immediacy of the area outlined in the historic centre. A special protection area with a total surface of 1836, 94 Ha was also included in the nomination file considering natural borders in the proximity of the WHS. The delimitation of this area was mainly influenced by the presence of the Cullca and Turi Hills in the North and South of the city, respectively, and the incidence of the Americas Avenue as the major highway surrounding the urban area at the time of nomination. This area intended for special management, in practice has not been considered yet for conservation actions, protection or regulations.

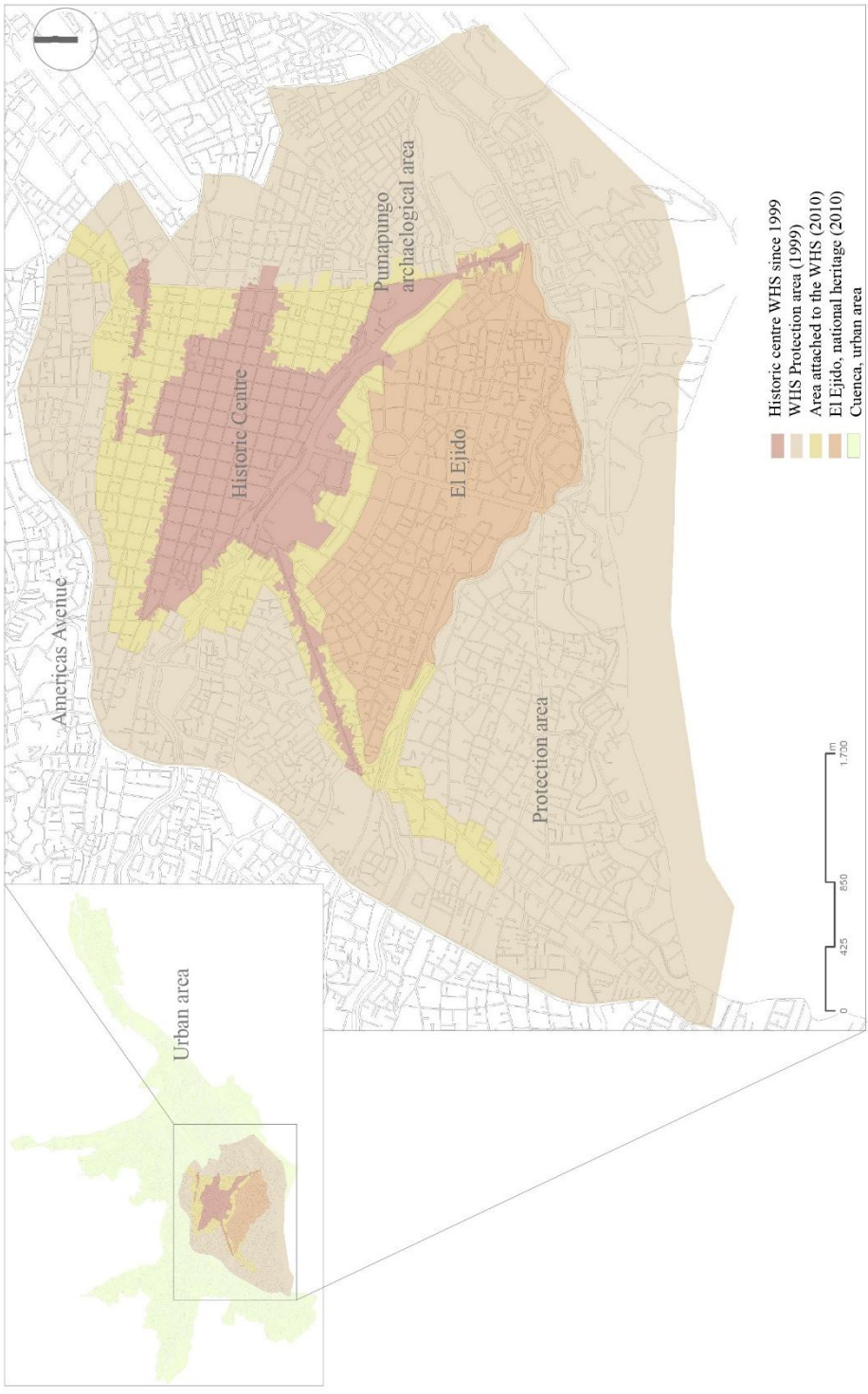


Figure 3-2 The urban area of the city, the WHS delimitation and the area of El Ejido

In 2010, the area considered as the historic centre broadened its territory from the total 224,14 Ha to 482 Ha (Figure 3-2). This included, on the one hand, all block buildings that follow the orthogonal pattern in the historic centre, and on the other, the area of El Ejido (El Tiempo, 2010). The latter was declared in 2010 as National Cultural Heritage because of its representative and valuable modern urban pattern and architecture. El Ejido is located at the border of the historic centre and both areas are connected by the Tomebanba River with its bluff (El Barranco). There is a historic relevance of this river starting from the first settlements allocated along its banks in the origin of the city.

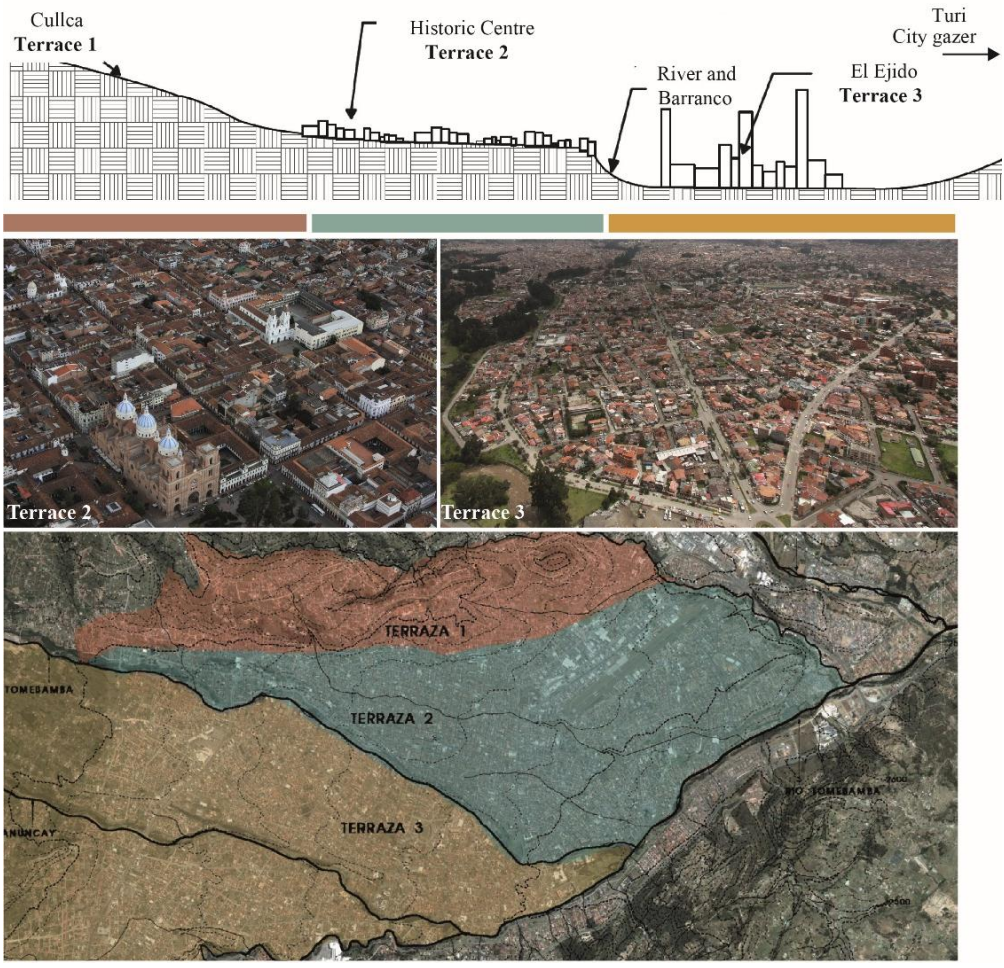


Figure 3-3 Cross-section of Cuenca, geographic condition. Photos © VLIR-CPM research project

Next to the river, the archaeological areas included on the WHS (Pumapungo), set on the Inca city of Tomebamba. The vestiges of this city demonstrate the resemblances of cities located in Cuzco, both of them in harmony with their location embedded within the Andes Mountains (V. C. Heras Barros, 2010). In the urban area of the city, three terraces are formed due to its topographic characteristics. Three different levels are recognised (Figure 3-3). The first one corresponds to the Cullca Hill, the second to the platform where the historic centre is located, and a third one on the area of El Ejido. In the last one, the bluff creates the connection and continuity of the two extents of the city recognised as heritage.

Heritage management and urban planning at the local level

In Cuenca, heritage conservation has traditionally been undertaken through inventory systems. The first inventory was developed between 1975 and 1978 under the auspice of the national House for Culture and supported by UNESCO. In this inventory, a total of 1018 buildings were registered (Jaramillo & Astudillo, 2008). Later, between 1982 and 1985, an update on the inventory was undertaken as part of the Urban Development Plan for the Metropolitan Area which took place in 1982 (henceforth referred as the 1982 Development Plan). This plan was developed under a consultancy to the Municipality from the private company CONSULPLAN. An important contribution of this inventory was the delimitation of the historic centre and the registration of 765 buildings. The information gathered in the 1982 Development Plan was not only useful for the update of the inventory, but also for the proposal of a Special Plan for the Historic Centre. Altogether, the information was used for the nomination of the historic areas of Cuenca as National Cultural Heritage. The INPC, which in 1982 had a direct responsibility for heritage management at a national level, delegated the protection of the Historic Centre to the Municipality of Cuenca, and in turn, the first action was the creation of the Commission of the Historic Centre (CHC) in 1982 (ICOMOS, 1999). The CHC was envisioned as an inter-institutional entity in charge of the execution of the Special Plan for the Historic Centre.

After the 1975 and 1982 inventories, in 1999, the Municipality of Cuenca developed the update, complementation and systematisation of the inventory of heritage buildings including 1017 registration files. This was the first time an inventory was digitally stored (Heras 2009). This work contributed to the nomination of Cuenca as

WHS in 1999. In this year, a new Special Plan for the Historic Centre was prepared but never approved. Then, an update of the inventory was undertaken between 2008 and 2009. In this inventory 900 buildings were registered in the proximity of the areas nominated as WHS in the historic centre and, for the first time, 320 properties were registered in the area of El Ejido. After the nomination of El Ejido as National Cultural Heritage in 2010, the Regulation for land-use and Planning entered in force. The last update of the inventory for El Ejido was developed in 2011 in a consultancy project with the INPC together with the VLIRCPM.

In terms of planning, the 1982 Development Plan was not the first planning instrument of the city. Historically, the first land-use Plan for the city took place in 1947 with the proposal by the Uruguayan architect Gilberto Gatto Sobral and the arrival of the modern era for the city. This plan established a new urban pattern in the adjoining already consolidated area -the historic centre- and it does not follow its former orthogonal form. This plan adopted the modern conception with the construction of a boulevard and the foresight of multiple public spaces, infrastructure, wide streets, services housing, and transport solutions (Vintimilla, 1976). Although not all the components of the plan were completed, the modern era concluded a long-standing tradition of urban settlement in Cuenca since its foundation in 1557. The later 1982 Development Plan, was fundamentally promoting the proper management of the historic areas in the city. This plan had the capacity to control the territory fixed for the Historic Centre as heritage areas and the interventions regarding heritage buildings had necessary to be authorised by the urban planning dependency. This 1982 Development Plan was also key for the conception of a regulatory instrument for the control and administration of the Historic Centre launched in 1983 (Lloret, 2015) and replaced by the 2010 latest official regulatory document, the 2010 Ordinance for the management and conservation of the historical and heritage areas of Cuenca.

Today, according to the current planning and heritage management systems, since heritage areas in Cuenca are located within the GAD Cuenca, they are influenced by two different levels of territorial planning. The first one is the national level in which the city is subject to the National Development Plan (PND). In the second, at the local level (Municipal GAD) the city is ruled by the Development and land-use Plan

(PDOT), the Land-use and Management Plan (PUGS), and only the historic areas by a Special Plan due to its heritage condition.

According to Vivanco (Vivanco Cruz, 2016), Cuenca is among the first cantons to initiate the mandatory planning process referred in the 2008 National Constitution through the adoption of its PDOT completed in 2010 with 2030 as the target year. The plan was based on six strategic objectives: environmental; socio-cultural; economic; human settlements; mobility, energy and connectivity; and political, participative and institutional systems (Ilustre Municipalidad de Cuenca, 2015). This plan envisions a link between planning and participatory processes as well as the social and economic inclusion. An update of this plan is scheduled for 2019. As part of the LOOTUGS established since 2017, the PUGS were proposed as planning instruments to regulate in detail particular urban areas. The PUGS for Cuenca is under preparation with the support of the Colombian UN-Habitat office. A citizen socialisation of the project took place in August 2018. Lastly, the Special Plan for the Historic Centre was for the last time approved in 1982. An update of this plan has been intended since 1999 at the time of the nomination on the WHL without success in its adoption. Further attempts include those Special Plans for the Historic Centre made in 2004, 2009, 2011, and 2015 which were not officially approved.

In terms of stakeholders involved, local responsibility falls into the Municipal GAD. The latter is composed of six designations: The Mayor, Cantonal Council, Departments, Companies, International Cooperation and the Newspaper (Figure 3-4). The Cantonal Council together with the Mayor has the last word in decisions carried out within the GAD. The Planning Department is in charge of the execution of the planning instruments for the city, while the Department of Historic and Heritage Areas (DAPH) is responsible for the historic areas. The first dependency aims to consolidate and balance territorial development in the Canton and is currently developing the PUGS. Meanwhile, the second is preparing a Special Plan for the Historic Centre. Three companies are related to heritage, namely: El Barranco, Iluminar and Biennal Municipal Foundations. In this sense, it is obvious the lack of integration of the planning and heritage dependencies because of their different territorial delimitations. While the Special Plan is focused on the historic centre, the PUGS are being developed for the entire urban area except for the historic centre.

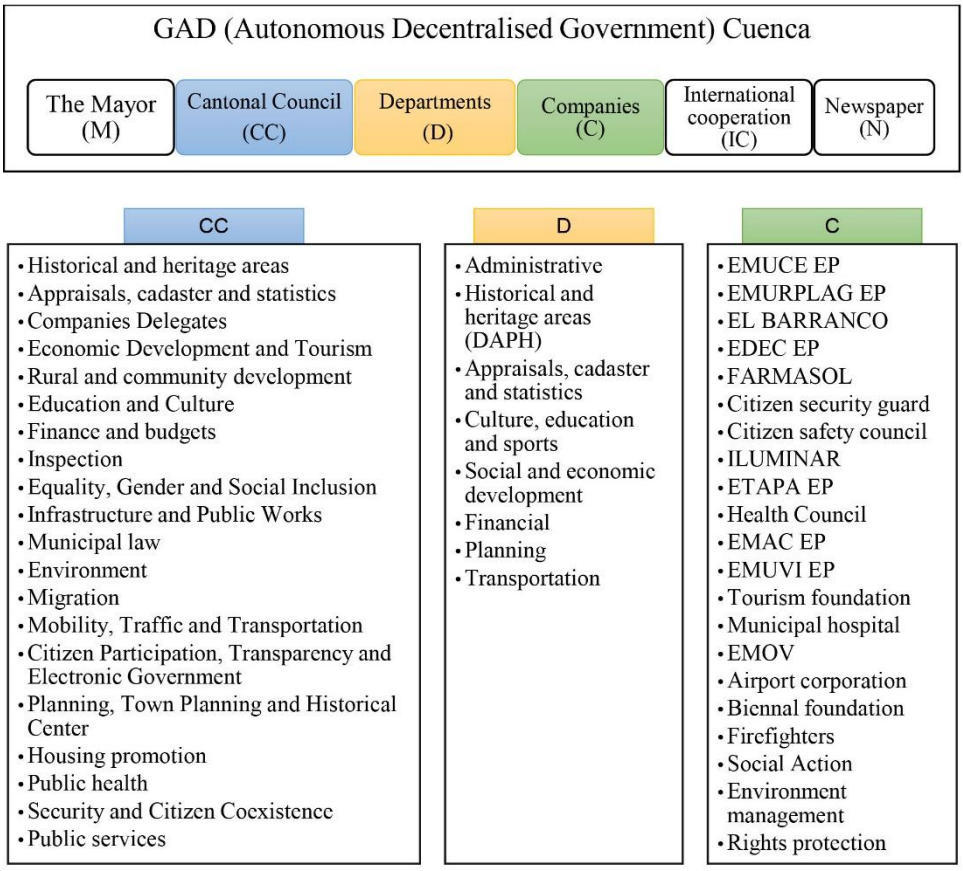


Figure 3-4 Designations of the GAD in Cuenca

On its origins, the CHC was proposed as the arenas for integration, not only of heritage and planning but also for an ample set of stakeholders. This Commission is composed of delegates from the: Cantonal Council, Planning Department, INPC, architect's city association, universities' and citizens' representatives. It is, therefore, the CHC, the arena for consensus and participation of representative stakeholders coming from institutions as well as from civil society with overall decision-making power. However, the original role of this Commission seems to have been undermined since currently, regardless of their suggestions, the ultimate decisions are taken by an assigned Cantonal Council (CC). Therefore, the final decision-making process falls into political hands.

Table 3-1Key phases on planning and heritage concern, governance levels and stakeholders

Phase	Governance levels	Stakeholders involved	Assessment on integration of heritage and planning
First urban plan (1947)	Municipality	Local and international urban planners	The new plan implies destruction of historic structures
Planning and heritage concern (1982)	Municipality	Local consultors (CONSULPLAN)	The preparation of the 1982 Development Plan encompassing a diagnosis on the historic areas indicates a conciliation between planning and heritage
		DAPH	
		Planning Direction	
		CHC	
	National	INPC	
World Heritage Declaration (1999)	Municipal	Local consultors	The nomination file alerts the threats due to the arrival of the modern era and the 1947 plan
		DAPH	
	International	World Heritage Committee	
State governance changes (2010)	GAD	DAPH	The roles of stakeholders are reformed producing difficulties on the different stakeholders' responsibilities
	Cantonal Council	Planning Direction	
		CHC	
		INPC	

The changes over time evidence how both urban planning and heritage conservation evolved in phases that can be commonly assessed in terms of their integration. Table 3-1 summarizes the crucial phases traced. The first phase consists of the 1947 urban plan with the replacement of historic structures, which meant a complete unawareness from planning concerning heritage. In the second phase that corresponds to 1982, the local and national institutions worked together to develop the 1982 Development Plan that contemplates heritage for the city's planning. In 1999, the WHS nomination led by local stakeholders propitiated the definition of the competencies for heritage management but did not upgrade the 1982 Special Plan for the historic centre. The last phase after 2010, is characterised by the changes of the national regime which implied the upgrading of responsibilities under the decentralisation concept.

This upgrade in the institutional arenas did not improve the stakeholders' interplay but has propitiated a political step through the Cantonal Council in front of any decision made either for planning or heritage management. The responsibilities' conflicts are evident for example in data collection processes. The INPC, the

Planning Department and the DAPH have developed GIS at regional, cantonal and historic areas, respectively. All of them are valuable data that could be integrated and jointly used at all levels. This is only one example of the conflicts at the governmental level.

In practice, the consensus from the CHC is not propitiated due to its distorted role. Initiatives for the partial inclusion of civil society as an important stakeholder group are recently originated at the academic level (GO-HUL, 2017b), or contracted by the Municipality to be developed by international entities (Ecosistema Urbano, 2017). The second phase of 1982 demonstrates that it is possible the integration of planning processes and heritage management. It was not by chance that this joint work at the 1982 Development Plan propitiated the nomination of the city, first as national and later as worldwide heritage.

3.2 The implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca

3.2.1 Methodology used

Considering that the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* is on a voluntary basis due to its soft-law nature, in Cuenca various resources were used in an academic-led process. First, for the understanding of the HUL approach, secondary data collection was conducted from different institutions in charge of heritage in Cuenca. This information was processed by the HUL research group at the VLIR-CPM project together. The outcomes from this studies in conjunction with the results of the author's master thesis (Siguencia Avila, 2014) were the basis for the establishment of the international agreement with the WHITRAP. Through this agreement, it was possible to develop the PUH_C research project that facilitated the practical implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca with the inclusion of a broader set of stakeholders but still led by academics.

In this framework, three out of the four helices of the QH model were identified along the implementation process in Cuenca. These were namely public administration (PA), academics (AC) and civil society (CS). Their most representative contribution was, on the one hand, from multiple expert disciplines within AC, and on the other, from an important participation of CS. According to the concept of HUL, the objective of the methodology developed in Cuenca has been

to avoid approaches exclusively focused on buildings and moving towards a holistic approach.

The implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca aimed to 1) evaluate the state of conservation in the city; 2) define cultural heritage values of the city beyond those identified in the nomination file of Cuenca as WHS in 1999; 3) identify the urban, architectural, touristic, landscape, economic, social and spatial impacts that affect the cultural heritage values of the city; 4) get to know (not only from experts but from civil society) a collective value assessment; and 5) draw up a series of recommendations. The latter were summarised into worksheets aimed to support intervention processes in the historic centre, as well as urban growth strategies for the urban areas in the city (Rey Perez & Siguencia Avila, 2017).

The development of such objectives was possible in two main stages: the expert's approach and the stakeholders' involvement. In the first stage, three phases were carried out namely (a) diagnosis, (b) units or areas definition, and (c) elaboration of worksheets. In these phases, the six-step Action Plan proposed is translated. Meanwhile, the second stage referred to the stakeholders' involvement was developed in parallel to stage one. This stage is intentionally separately analysed as to evidence the QH model shaped for the case of Cuenca in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. Therefore, the stages are analysed under two of the topics of the scope of the research, that is to say, the HUL inspired activities and the stakeholders involved understood through the QH model.

3.2.2 Stage one: experts' approach

Phase (a) diagnosis

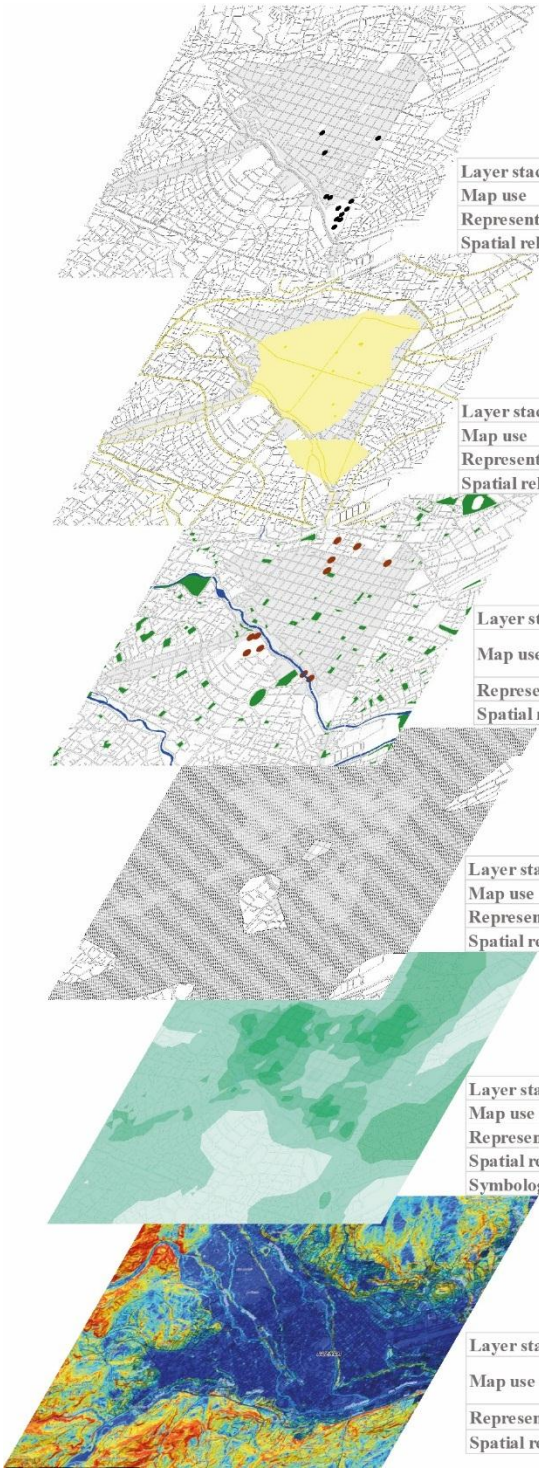
During phase (a) *diagnosis*, a first approach came from an architectural perspective, available databases were collected with information based on heritage values assigned by plot, current land-use by categories, historic cartography (historic periods of the city), population density, state of conservation of heritage buildings, and the presence of public spaces (Siguencia Avila, 2014).

This information was complemented thanks to the abovementioned inter-institutional agreement (step 6: establishment of partnerships) with studies coming from experts from different disciplines. Once the information was collected, it was

strategically organised in three levels: territorial, heritage and perception level. The territorial level was composed of studies coming from geology, biology, regulation, and mobility. Then, the heritage level contains archaeology, economy, buildings' typology, and anthropology. Lastly, the perception level includes a historical review of images, sociology (results of 16 workshops), and citizens' perception through drawings and photography (PUH_C, 2015). The data collection in this phase comprises the so-called participatory mapping carried out. These topics outline the mapping of layers of information from the understanding of the concept of HUL (step 1: mapping of resources). The studies are combined and managed with ArcMap facilitating the combination (overlapping) of the different layers of information.

The information obtained from the diverse studies carried out in phase (a) is unique. The consolidated GIS database is the result of this effort and is an important tool for spatial analysis. The database consists of 11 schemas systematically organised from the different disciplines integrated into the project. This database was created in PostgreSQL, an open source software that allows easy connection to web servers. Once the database was created, the Apache Tomcat server was used for visualisation. This server allows, by means of Geonetwork and Geoserver tools, the storage of metadata and spatial data, respectively. Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6 show examples of the groups of layers of information developed in Cuenca.

In the layers of information, data regarding step 3 (vulnerability assessment) was already included, i.e., the expert studies contained risk assessments. To achieve step 2 (reach of consensus), CS was involved through a participatory workshop. This process took place during the 'Visionary Conference', an event that facilitated the integration of representatives of PA, AC, and CS that previously participated in the abovementioned 16 workshops of phase (a). In this two-day event, activities were carried out in thematic tables and the last part consisted of plenary sessions to prioritise actions (step 5: prioritisation of actions).



Layer stack	**Archeology**
Map use	Archeological sites location
Representation	Vector points
Spatial relationships	WHS and urban area

Layer stack	**Cartography**
Map use	Periods of expansion of the urban area
Representation	Raster series
Spatial relationships	Urban area

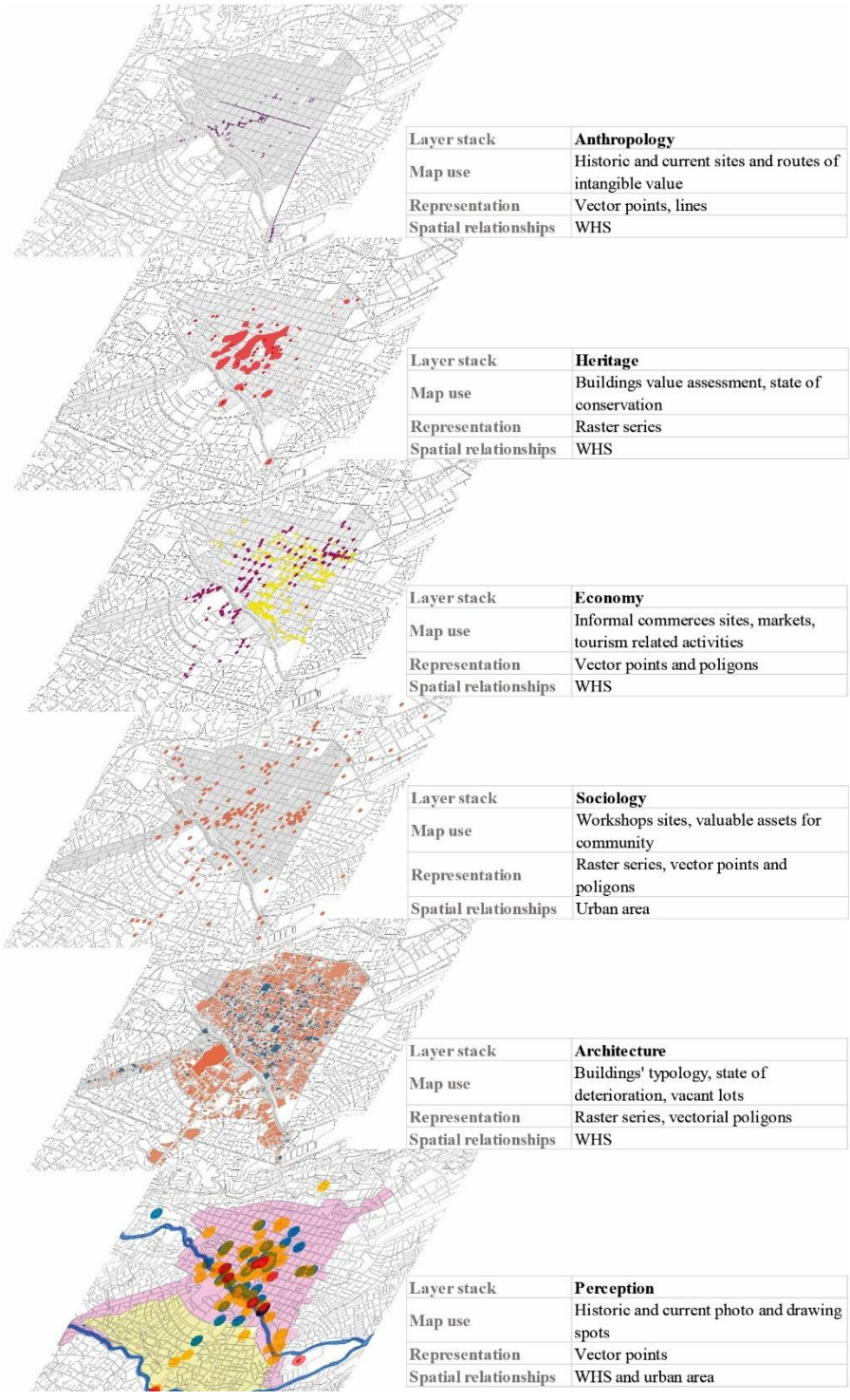
Layer stack	**Biology**
Map use	Green areas, public spaces, river banks protection areas, heritage trees
Representation	Vector points, lines and poligons
Spatial relationships	Urban area

Layer stack	**Land-use**
Map use	Land-use (10 categories)
Representation	Raster series
Spatial relationships	Urban area

Layer stack	**Population density**
Map use	Density ranges
Representation	Raster series
Spatial relationships	Urban area
Symbology	Intensity raster grids

Layer stack	**Geology**
Map use	Topographic relief, failures, geological areas, alluvial terraces
Representation	Raster series, vector lines and poligons
Spatial relationships	Urban area

Figure 3-5 Layers of information developed for Cuenca. Adapted from PUH_C, 2015



Layer stack	**Anthropology**
Map use	Historic and current sites and routes of intangible value
Representation	Vector points, lines
Spatial relationships	WHS

Layer stack	**Heritage**
Map use	Buildings value assessment, state of conservation
Representation	Raster series
Spatial relationships	WHS

Layer stack	**Economy**
Map use	Informal commerces sites, markets, tourism related activities
Representation	Vector points and poligons
Spatial relationships	WHS

Layer stack	**Sociology**
Map use	Workshops sites, valuable assets for community
Representation	Raster series, vector points and poligons
Spatial relationships	Urban area

Layer stack	**Architecture**
Map use	Buildings' typology, state of deterioration, vacant lots
Representation	Raster series, vectorial poligons
Spatial relationships	WHS

Layer stack	**Perception**
Map use	Historic and current photo and drawing spots
Representation	Vector points
Spatial relationships	WHS and urban area

Figure 3-6 Layers of information developed for Cuenca. Adapted from PUH_C, 2015

Phase (b) definition of landscape areas /units

The work of recognised researchers in defining the landscape units, such as that of Conzen and Whitehand (J. W. Whitehand, 2007), indicate that there are two key parameters which are determining variables in the urban aspect when it comes to identifying landscape units. The first is historic cartography, used to identify different periods of growth in the city and the second is land-use. In this study, the data collected -generally by plot- in phase (a) was grouped into density spots and converted into raster images showing the areas of maximum concentration. Thus, through ArcMap, over 20 information maps were overlaid and analysed to define -according to a series of characteristics- 14 units or areas of study more or less homogeneous (Figure 3-7) (Siguencia Avila, 2014).

This was the outcome of an initial test of overlapping the layers of information. These overlapping was made in two scales. The first scale maps out the whole urban area of the city and the second one zooms in the historic centre. The information layers depicted in the first scale are historic cartography, land-use, and heritage value assessment, as well as the population density. The data given per plot was grouped in density stains, converted into a raster image portraying the places of highest convergence. In this convergence, areas are slightly perceived enclosed within city core. In the second scale, the public spaces and the state of conservation of built heritage are added. The same overlapping method verifies that the core area within the city centre has specific characteristics such as low population density, buildings dating back to the period when the city was founded, high architectural value assessment, good condition of buildings and commercial land-use. Around this nucleus, the stains start to disseminate in different points where the information on land-use, population density, value assessment, state of conservation and period of the city meet.

Table 3-2 summarises how data is spread in each unit and shows the concentration of the different layers of information. This data corresponds to the development of the landscape units that gives an overview of their relevant characteristics. This definition of units is adopted for the execution of phase (c) and is also key when organising stakeholders' involvement in stage two.

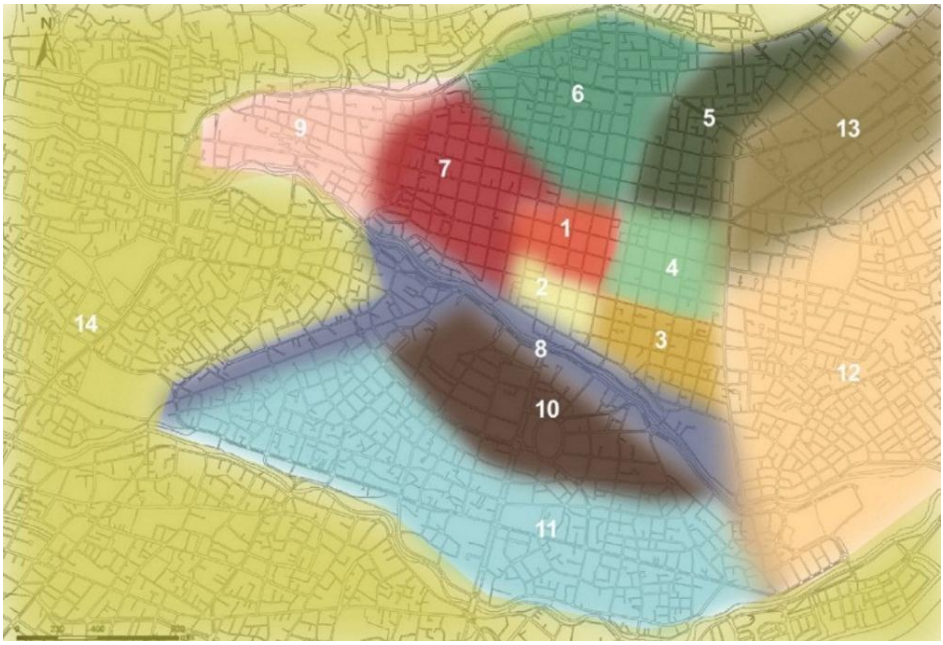


Figure 3-7 Delimitation of the 14 units within the city. (Siguencia Avila, 2014)

Table 3-2 Layers of information overlapped to define the 14 units. (Siguencia Avila, 2014)

THEME	LAYERS OF INFORMATION	UNIT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
URBAN PANING	Density	High	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	-		-	-
		Medium	-		-		-		-					-	-	
		Low		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
HISTORIC CARTOGRAPHY	Periods	Period 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Period 2		-	-			-			-	-		-	-	-
		Period 3									-			-	-	-
		Period 4	-													
		Period 5	-	-		-										
LAND USE	Land Use	Housing	-													
		Production of crafts						-				-				
		Administrative							-							
		Interchange									-	-	-	-	-	-
		Production of personal services and linked to housing									-	-	-		-	
		Production at industrial level	-		-				-	-	-	-	-			
		Special Land Uses								-		-			-	
INTANGIBLE ASPECTS	Value assessment	Var A		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		A	-		-			-			-	-	-	-	-	-
		SV	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Condition	Good								-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Regular									-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bad	-		-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC SPACES	Area	High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	
		Medium		-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-
		Low	-		-	-			-	-			-	-		-

The analysis offered by the geographic and urban perspective contributes to an understanding of the physical characteristics. However, in the HUL approach, the incorporation of historical processes tracing the evolution of the site in different disciplines is essential. In Cuenca, both components, natural and cultural, have been identified and they have been fundamental when delineating the units or study areas.

Phase (c) elaboration of worksheets

Phase (b) and (c) were both intended to facilitate the management of the information obtained in phase (a). In phase (c) *elaboration of worksheets*, all the information collected is included in worksheet per unit. This phase contributes to the achievement of step 4 (integration into the city's development). The idea of the worksheet is to provide a close-up for every unit from a governmental, territorial, heritage and stakeholders' perspective, compiling on each topic the data coming from previous phases (IAPH, 2010). This worksheet is not conceived as an end, but as a way to systematise cultural values and as a tool to enable heritage management. The template of the worksheet provides the four abovementioned perspectives for every unit.

The governmental stake is supported by graphs corresponding to data on the infractions in the unit and the regulations currently in force. Likewise, at the territorial level, the geomorphological, environmental, and cartographic studies are presented. The heritage viewpoint incorporates information drawn from the economic and anthropological studies together with the architectural typologies study. Finally, the stakeholders' perceptions show the data obtained from the different events and workshops, the results of the photo contest and the historical-photographic analysis. In addition to this collection of data per topic, a conclusion will be included in the worksheet as well as a consensual recommendation. The compilation of worksheets per unit is, therefore, a valuable synthesised tool for further use. Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9 depict an example of the worksheets created.

The work developed for the city on a whole allows for more in-depth research in every unit once its main characteristics are known and depicted from the different layers of information. It is a departure point for more accurate government decision making and a powerful document for the stakeholders, especially from CS.

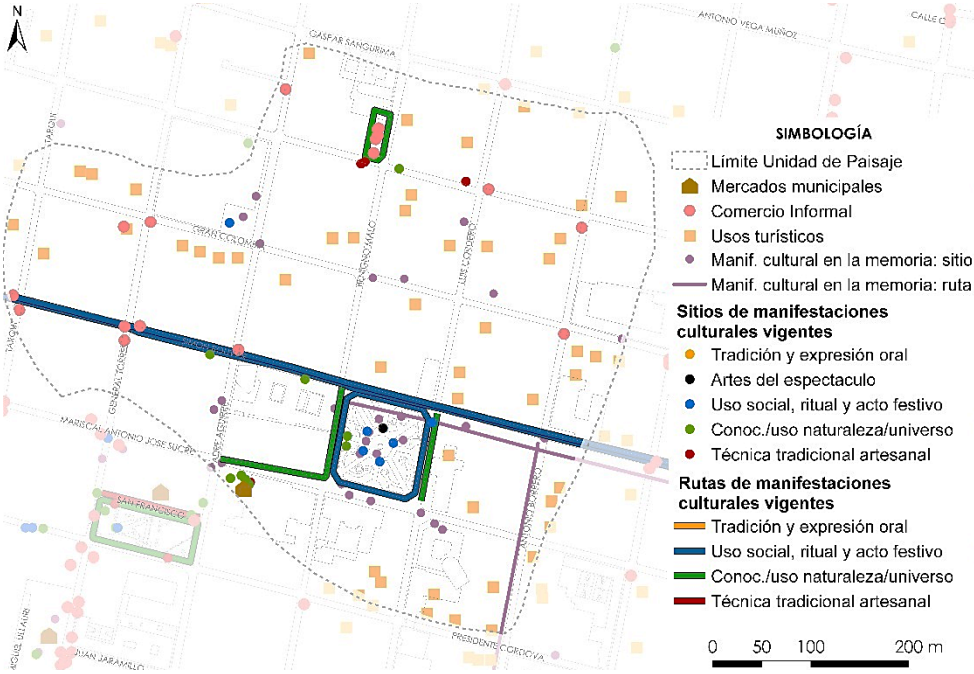


Figure 3-8 Worksheet model for unit one regarding the territorial perspective. (PUH_C, 2015)

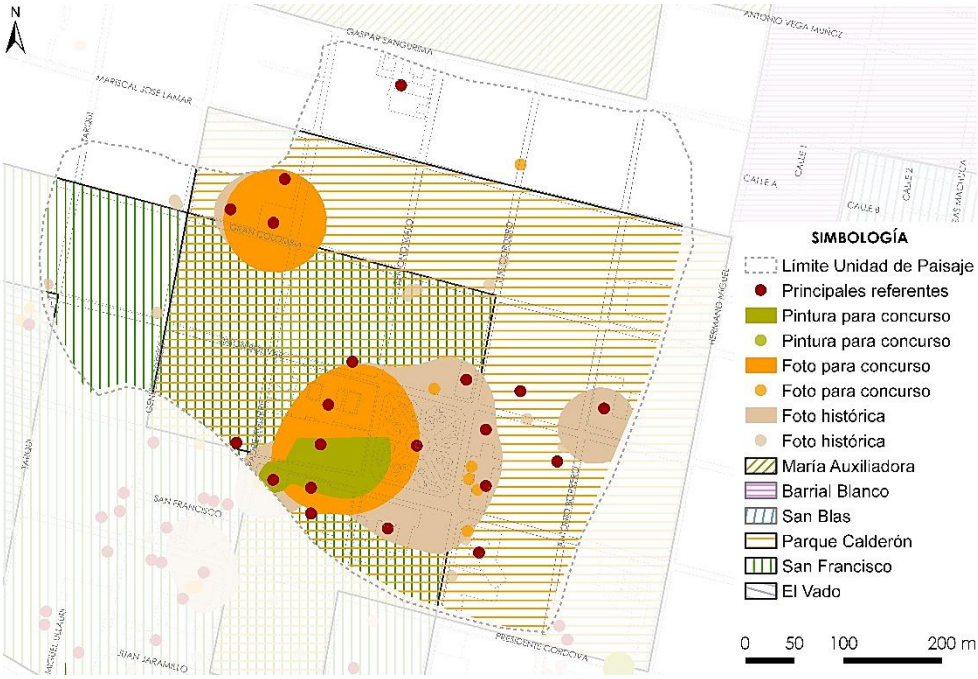


Figure 3-9 Worksheet model unit one regarding the stakeholders' perspective. (PUH_C, 2015)

For instance, in the case that certain budget is given there is already a set of information to establish valuable elements and considerations for prioritisation of investments and actions (Rey Perez & Siguencia Avila, 2017). Lastly, this work can improve heritage management in conjunction with urban planning in the city once it is practically used for example in the development of a master plan in the city and institutionalised to manage all territorial levels. Public policies concerning heritage topics should be constructed while adapting them to a specific cultural context to facilitate the identification, value assessment, monitoring and management of the HUL in Cuenca.

3.2.3 Stage two: stakeholders' involvement: events and workshops

According to the *2011 Recommendation,* the concept of HUL can only be understood through a holistic view that not only involves administrators and conservators but also the community since *'it requires a learning process and informed involvement of all stakeholders, public and private'* (UNESCO, 2011b). The integration of stakeholders is evident throughout all the phases proposed in the methodology for the case of Cuenca. These have been possible via focus groups events involving the different groups of stakeholders.

Event 1: The HUL approach for 'World Heritage City Preservation Management', Cuenca May 29, 2014

The discussion around the concept of HUL and its understanding for the city of Cuenca has been undertaken by academics since 2012. However, aware of the fact that stakeholders are key to a better perception of the city because of their practical day-to-day experiences, it has been relevant throughout the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. During the first event developed at *Universidad de Cuenca* in May 2014, three main objectives were pursued: to present for the first time the concept of HUL within the context of Cuenca for a common understanding; to gather opinions and ideas on how to address the concept of HUL from the different expertise of the participants; and to acquire relevant data at the time of the identification, assessment, and management of the HUL in Cuenca through dynamic activities involving the participants.

The one-day event was planned in two parts. The first was a series of lectures presented by the research team and an invited lecturer. In this part, the lecturers were

focused on introducing the concept of HUL into the international framework, good practices and the state of the ongoing research in Cuenca from the VLIR-CPM. This part was attended by an ample range of participants (especially students from the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism -FAUC-). The second part consisted of a workshop with participants from institutions responsible for the management of cultural heritage in the city, researchers, and people interested in heritage conservation. The workshop was begun by forming workgroups (three groups of five participants) encouraged to participate in the following activities (approximate 30 minutes per each activity) proposed:

(i) The recognition of the components of the HUL in Cuenca, which is the elements with which participants feel identified through (heritage attributes). For the development of this activity, participants were called to perceive those values through their five senses and then prioritise their top five attributes.

(ii) The identification of difficulties that the HUL in Cuenca could face, perceived through the five senses.

(iii) The delineation of units or areas in the city that they consider relevant for management.

(iv) The recognition of the main future threats in the city, and

(v) A brainstorming on ideas and opinions on issues to consider revision of the cultural and natural heritage of the city of Cuenca.

Among the remarkable results obtained during Event 1 are the collective consensus on the importance of the natural landscape in the city of Cuenca and its absolute key role as background scenario. Mountains, rivers, streams, and green areas have been identified as those defining elements of the HUL in Cuenca. In activity (ii), participants did not identify the anomalies in the attributes from activity (i) despite the increasing urban development in the urban sprawl. The participant's perception of the importance of the 'natural landscape' is reaffirmed when establishing the delimitation of landscape units in the city in activity (iii). Clusters were identified based on cultural and natural appearance, uses, visual aspects, morphological distribution, population density or historical stages of building the city. This variety

of parameters taken in account when setting landscape units within the city, clearly shows the subjective perception of the landscape, the importance of collective memory, and the consideration of landscape as a social construction.

The threats in activity (iv) were closely related to the role of regulation tools at the governmental level as well as the lack of awareness from civil society. In activity (v), participants were aware of the need to overcome the traditional limits of the historic city by analysing the effects of buildings and social changes in the periphery that sensibly impact within the whole city. Participants state that public policies should address the intervention on heritage structures over the promotion of new architecture and promoting harmony between traditional materials and the modern-day needs. It is perceived as a more sustainable way of intervening and more environmentally responsible. These reflexions are a step forward in the understanding of the concept of HUL in Cuenca.

Event 2: Thematic week. UNESCO's HUL, Concept & Application, Cuenca, September 15-19, 2014

This event consisted of a one-week workshop with a conference developed on the occasion of the visit of Prof. Ron Van Oers (+), a representative of the WHITRAP who was interested in the research carried out in Cuenca and lectured about the implementation of the concept of HUL in the Asia and the Pacific region. A working session on September 18 took place with the main authorities from GAD of Cuenca (officials from the DAPH), INPC, technicians from the Ministry of Culture and the National Secretary for Planning and Development, architects from the FAUC and researchers from VLIR-CPM. The topic of debate was how to integrate culture and heritage in the planning and growth in the city, and the importance of identity in the contemporary development the aspects that should be considered such as traditional techniques, integral mapping of attributes, among others.

The suggestion from the meeting and the workshop conducted in this week include: the need to complement the data with socio-economic indicators, envision urban planning for the coming 25 years, and the organisation of a Visionary Conference precisely to inquire among stakeholders their desired city for the future including not only experts' studies but also the engagement of citizens.

Event 3: Visionary Conference, a citizens' vision for the future in Cuenca. Everyone has something to say, Cuenca May 7 –8, 2015

In collaboration with the WHITRAP, the financial support of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands and the involvement of local institutions as the GAD of Cuenca, the INPC, *Universidad de Cuenca*, the VLIR-CPM and the CINA, the Visionary Conference was carried out in two-day sessions aiming the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* as a mechanism for planning and cultural heritage management. The event that took place at the Museum of Modern Art in Cuenca had the participation of three international experts, Muhammad Juma, Susan Fayad, and Adam Wilkinson, who explained the case studies of Zanzibar (Africa), Ballarat (Australia), and Edinburgh (UK) respectively. The presentations showed the practices carried out for the application of the concept of HUL, especially focused on the implementation process related to communities' involvement.

The Visionary Conference represented for Cuenca the opportunity to engage citizens and in doing so, two side events took place, a children's painting competition, and a photography contest. Experts in different disciplines, public administration members, researchers, students and citizens from the 16 workshops (detailed in the upcoming heading), were engaged in this two-day event. These groups of stakeholders were requested to discuss and reach a consensual agreement on five thematic tables: design and built heritage, culture, environment, socio-economic, and regulations table. Later, the group work was shared in a general plenary supported by thematic maps and Multilemas[*]. This academia-driven event resulted in the elaboration of solid opinions and lines of action for future interventions in every thematic table. After the plenary, the event concluded with a vote from all stakeholders on strategies that the GAD of Cuenca should execute for an adequate

[*] This is a social sciences' method for data management in which the assemblage of expressions highlighting those that better represent a group's agreement.

implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The following are among the top most popular strategies chosen by the majority:

- Promoting the pedestrianisation of the historic centre,
- Improving the quality of public transport,
- Establishing comprehensive, inclusive, interdisciplinary, continually evaluated, updated and massively disseminated regulation,
- Encouraging housing in the Historic City Centre,
- Creation of policies for heritage education,
- Revitalization of public spaces,
- Construction of integrated environmental planning.

The meeting generated a consensual diagnosis in order to establish 'in a collective way' the strategies required as well as drawing up a series of suggestions in the form of a worksheet increasing opportunities for future activities in the frame of heritage conservation in the city.

16 Workshops. The HUL in Cuenca, how is it perceived by *Cuencanos*? The socio-communal participatory approach, Cuenca between February and March 2015

This development of the 16 workshops consisted of a validation process of the activities initiated in 2014, specifically in Event 1. In this instance, a broader participatory qualitative approach was pursued, in which instead of calling the participants a specific place (as at *Universidad de Cuenca*), they were visited by researchers in their own neighbourhoods or gathering places. Social groups were identified in each of the 14 landscape units or areas established at phase (b) and the organisation of each meeting was coordinated through a group representative.

The participatory methodology applied in all units corresponds to the basic principles of active listening, return of information, reflection, and joint action, all of them framed into an integral, synergistic and continuous process. In each unit, group workshops were designed based on a qualitative approach when using work dynamics with groups to contrasting quantitative information from the opinions and images of people about their perception of the HUL in their own neighbourhoods. The activities requested from them consisted of the same set of activities developed in Event 1. The results greatly differed from the general perspective given for the city and in the level of each unit. However, it should be stressed that only a maximum

of two workshops took place per unit and therefore the data collected was not contrasted and compared with other groups of the same unit.

During the different workshops, it was possible to identify three types of attitudes. The first was of participants who speak from frustration or disappointment, with a recurring complaining position. Next, people who speak from a 'commanding witness' attitude (what others should do 'for people but without people'). This is the most widespread attitude, even if it is not intended, people wait for others to do the things they consider important but do not feel committed or responsible for any action. It is therefore inferred the lack of decision and execution power invested in representative groups in the different units. Finally, the last group corresponds to people who speak from a more engaging and instituting attitude. This posture was almost nil since few people demonstrated a real willingness to actively participate in activities towards heritage conservation nor in the city or their neighbourhoods. From this analysis, it is important to look at better ways to engage people to conserve urban heritage by stimulating awareness. Initiatives as the so-called maintenance campaigns in rural and urban areas in Cuenca demonstrate alternative engagement mechanisms that can be more frequently proposed in the city (Achig, Jara, Cardoso, & Van Balen, 2014).

Event 4: Local-International talk about HUL, Cuenca March 16, 2016

This event was developed in the framework of a corroboration on the methodology drawn up for the city of Cuenca in its broadened urban area, into an urban area of specific characteristics such as the area of El Ejido. The event that took place in the occasion of the visit of Prof. Ana Pereira Roders, was composed in a similar scheme as previous events with a conference and workshop. The aims of this event were the incorporation of the conference audience' perception for the identification of the most relevant visuals in Cuenca as a complementary layer of information, and the application of the methodology established for Event 1 and the workshops in Cuenca. However, the focus was on a reduced territory, such as El Ejido.

The perception of the most relevant visuals in Cuenca is part of the research carried out at VLIR-CPM (Rodas Vazquez, Astudillo Cordero, & Rodas Vera, 2018) in which a method is being established for the study of the representative images of the city. Because of this, an activity to collectively select the most important views in

the city was proposed right after the conference sessions. The perception of the visuals in the landscape is undoubtedly subjective and by interpretation is individual, however, there are elements within cities commonly understood and valued by most inhabitants. In order to identify those visual elements. A set of images was previously selected by a group of experts and exposed to the conference participants for selection of preferred images. This set was composed of images screening 1) natural conditions as the topography, hydrography and vegetation, and 2) man-made conditions such as roads, vehicular traffic, buildings, urban dynamics among others.

In the second part, the workshop adopts activities (i) (ii) and (v) carried out in Event 1, shifting the territorial scale of Cuenca to the area of El Ejido. In activity (i), the most valued attributes correspond to nature as the most characteristic in the Ejido, followed by the axis rods defining its urban structure as well as its urban pattern from the garden city model. In this model, not only the structure but also the implantation of its built elements are highlighted. Architecture in this area depicts the clear difference in relation to the models set in the city centre. Despite not partaking a substantial role, intangible characteristics have been mentioned mainly linked to the axes that are part of the WHS areas of the city but territorially located in El Ejido. This includes Las Herrerías street with blacksmiths and traditional cuisine and Loja Avenue where traditional cuisine and a singular visual perspective towards the city centre are combined. The axis of Solano Avenue, which is part of the urban pattern in El Ejido, constitutes also a backbone element of remarkable value.

Besides the results of this event, it is necessary to recognise that in El Ejido a step towards the recognition of values surpassing the architectonic level is evident through the inventory figuring a section with values of the urban assembly. This initiative strives to protect elements perhaps individually imperceptible. The challenge is to depart from the values collectively recognised and integrate them into the current system of protection.

3.3 First evaluation of the implementation

3.3.1 The implementation process and constraints

Despite the effort displayed during the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca, the lack of continuity from GAD of Cuenca as well as the scarce follow-up actions constitutes the main risks for its continuity. At this administrative level,

privilege is generally given to tangible attributes usually in the short term. The GAD of Cuenca, as the institution in charge of heritage management, needs to guarantee the implementation of the required activities identified during the Visionary Conference as the result of the participatory process.

In the framework of the tools proposed by the *2011 Recommendation* text, regulatory systems tools are fundamental to empower and encourage local management bodies for suitable decision-making methods. Also, it is the GAD of Cuenca that has the responsibility to use the financial tools in order to implement step 6 of the six-step Action Plan. It is also up to the GAD of Cuenca to define a working team within the internal structure so that the application of the *2011 Recommendation* is not considered as a specific issue, but as a process to be adopted in the developing of the city of Cuenca itself.

The implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca itself constitutes a model on how to implement this international document, as it shows the process of applying the 6 steps suggested by UNESCO, in its lights and shadows. The intention is that the practice carried out in Cuenca can serve as a guide to any institution or organisation that wants to implement the *2011 Recommendation* in its city, neighbourhood or area, considering the context-based approach.

3.3.2 The SWOT analysis

According to Hosagrahar (2014), protecting and safeguarding the continuity of the most significant heritage attributes is critical, however, finding ways to address development needs and potentials in a way that is compatible with the heritage is in the same way important in this approach. The evaluation of the potentials and development pressures on a site and weighted a range of possible activities and interventions, prioritizing them, and anticipating and evaluating their impacts, are central to the HUL approach to managing urban areas. The understanding of the HUL through multiple perspectives in the context of Cuenca depicts the feasibility of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*.

In contrast to traditional notions of conservation, the concept of HUL to approach heritage management in the case of Cuenca depicts the evolution from the narrower management style towards an integrated practice. This new practice has integrated diverse stakeholders' visions and has challenged them to reach consensus. The

groups of stakeholders identified in the case of Cuenca, based on the QH model, correspond to public administration, academics, and civil society. The activities carried out in Cuenca through the different stages evidence an academia-led practice that, despite closely working with representative members of the public administration in the city, has not reached the full integration of the concept of HUL at the decision-making level in this helix.

Through the SWOT analysis, as an instrument for evaluation, a first assessment has been undertaken for Cuenca in order to depict the lights and shadows of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. Such an analysis is usually a matrix of a structured planning method where strengths and weaknesses inherent in a place are assessed in comparison to other similar places, as well as the threats and opportunities present (Hosagrahar, 2014). The matrix in the case of Cuenca (Table 3-3) is conceived considering the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats exposed per helix. This way of developing the SWOT attempts to narrow the results obtained by a group of stakeholders to point out the roles of each helix in the implementation in Cuenca.

Among the strengths are the abundant information gathered from the academics and civil society as well as the identification and collection of the existing data into the public administration. Advocated measures along the *2011 Recommendation* suppose the incorporation of technologies for the characterization of elements composing a city's HUL and the establishment of guidelines to process the info and data gathered (UNESCO, 2013c). Academics generated an important amount of information to depict the incidences of different fields in relation to the historic areas and their context. Civil society meanwhile, has facilitated the identification of both tangible and intangible heritage which is not necessary under the protection system of protection in the city through inventories. Besides, key representative symbols and visuals recognised by a vast group of participants at events and workshops show the distinct interest in natural and intangible features in the city, a fact that strengthens the sense of appropriation of these elements.

Table 3-3 SWOT analysis for the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation in Cuenca

Helix	Strengths	Opportunities
Public Administration	-Identification of existing data bases	-Possibility to update information
	-Testing from information for parcels to grouped areas	-Availability of data developed at the research project
	-Characterization of homogeneous areas	-Common understanding of terminology (language used among experts and locals)
		-Collaboration among institutions (academy and government)
Academia	-General soil quality	-Chance to contrast and compare the information from disciplines and the cultural heritage (potential areas and vulnerability)
	-Protected and non-protected riversides	-Planning for awareness and warning
	-Update data for touristic land-use	-Resilience of lost fields important for the city
	-Location of informal commercial activities	-Improvement of tourism management
	-Archaeological sites and sacred surrounding hills	-Monitoring of changes in architecture typology
	-Interventions in architecture typologies	
Civil Society	-Identification of non-listed heritage (tangible and intangible)	-Sense of trust
	-Preferred views and elements in the cityscape	-Collaboration for a periodic update of information
	-Key representative symbols and appropriations	-Arise of awareness
	-Prioritizing views and elements	-Education and building capacity on heritage
Helix	**Weaknesses**	**Threats**
Public Administration	-Outdated information	-Non-related information
	-Lack of accuracy on data	-Non-shared data
	Time consuming to get the information	-Lack of results for the public realm
	-Non-agreement with institutions (academy and national institutions)	
Academia	-Loss of data	-Use of vulnerable areas
	-Lack of places in conflict between geology, biology and the built heritage (lack of interrelation)	-Diminution of public spaces
	-Lack of precision on commercial activities (paths and informal activities)	-Loss of species
		-Uncontrolled gentrification
		-Loss of values
Civil Society	-Difficulty for congregation for the workshops	-Non-trust
	-Lack of interest and awareness (heritage-inhabitants)	-No further cooperation

Strengths generate future opportunities to integrate and update the gathered data. This also implies a potential collaboration between the stakeholders identified, who after the experience established at the workshops have raised some awareness about not only cultural and heritage matters, but also have actively participated on discussing several fields such as geography, nature, regulation, and archaeology among others. Furthermore, a hint in initiatives for education is foreseen through the workshops developed with the different groups in the 14 units as locals and students have the chance to be embedded in understanding and conducting activities for

heritage conservation. The creation of the GIS database with all of the information is the first step in the construction of relevant integrated data with the possibility to make it available for all stakeholders in the future.

The most endangered features lie into the lack of integration of information among institutions in charge of heritage and planning at the public administration. In addition, this mislinkage is also inherent to institutions in charge of heritage at different governance levels. Some of the analysis developed along phase (a) of the implementation includes the overlapping of layers of information where not all of them derive from the same time period. Since a validation of the accuracy of information coming from the public administration has not been developed before using these databases, a review still needs to be undertaken as well as an updating promoted in coordination with the different groups of stakeholders.

The non-relation concerning data and information might produce a future threat of lack of trust and participation among institutions. The lack of integrated studies that combine heritage and different expertise can result, i.e., in an inappropriate use of vulnerable areas and the loss of identity features coming from the natural, anthropological or archaeological fields. One of the most sensible threats comes from the loss of values identified from the local population and their further non-cooperation in activities developed in the city. The non-sense of awareness can deteriorate the relations already established among public administration, academics, and civil society.

The SWOT as a tool is properly showing the constraints in terms of the activities developed by the different stakeholders involved. To complement this assessment, it is worth mentioning that according to the topics established as the scope of the study, Cuenca can be evaluated regarding its territory, the activities developed as well as the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*.

In Cuenca, it is evident the value attributed to the natural features that compose its territory. In this framework, the activities such as the enlargement of the area of the historic centre to include El Ejido for protection, are already a big step toward the acknowledgment of not exclusively the WHS in Cuenca. This fact, however, is not sufficient to embrace the natural attributes such as the mountainous profile in the

surroundings of the city. Because of this, the protection area identified at the time of inscription on the WHL is a ready-to-use resource for protection where the elements recognised by civil society can be included as elements worth protecting. The heritage nature of this area does not allow a proper integration of this extend into the urban planning in the city since the territory for the development of plans, respond to different characteristics.

In the development of activities, Cuenca has accomplished at least five out of the six-step Action Plan. Therefore, the resulting amount of work is still not considered as sources to implement practical activities or to insert the concept in the current regulation frame. The lack of continuous work among stakeholders after the finalisation of the PUH_C research project is due to financial resources and this is considered therefore as a non-strategic way. After such an experience of integrating stakeholders, strategic minor activities could have been proposed. However, as in the results of the workshops, most participants remained as delegating witness from civil society of an academic-led process where facilities for research are available, but difficulties appear at the time of implementing them at the decision-making level, the public administration. Because of this, not only stakeholders' integration matters but also the roles they play. In Cuenca, the academic-led process followed had a high impact at the research level with contributions for the scientific field, but their role can only reach to a certain level when it comes to changes on urban planning and heritage management and their integration for the conservation of urban heritage in the city.

The conditions under which the different activities took place in Cuenca involved a complex process that can be considered as a learning process in the way of implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. Based on this initial evaluation, the case of Cuenca consists of a departure point for comparison on the dynamics behind the different frameworks carried out in worldwide case studies.

3.4 Conclusions

3.4.1 Overall observations

At the national level, the decentralisation concept since the 2008 Constitution is a leading force empowering local governments with new competencies but still without financing autonomy. This implies that even when new tools for planning are

provided in the legal national framework and developed through competent institutions, these tools would still need to hold on centralised financial issues. Besides, these planning tools are reformed based on changes at the regime level. Therefore, the continuous changes under political reforms wedge processes in their way of implementation at different institutional levels.

Institutionalisation has been the leading force for heritage and planning in Cuenca. While today's reform on planning sanctions the development of the PUGS in the urban areas, in parallel the Special Plan for the Historic Centre aims for improvement in heritage management. The first constitutes an innovative approach for planning relatively close to the SDGs worldwide aimed at enhancing cities' vitality, while the second is an attempt to consolidate the several studies developed for a new plan for the historic centre. Both plans are being formulated independently and the lack of integration seems to be related to the unawareness about each other's topics in the different institutions in charge. The original purpose of the CHC has been gradually detracted. This means that while the concept and tools for heritage and planning evolve, the ways on how it is institutionally managed are rather stationary.

The contribution from the empirical research for the creation of landscape units, worksheets and integrated databases developed by AC in Cuenca could be a valuable support for the ongoing processes of planning proposals, both at heritage and planning spheres. Moreover, it could be a starting point for capacity building among different institutions. The rich amount of data conveys not only an analysis coming from the AC but also from the civil society which was part of the academic process. Data coming from different groups of stakeholders evidence their representative symbols, place-attachment, problems identified in comparison to topics now frequently considered during project proposals from institutions in the city.

3.4.2 Reflections on the scope of the research

Cuenca has enlarged its recognition of values in the territory when introducing El Ejido as a modern-valued area of protection at the national level. However, this enlargement has implied an additional regulation instead of an integrated one with the historic centre. Likely, in the development of the PUGS in the urban area, the historic centre is still considered as an isolated area for planning. The recognition of

values in the broad territory have taken place in the city but the relations and continuity are not properly regulated and managed by institutions who are in charge.

As for the activities developed based on the six-step Action Plan in the city, step 1 –mapping of resources- has been broadly achieved by means of the information collected in the stage of experts' approach. Step 2 –value assessment- has been carried out during the stage of stakeholders' involvement in supporting the results of the mapping processes carried out by experts. Step 3 –risk assessment- was made at the level of experts in their own expertise and traced in the workshops with the civil society by means of the problems they detected. This data also supported the mapping process of step 1. Step 4 –development of integrated plans- has been approached by means of gathering activities but still not introduced at the governmental level. Step 5 –prioritisation of actions- was developed upon agreement of mostly academics and government representatives, scarce participation of civil society and none from industry. Step 6 –establishment of agreements- was the starting point for the development of the rest of the steps in Cuenca. The lack of agreed-upon risk assessments for specific projects can, for example, entail the proliferation of high rise buildings in the vicinity of the protected areas. Not only are heritage structures destroyed, but also the variable visual relationships are threatened or already destroyed.

In Cuenca, the establishment of local and international partnerships has allowed the full development of the mapping of resources and value assessments, given that these two activities merged with the integration of different groups of stakeholders. These stakeholders correspond to academics, public administrators and civil society in which their level of participation is influenced by, for example, the environment where the gathering events take place. Based on the results achieved in Cuenca and the difficulties faced, it is desired to detect the level of success of worldwide cases in implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. The evaluation in Cuenca has demonstrated the need to measure the level of successfulness of the implementation based not only on the results achieved in the academic sphere but also the impact generated in different groups of stakeholders.

Chapter 4

Worldwide implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*

Introduction

Considering heritage areas as drivers of economic growth but also targets of development pressures, the case of Cuenca is only one of the many cities that has adopted the tools provided in the HUL approach through the *2011 Recommendation* to face the urban expansion among other forms of urban pressures. Worldwide, several cases have adopted the *2011 Recommendation* depending on their specific geographic and socio-economic contexts testing various systems to innovate in matters of urban heritage conservation and sustainable development. The present section targets the accomplishment of specific objectives 3 and 4 of the research, the reporting of the process of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in worldwide case studies and, the establishment of a comparative framework based on the results achieved in Cuenca, respectively.

In this international framework, for the first objective, the method used for reporting the process of implementation was done through secondary data collection from online sources. This consists of an unprecedented work to identify case studies with evidence of activities related to the implementation of *2011 Recommendation*. In this stage, 102 case studies were recognised between 2015 and 2017 through a systematic review of academic and professional literature published during the last decade (2007 to 2017), and an identifier by the case was allocated for further analysis. This data collection was done by means of different sources of information including books, scientific articles, official reports, local management plans, websites, oral communications and news on media. Since 2007, there are traces of activities carried

out in the framework of the understanding of the HUL approach and the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* through initiatives that include among others meetings, research projects, workshops, scientific publications, and training sessions.

As for the second objective tackled in this chapter, the establishment of a comparative framework, the results of the implementation in Cuenca were the basis to create a questionnaire sustaining the empirical research carried out. The design of the questionnaire was outlined in the topics of the scope of the research and among the 102 identified cases, the awareness about the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* was also traced. The questionnaire composed of open-ended surveys followed the Consensus-based Standars for the selection of health Measurement Instruments (COSMIN) validation process to guarantee the statistical reliability of the results. This process consists of an innovative system used for questionnaires in the field. The 103 collected answers were processed by means of two online platforms, Google Forms for spreading and Story Maps for visual representation.

The obtained excel data sheets and the collection of generated maps are used for an analysis of the results at the worldwide and regional level. The regional analysis was made in the five regions established by UNESCO. Resulting data was managed through the use of the Likert Scale for assigning numeric values to the responses by question and processing a weighted average per region to avoid bias. However, the numerical difference by region was per se a condition showing the imbalance perceived from one region to another. The common framework for comparison is crucial for understanding how the HUL approach is implicit or not in the conservation of urban heritage in different geographic and socio-economic contexts. In this way, the actual awareness about the *2011 Recommendation* in the case studies is verified.

4.1 Case studies involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*

4.1.1 Selection of case studies

To carry out the investigation related to the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, it was decided to identify worldwide case studies with evidence of activities related to the HUL approach. A review of these cases was done in two

stages. The first was developed between 2015 and 2017 by means of secondary sources including books, scientific articles, official reports, local management plans, websites, oral communications and news on media. The second stage was done through empirical research via open-ended surveys among the case studies identified in the first stage and based on the practical implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca. The first stage of cases review resulted in a total of 102 case studies spread in 58 countries (Figure 4-1). The case studies considered for this research are grouped hereafter according to the five regions established by the UNESCO with a distinctive colour.

The reported cases present different activities linked to the concept of HUL, however, there are cases that have not been included in this compilation due to the lack of online evidence of cases at the selection time. Institutions have partially collected the cases working on HUL, i.e., the WHITRAP in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the GO-HUL initiative, both through digital sources (GO-HUL, 2017a; WHITRAP, 2015). It is only in 2018 that UNESCO composes a collection of cases online available for consultation (UNESCO, 2018b). The selection of case studies in this research precedes the mentioned sources and therefore some of the cases referred to in those sources were not considered as part of this study.

4.1.2 Secondary data collection based on the scope of the research

Once the case studies were identified, it was necessary to understand its general contexts and characteristics. First, cases were assigned an ID number, grouped by region and territorially located by country. It is noteworthy to mention that the ID number corresponds to the assigned number of case study relative to the order in which the case was registered over the two-year data collection and for this reason, they are not alphabetically displayed but for systematic analysis maintained in the order in which they were integrated to the study.

The WHS were identified together with the year in which they were included on the WHL. Although most cases correspond to nominations of cities and historic centres as WHS, there are also cases with a specific monument or element included on the WHL. In this group are, for example, the cases of Dujiangyan in China, Jaipur in India and Beemster in the Netherlands with the irrigation system, the building of the Jantar Mantar and the polder are respectively the nominated sites (UNESCO, 2018a).

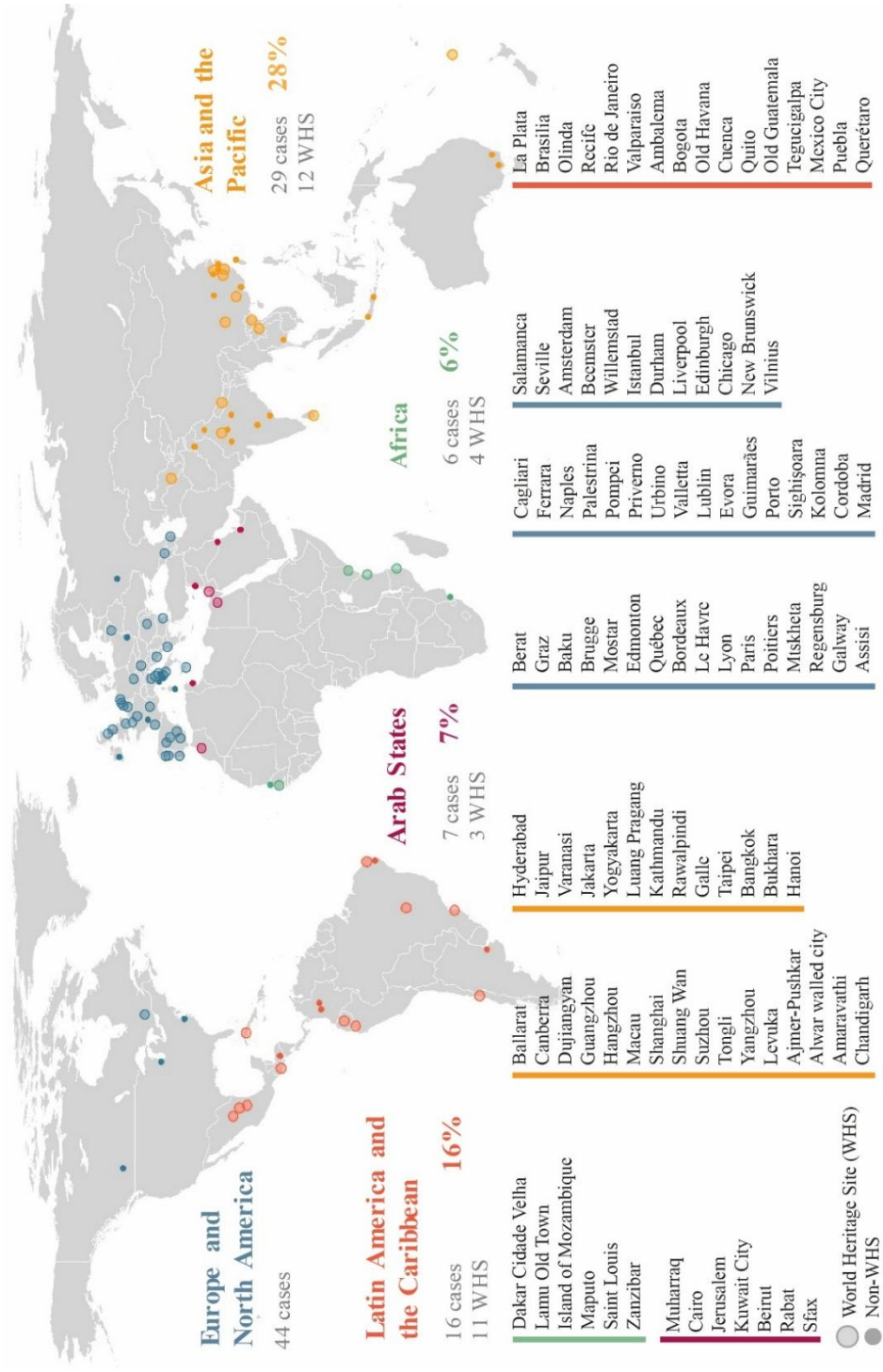


Figure 4-1 Case studies, their geographic location and condition as WHS

The case of the Jantar Mantar in Jaipur inscribed in the WHL in 2010 consists of an astronomical observation site and an outstanding example of Indian observatories showing not only their astronomical skills but innovation in the architecture of the early 18th century (ICOMOS, 2010). Finally, case studies were classified by number of inhabitants. In this case, regardless of the WHL condition and category, the size corresponds to the city or urban settlement of its location. A summary table including the complete set of general data collected by case can be found in Annex 1.

Territory

Regionally, 44 case studies from Europe and North America represent the highest number of cases recorded, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 29 cases, Latin America and the Caribbean with 16, the Arab States with 7 cases and finally, Africa with 6 cases (Figure 4-2).

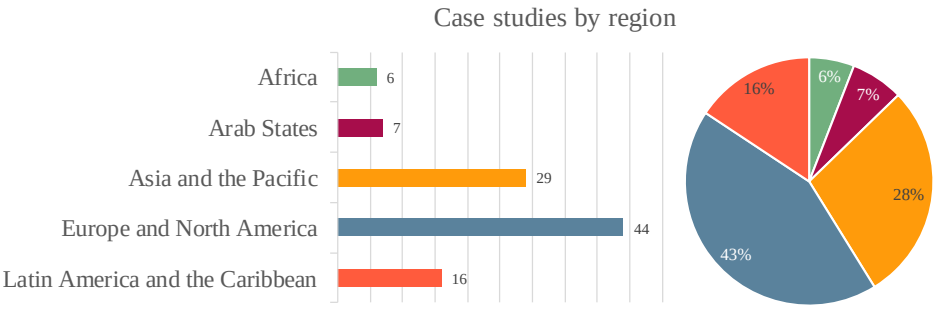


Figure 4-2 Distribution of the 102 case studies by region

According to the UN study in 2016, 54% of the world's population resides in urban areas. This fact supports the statement that cities are currently a gathering force of platforms for production, innovation, and trade (UN-Habitat, 2016b). The data booklet released by UN in 2016 suggests a definition of human settlements according to the number of inhabitants (UN, 2016). The established ranges of population according to the abovementioned UN study have been used to classify the different case studies (Table 4-1). Meanwhile, the data on the number of inhabitants was used from the 'City Population, Statistics for Countries, Administrative Areas, Cities and Agglomerations – Interactive Maps and Charts' website that gathers information coming from local administrative databases all around the world (Brinkhoff, 2017). Most of the data collected correspond to official census developed around 2010.

Table 4-1Categories for the size of cities according to their number of inhabitants

Category	Number of inhabitants	Description
	< 500.000	Pop1
	500.000 – 1 000.000	Pop2
	1 000.000- 5 000.000	Pop3
	5 000.000 – 10 000.000	Pop4
	> 10 000.000	Pop5

In terms of size, in the total number of cases, most of them correspond to cities with less than 500.000 inhabitants (40%), followed by Pop3 (19%), Pop2 (16%), while Pop4 and Pop5 represent eight and three percent respectively (Figure 4-3). In all regions there are cases of Pop1 and Pop2, however, Africa, Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean do not include cases with more than 10 million. Asia and the Pacific is the only region that comprises cases distributed in all five ranges of population. The cases of Shanghai and Guangzhou in China, as well as Istanbul in Europe, have a population over 10 million. While in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean Pop1 is less than 50%, in Europe and North America, and in Africa, Pop1 reaches up to 70% of cases.

The high number of Pop1 cases in Europe and North America may be relative to the lowest urban growth seen between 1995 and 2015. A 0.31% rate of change in this region can be compared to the 2.78% and 3.44% evidenced in Asia and the Pacific, and Africa, respectively (UN-Habitat, 2016b). The HUL approach emerged in discussions and problems detected in urban centres with urban growth and development pressures in Europe. Although this approach attempted to be worldwide spread, according to the figures is still European-centred.

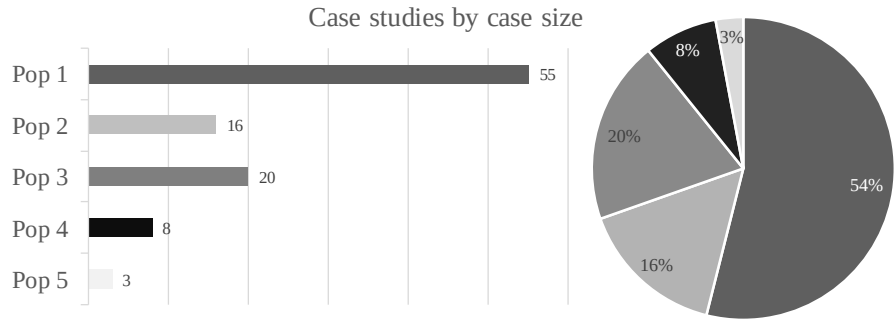


Figure 4-3 Distribution of the 102 case studies by case size

In the identified territories, there is a condition that is registered because of its impact on urban heritage conservation and it is whether the cases are included or not in the WHL. This reflection follows one of the principles established into the *2011 Recommendation* that calls not only WHS but any urban settlement to implement this recommendation (UNESCO, 2011b). The identification of WHS cases allows the verification of the commitment of such cases in implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. Out of the total 102 cases, 64 cases are included on the WHL and 38 are not. This represents that 63% of WHS aware of the *2011 Recommendation* with activities related to its implementation (Figure 4-4).

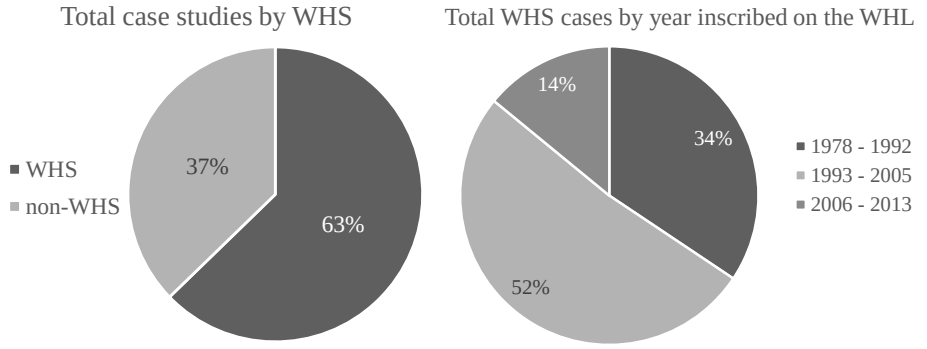


Figure 4-4 Percentage of WHS and non-WHS case studies and total number according to the period they were inscribed in the WHL

Considering the time when the 64 WHS cases were inscribed on the WHL, a categorisation into three intervals is presented to provide an overview of sites inscribed into three periods. A first period (P1) from the start of the WHL in 1978 until 1992 with the appearance of the concept of Cultural Landscapes in the heritage agenda; a second period (P2) from 1993 and 2005 as a reference to the year for the start on the discussion about the concept of HUL during the Vienna Memorandum; and a third period (P3) corresponding to WHS inscribed from 2006 the present, being the most recent inscription in 2013 in the case of Levuka – Fiji. Of the WHS cases, 52% (33 cases) are from P2, 34% (22 cases) from P1 and 14% (9 cases) from P3 (Figure 4-4). Further discussion will be raised concerning the relations between the condition of WHS and what it implies when implementing the *2011 Recommendation*.

By region, Europe and North America contains the largest number of WHS (34 cases), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific with 11 cases each. The region with the highest number of non-WHS is Asia and the Pacific. In terms of percentage, the regions of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the Arab States, represent over 50% of non-WHS cases. One of the key institutions supporting the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the region of Asia and the Pacific is the WHITRAP. This organisation has fostered multiple initiatives into the research and application of the concept of HUL not only within its region but also extending their scope to cases such as Priverno in Italy and Cuenca in Ecuador through interinstitutional and multipart agreements. This fact positions Asia and the Pacific as the region with an in-depth understanding on how to implement the *2011 Recommendation* since it is not limited to WHS cases.

Activities

Data concerning the activities carried out in the 102 case studies for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* has been registered from secondary data sources. The compilation of activities provides an overview of the number of activities developed per case and on the type of activity registered. This compilation can be found in Annex 2. The table displayed in this annex contains the ID assigned to every case, the date on which the activity was developed, the type of activity, a brief description of the activity and their respective source.

A classification in three ranges according to the number of activities is established to identify cases more or less active. The first range (Ac1) consists of one activity, such as a one-time event or meeting; the second (Ac2) between 2 and 10 activities; and the third (Ac3) more than 10 activities. In the total number of cases, a 52% corresponds to Ac1 and 45% and 3% to Ac2 and Ac3, respectively. Europe and North America hold the highest number of Ac1 with 26 cases, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 15, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 8 cases. According to the number of activities, only the cases of Ballarat in Australia, Cuenca in Ecuador and Zanzibar in Tanzania fall in Ac3 with 17, 16 and 13 activities, respectively (Figure 4-5). Due to the availability of sources, the collection of data for the case of Cuenca was easier than the rest of cases.

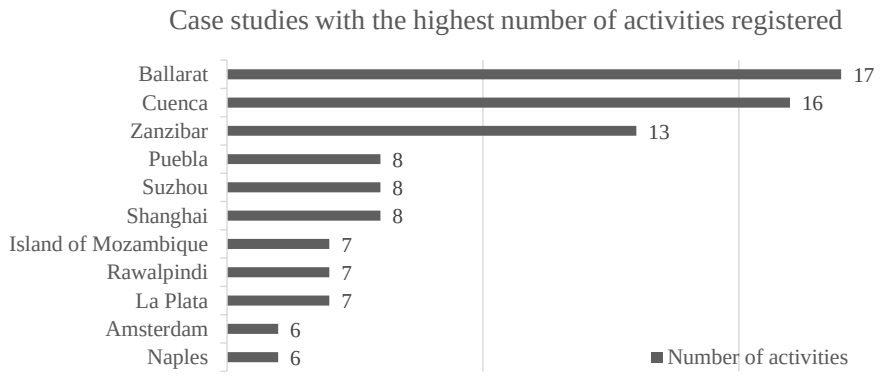


Figure 4-5 Case studies with the highest number of activities during the secondary data collection

According to the description found for the activities carried out, it was possible to categorise them by the type of activity. These activities have been categorised into 10 groups showing similar approaches and aims of the activities registered and they include: agreements, institutions creation, master plans development, meetings, pilot cities, projects, practical implementation, research projects, scientific publications, training activities, and workshops. As shown in Figure 4-6, scientific publications are by far the highest number of activity carried out followed by research projects, meetings, and workshops. Research projects commonly are established with the participation of several stakeholders to provide spaces for discussion, a strategic method in the development of workshops. The results of those research projects are reflected in scientific publications, being these ones the most widespread activities that can be found at online resources. However, what is the scarcest activity is the proposal of master plans, is only manifested in Luang Prabang and Brugge.

Among the first activities registered in 2007, Chandigarh and Le Havre show their involvement in activities as workshops and meetings. When looking at the activities before the adoption of the concept of HUL in 2011 by the UNESCO, there are 22% of them that took place while 78% were developed from 2012 onwards. Regionally, except for Africa, all regions have a predominance of activities developed after 2011. Initiatives to implement the concept of HUL on the Swahili Coast in East Africa started already in 2008 before the adoption of the *2011 Recommendation.*

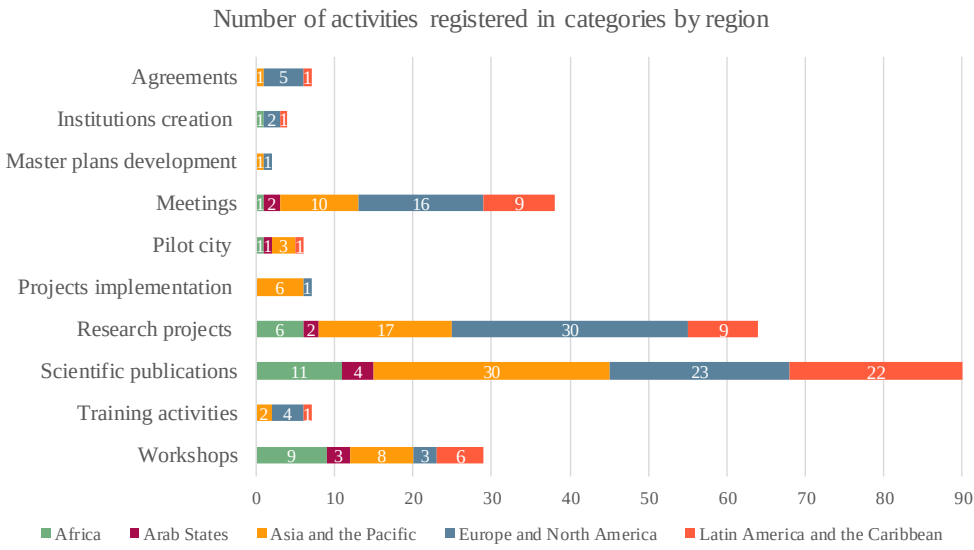


Figure 4-6 Number of activities registered by category and region

In a timeline, the activities have increased from 2007 until 2011 with a slight decline in 2010. Since 2012 the number of activities registered increases to the maximum peak in 2014 when the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca was actively starting, and from there a gradual slight diminution is perceptible until 2017 (Figure 4-7). However, the activities in 2017 still represent a high percentage compared to the ones prior to 2011. In this timeline, the variance between the activities from one region to another can be also noted. Before 2011, Europe and North America lead with the number of activities in 2008 and 2009, while Africa was actively raising the discussion on HUL in 2009 and 2011. The regions with the fewer number of activities are the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean.

After 2011, the figures display an overall increase in the number of activities in all regions except for Africa that in 2012 and 2011 shows only one activity. It is also perceptible the increase in activities in Asia and the Pacific that exceeds the activities in Europe in 2014 and 2016. Latin America and the Caribbean for the first time reports the highest number of activities in 2015 and reaches significant relative numbers in 2014 and 2017. A significant overall drop in the activities after 2014 is also noticed.

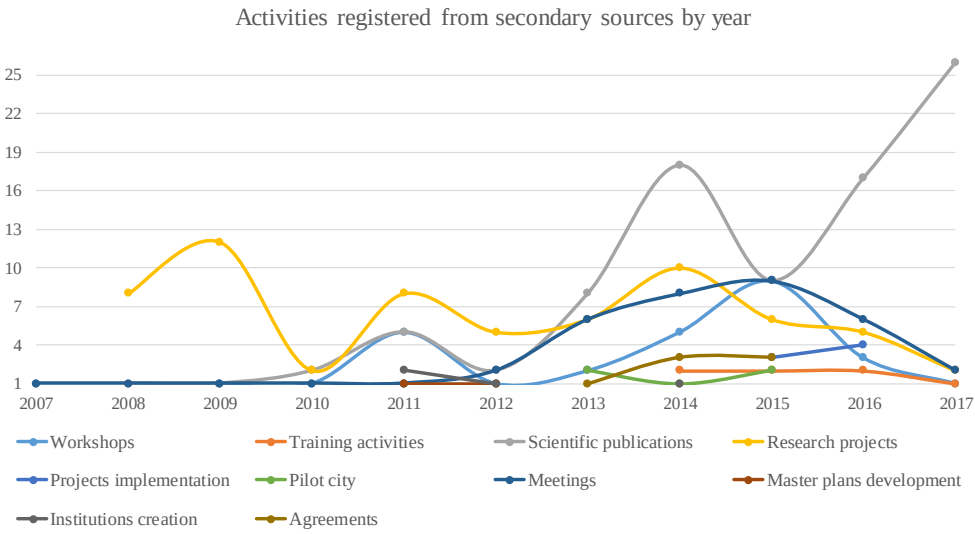


Figure 4-7 Timeline on the activities developed from 2007 to 2017 by category

A detailed succession of the activities carried out by case in the different regions can be found in Annex 3. In this annex, scatter charts show the specific dates on which the activities took place combined with the variable of their condition as WHS. Regionally, in Africa, Zanzibar stands out with 13 activities developed since 2008. In the Arab States, Kuwait City has developed 3 activities while in Cairo, Beirut and Rabat 2 activities are registered. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Cuenca with 16 and Puebla with 8 activities stand out from the WHS cases while La Plata with 7 activities intends to be inserted on the WHL in the coming years. In this region, it is worth mentioning that among all cases, only 3 activities were developed prior to 2011 in the cases of Brasilia, Valparaíso, and Bogotá.

In Asia and the Pacific, Ballarat is by far the case with the most activities (17) with all of them completed after 2011. Suzhou and Shanghai in China with 8 and Rawalpindi in Pakistan with 7 activities have also been active for quite a time. Finally, in Europe and North America, the three WHS cases of Naples, Amsterdam, Willemstad, and Regensburg with 6 and 5 activities are the most active cases together with Priverno that are not part of the WHL. Compared to the rest of the regions, Europe and North America does not present a big amount of activities in every case but rather spread on the timeline.

Stakeholders

Data collection at this point was focused on stakeholders involved in the conservation of urban heritage, however, the sources available for them were not directly available. In this context, a questionnaire was proposed as a measurement tool enabling quantification of data for comparing information (Arribas, 2004). Since the data to be collected comes from different stakeholders, the questionnaire is inserted on a process of social measurement that according to Wallace (1971) is a dynamic method between reality and the theory that explain said reality.

4.2 Empirical research: questionnaire as a framework for comparison

Based on the previously conducted secondary data collection, the participation of stakeholders could be traced back via social measurement (Blanco & Alvarado, 2005; Briones, 2002; Francés García, Alaminos Chica, Penalva Verdú, & Santacreu Fernández, 2014). The proposed questionnaire explained in the coming sections comes from the understanding of one of the topics of the scope of this research. This is the stakeholders' involvement in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. The proposal for this questionnaire is based on the in-depth analysis in the local context of Cuenca. The results, constraints, and conclusions of this case guide the structure of the questionnaire.

As a prelude to the questionnaire, two similar proposals are first presented as examples of social reality measurement (Rosetti et al., 2018; UNESCO, 2017b). Both surveys were developed only in 2018, while the proposal for the questionnaire presented below for this dissertation traces back to 2017. So, although the two surveys are briefly described in this section, they will not be used for the aims of this work research. They are instrumental for a later comparative analysis on the results achieved. After the description of these examples, the three phases of a questionnaire-based research are presented in the coming sections. These phases consist of the setting of hypothesis and objectives, the operationalisation of the concepts through sample design, and the establishment of measurable variables, and the validation process (Francés García et al., 2014).

In the light of this process, the final questionnaire proposed is entitled 'Cities United by Urban Heritage'. A summary table for the structure of the questionnaire proposed

is shown in Annex 4. This table includes the questions proposed, initial constructs, dimensions, and indicators for measurement.

4.2.1 Social reality measurement through questionnaires

The study of the measurement process of social reality (Francés García et al., 2014) supports the development of this section. In this case, statistics are aimed to reveal the actual level of social participation that will be studied in different case studies. Although a questionnaire constitutes a research based on a sample of respondents using standardised instruments of questions and answers to obtain quantitative measurements, it is important to emphasise that the results are indicative and can be understood in different manners. Two examples of questionnaires related to the HUL approach were reviewed. The first one is a survey released by UNESCO in 2018, and in the same year, the second corresponds to an initiative of the Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) - Participatory Practices in the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Cities.

The survey proposed by UNESCO specifically targeted UNESCO's Member States, since it was designed as part of the consultation for reporting on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. This report will be submitted to the General Conference at its 40th session in 2019. The distribution of this survey was through the UNESCO website on its link related to activities and the *2011 Recommendation* and required to be completed 30 August 2018. The survey was opened to focal points and pursued the collection of data regarding the policies implemented, the results obtained, as well as the challenges raised from the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*.

In the first part, the questionnaire surveys section I paragraphs 8 to 13 of the *2011 Recommendation* that deals with the definition of HUL. This section is composed of a series of questions surveying the creation and updating of national and local policies under the premise of the changes given upon the release of the *2011 Recommendation*. Sustainable Development topics associated to the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat, 2016a) are also considered as well as the link between culture and historic urban areas for the implementation of policies aimed to learn from local communities, traditions and support creativity and innovation. The second part of this surveys is focused on section III paragraphs 21 and 22 of the *2011*

Recommendation which is related to policies. The measures taken from different Member States to implement the *2011 Recommendation* through stakeholders' cooperation, both public and private, are requested. The expenditure per capita for the protection of cultural heritage is also inquired. In a third part, regarding the tools contained in section IV paragraphs 24 a, b, c and d of the *2011 Recommendation*, questions are targeted to know about the four groups of tools namely, civic engagement, knowledge and planning, regulatory systems and financial tools. In this section, the inquiry concerns stakeholders' involvement and financial models contextualised in the different Member States.

Finally, the questionnaire is complemented with section V paragraphs 25 to 27 and section VI paragraph 28 of the *2011 Recommendation*. These sections refer to a capacity building, research, information technology, and communications, and it is aimed to verify the promotion of capacity building, research, and educational-aimed activities as well as the preparation of dissemination material to promote the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. In addition, there are questions connected to the six-step Action Plan presented at the draft proposal of the Recommendation in 2010, in which activities as mapping and vulnerability assessment are requested.

Although the survey was available to everyone, some of the questions require advanced knowledge of subjects referring to policy-making and country expenditure on cultural heritage. Introductory questions regarding the identification of the respondents, demand, besides name, title, job, and country, the information about being a focal point in the country. Because of this, what is assumed is that this survey strives for responses from stakeholders directly involved in cultural heritage management and decision-making processes. In the framework of the QH model adopted for this research, the stakeholder group pursued in the UNESCO survey was the public administration.

The second example is based on the research developed by Rosetti (2018) in which, under the OWHC, a proposal to understand participatory practices in the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Cities was raised from the academia. This online survey was completed by the participants to the OWHC 14th World Congress, on 'Heritage & Communities: tools to engage with local

communities', carried out in Hangzhou. In the claim coming from international organisations about community engagement and the exchange of best practices, this survey aimed the unveiling of what was the perception that representatives of these cities, had of participatory practices in heritage management. The participants were asked about responsibility and participation of stakeholders on heritage management properties, the stage of the management process, as well as their role in the latter. Responses coming from more than 200 cities and 40 countries spread in all regions were collected.

The survey was composed of twenty questions. The topics covered in this questionnaire infer the six-step Action Plan and are therefore a solid basis to observe how the steps suggested for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* are related to participatory practices and community engagement. Results revealed that both public and private stakeholders are involved in heritage management with differences in roles at each stage of the management process. However, together with public administrators, experts have more responsibilities at the time of identification, regulation, and conservation. The observations of this research raise the awareness based on stakeholders' participation in heritage management and conservation and calls to further worldwide comparative analysis for learning lessons from each other.

4.2.2 Questionnaire design

Hypothesis and objectives

The hypothesis established is that the questionnaire can compile data inferred from the different cases as a tool to compare the processes for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* and to find trends in the cases where the stakeholders have become skilled at conserving urban heritage. This hypothesis is based on the results obtained in the case of Cuenca and because of this, the concepts or constructs raised in the questionnaire reflect the topics of the scope addressed in the case of Cuenca. In the 102 case studies identified, it is aimed to track the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, according to the following constructs:

(1) the actual awareness of urban heritage conservation in the ***territory*** and the ***activities*** carried out to allow such conservation,

(2) the ***stakeholders*** involved in these activities, and,

(3) the level of awareness regarding the implementation

As for construct (1), the aim is to investigate the values attributes to the territory as well as the relationship between urban planning and heritage conservation considering that the *2011 Recommendation* tackles their integration to conserve urban heritage. The inquiry regarding the activities carried out traces the implementation of the six-step Action Plan and establishes by the reply whether the respondent is even aware of this plan. Stakeholders' involvement (2) is established for the activities in (1), and the goal is to recognise how different QH (see section 2.3.3) participate in the processes for urban heritage conservation and to what extent they are committed to doing so. The QH model used for the questionnaire includes a description of the quadruple helices as follows: public administration (politicians, councilmen, civil servants); academics (universities, researchers, schools); civil society (citizens, owners, lodgers' associations); and industry (companies, investors, real estate agencies, counsels). Finally, the questionnaire looks at the level of knowledge regarding the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* (3) as well as its awareness among stakeholders from the QH. The analysis grasps on to what extent the *2011 Recommendation* is being implemented either under this concept or without even being aware of it. The objective is to find whether the relations among the territory, activities, and stakeholders involved are consequential to the state of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*.

A further analysis in the upcoming headings of this chapter deals with the results of (1), (2), and (3) contrasting information in the 102 case studies selected. It is worth mentioning that the target audience for completing the questionnaire corresponds to the set of experts directly linked to the activities collected from the online review of cases namely, participants involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the case studies.

Sample design and measurable variables

Satisfactory statistical results for a questionnaire are based on the methodology developed during the phases of the research. A good sample design, as well as the operationalisation of the constructs that sustain the objectives and hypothesis, are crucial to obtaining relevant data for analysis (Torkkeli, Kotonen, & Ahonen, 2007). In addition, for this specific study, the regional representability was also considered

as a key point. Sample selection can be done either through probabilistic or non-probabilistic techniques. The latter is not a scientific method and therefore the probabilistic technique is used in this research to reach a proper statistic confidential level, margin error and to control bias in the sample composition.

In the 102 case studies identified, the ideal statistic confidential level is of 95% and 5% of error margin. These percentages correspond to 78 responses needed. However, in the most critical situation, the minimum statistic confidential level is of 90% and 5% of error margin (71 responses). The error margin can drop to 7% and still has representativeness in a sample design (Table 4-2). The variables to be measured are based on the operationalisation of the objectives and hypothesis converted into constructs and expressed in dimensions indicators and category systems. Questions are proposed in multiple dimensions (cognitive, assessment, or behavioural) according to the objective of each construct. The indicators are observable characteristics that can be standardised through category systems. These systems need to be exhaustive and inclusive, which means that all possibilities of answers are exposed to selection throughout the questionnaire (Francés García et al., 2014). One of the most widely used category systems, the Likert Scale, is adopted for this study and this includes five levels ranging from totally disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and totally agree. In particular analysis, the results are also presented in terms of percentage.

The questionnaire was accessible in an English and Spanish version. Before the release of the questionnaire, it has been technically validated through the COSMIN validation process in order to guarantee its validity in statistical terms and in this way to constitute a proven worldwide tool to be later used for different purposes.

Table 4-2 Number of respondents needed for statistic accuracy levels

Statistic confidential level	Error margin	Total of respondents needed
95%	5%	78
95%	7%	67
90%	5%	71
90%	7%	65

COSMIN validation process

COSMIN stands for Consensus-based Standards for the Selection of Health Measurement Instruments and it consists of an initiative that aims for the improvement of the selection of health measurement in medicine. The aim of the COSMIN initiative is to provide tools for evidence-based instrument selection. One of these tools is the COSMIN checklist (Mokkink et al., 2012). The COSMIN checklist was developed in an international Delphi Study (Mokkink et al., 2012) and through this method, it is possible to define if a study meets the standards for good methodological quality (Terwee et al., 2012).

Since this tool was conceived with a focus on evaluating the methodological quality of studies on measurement properties of Health Related-Patient Reported Outcomes (HR-PRO), the ongoing research adopts this method because it measures data not directly measurable, multidimensional concepts or constructs. The intention of using this tool for validation requires a selection and adaptation of the tools available. The following steps were adopted for completing the COSMIN checklist:

1. Evaluated measurement properties.
2. Determining if a study meets the standards for good methodological quality.
3. Determining the Generalisability of the results.

In step 1, the evaluation of the measurement properties, 9 out of the 11 properties were selected for their applicability in the current research, bearing in mind the medical nature under which this method was originated. In step 2, it was possible to go through all properties in step 1. In step 3, for the purpose of generalise, an analysis of the results intended was crosschecked (Figure 4-8). Once the 9 properties were adopted for this study in step 1, the next step consisted in a validation of the achievement of the standards required (step 2). A summary of the properties is described in the coming paragraphs is displayed.

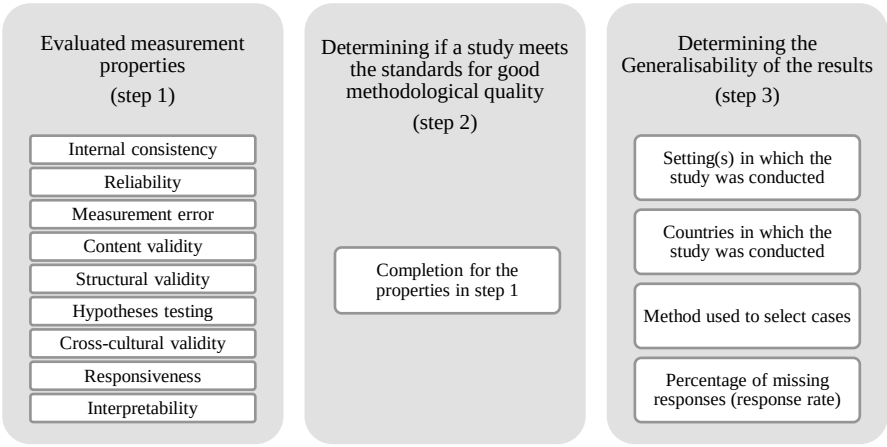


Figure 4-8 Instructions for completing the COSMIN checklist adopted for the study

In the first step, *internal consistency* pursues the identification of missing items and their adequate description. In the 102 cases identified for the application of the questionnaire, there are missing items possibly due to their non-availability in online sources, and to the period in which the selection of cases took place. Cases that were available online after 2017 were not included. A description of the activities carried out in the cases not included in this study can be found through official UNESCO websites about the HUL (UNESCO, 2017b), and in the Second Consolidated Report on the Implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in 2019. The *internal consistency* of the questionnaire also relates to the sample size, aiming the ideal and an acceptable confidential level and error margin. These figures were defined with a minimum of 65 cases required and an ideal of 78 out of the 102 case studies scope for an adequate sample size. The number of participant cases was 74 reaching 95% statistic confidential level and a 6% error margin.

As for *reliability*, the initial draft of the questionnaire was proposed in May 2017 and completed in July 2017 with a first expert review board composed of 5 specialists from KU Leuven, TU/e Eindhoven and *Universidad de Cuenca*. During October and November 2017, the questionnaire was tested by researchers and experts working on similar research methods (Rosetti et al., 2018) for a cross-cultural review of the topics related to cultural comprehension and stakeholders' participation. The main changes obtained from this board included a revision of the four main topics addressed by the questionnaire that initially consisted of (i)

background on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, (ii) stakeholders' categories, (iii) stakeholders' involvement, and (iv) activities carried out.

The suggestions aimed at modifying the way of approaching the respondents in (i) from introducing directly the questionnaire based on the *2011 Recommendation* to infer the activities carried out and verify the actual implementation. This change was adopted to avoid bias from respondents who are not familiar with the *2011 Recommendation* and to avoid abrupt refusals to the questionnaire form sceptics on the subject. Another relevant change from the first draft was the method to collect data regarding the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* (ii) and (iii). The questions were changed to be linked through a matrix between activities (iv) and stakeholders. The awareness of the *2011 Recommendation* was separated from (i) and inserted as the last section of the questionnaire. In December 2017, the questionnaire was tested for the first time by a set of 15 researchers from the FAUC for the case of Cuenca. From this test in LoQ, bias was detected in the section that referred to stakeholders since respondents were exclusively academics. Thus, questions related to the respondents' expertise and their appreciation about the participation of other groups of stakeholders were included. In this way, the questionnaire was restructured in the topics related to territory, stakeholders, and awareness about the *2011 Recommendation* and in this way *content and structural validity*, as well as the hypothesis, *tested* in said sections.

Although an accurate reliability level requires a two-measurement, for the InQ the sample size is quite large in terms of responsiveness. In this case, the alternative method for *reliability* and *cross-cultural validation* at this stage comprises an expert representative board composed of two to three participants per region to assess both, cultural feasibility and language constraints in their contexts. The validation from experts took place during March 2018. The most important suggestions were to condense questions in the first section and to include, both the participants' background and the extent of their expertise. The original language instrument created in Spanish was verified for its translation to English, also as part of the *cross-cultural validity*. In February 2018, a native English speaker with experience on related subjects was requested to evaluate the translation and confirm a cross-cultural understanding between both languages.

Lastly, the questionnaire was uploaded to the online platform Google Forms in April 2018, its proposal included the option to select the language the respondent select (English and Spanish) to respond to the questionnaire. The distribution of the questionnaire was, in a first stage, via personal email to a list of target participants of the 102 case studies. In most cases, in the absence of *responsiveness*, more than one person was contacted. In a second stage, reminders were sent to the target contacts who had not participated yet, including a note on the possibility to share the questionnaire among colleagues in case of unavailability of time. Finally, the questionnaire was also opened to the public via social media and therefore the participants were not limited to the target ones.

As for step 3 of the validation process, the *generalisability* of the results is evidence-based on the settings in which the questionnaire was conducted. In the 58 countries in which the 102 cases are spread, in spite of their difference in terms of WHS, for the aim of this research they are subject to verification on the circumstances that led them to initiate activities towards the conservation of urban heritage.

4.3 Questionnaire scheme and general responses

The validated questionnaire proposed for the 102 case studies will be referred from now onwards as the International Questionnaire (InQ), while the one proposed for the case in Cuenca is referred to as the Local Questionnaire (LoQ). The latter is adapted for the local context and therefore slight differences will be shown. Both questionnaires include a presentation indicating the objective, guarantee of confidentiality and an overview of the data surveyed.

The InQ consists of a total of 14 questions that include 5 General Questions surveying the respondents' background and 9 so-called Core Questions divided into 3 sections (coming from the established constructs). The LoQ is composed of 16 questions containing the same 9 Core Questions as in the InQ, 6 General Questions, and 3 Evaluation Questions. The Core Questions are intended to constitute a common framework for comparison. Figure 4-9 shows the scheme of the proposed questionnaire and the shared features between InQ and LoQ.

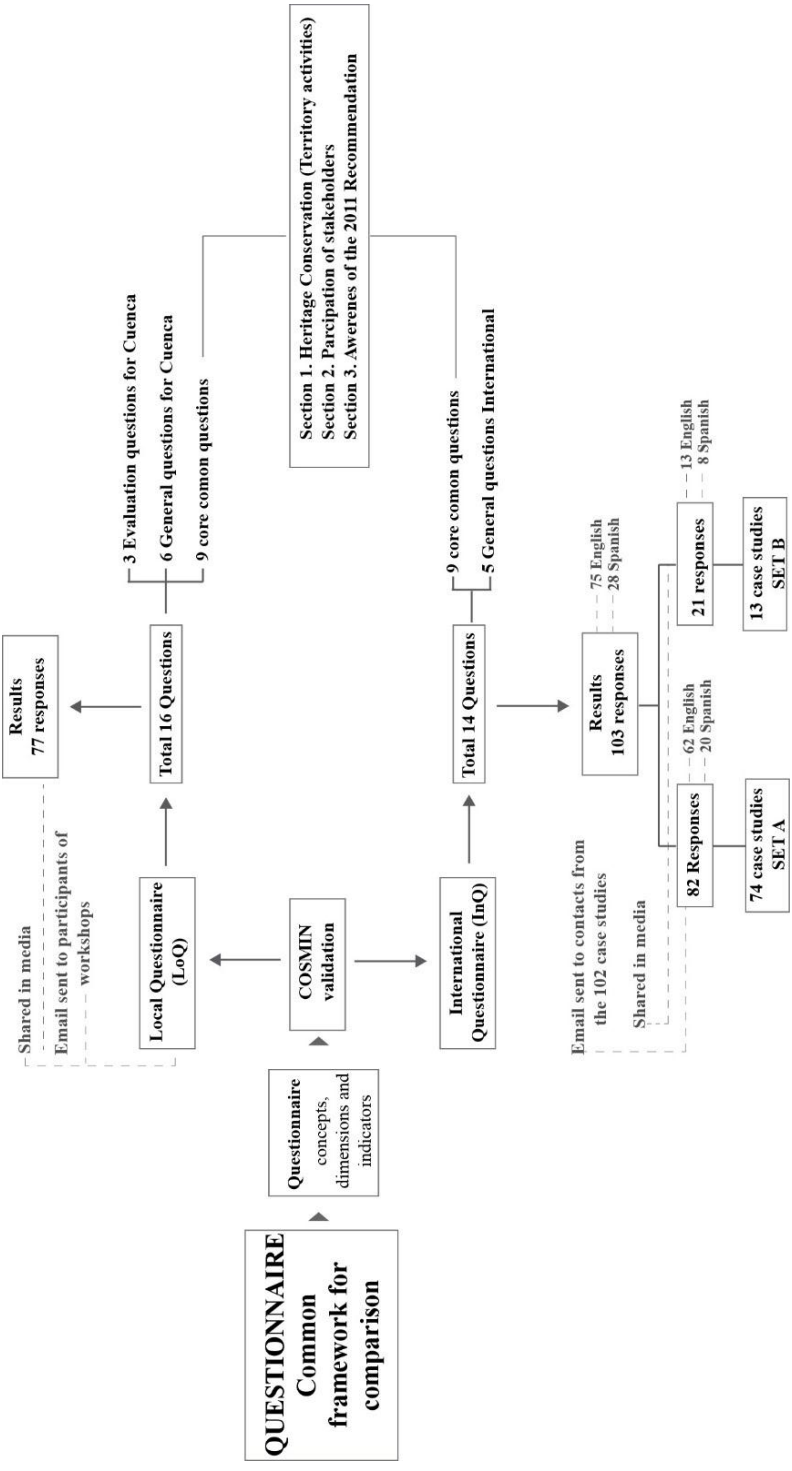


Figure 4-9 Scheme of the questionnaire proposed for local and international level

4.3.1 General responses in the InQ

The InQ collected 103 responses. The responses from more than one participant in some case studies led to a collection of 82 responses that correspond to 74 case studies (SET A) out of the 102 total cases identified. The 74 case studies represent a 73% response rate and to 95% statistic confidential level and a 6% error margin. The additional 21 responses correspond to 13 case studies (SET B) which were not part of the 102 case studies identified (Figure 4-9). This set of case studies was collected since the last stage on the release of the questionnaire was open to the public. Although SET B has not been considered for the analysis in this study, the results for both, SET A and SET B are available in the online platform Story Maps.

This web tool created by the Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri) to combine maps and narrative texts, images, and multimedia content (Esri, 2018). The compilation of the results in full of the questionnaire (by question) can be observed in the following link: https://arcg.is/jf8H4

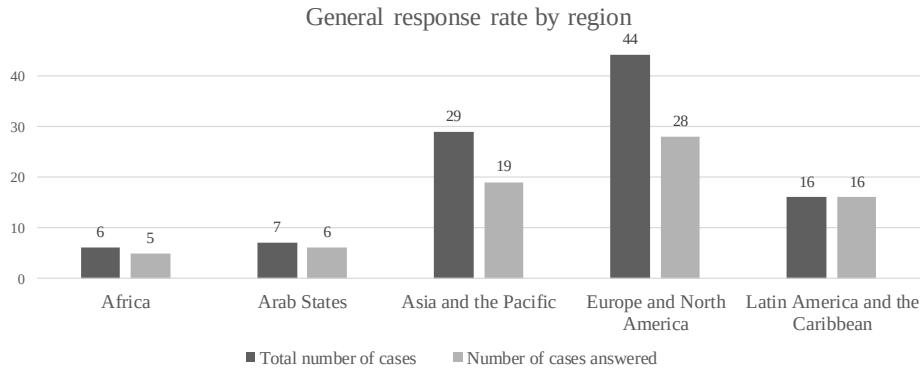


Figure 4-10 Response rates in InQ by region

In terms of responsiveness by language, out of the 103 responses, 75 (73 %) were in English and 28 (27%) in Spanish. In the 82 responses from SET A, 62 were completed in English and 20 in Spanish, 75% and 25% respectively. In SET B, 13 (62%) were in English and eight (38%) in Spanish. When looking at the responsiveness from SET A by region, it is possible to observe that the highest response rate was in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean where all cases consulted completed the questionnaire. Africa and Arab States have an 84% response rate while in Asia and the Pacific, and in Europe and North America there is a

response rate of 64% (Figure 4-10). In the 74 cases of SET A, 49 are WHS (77%), which means a higher interest in the questionnaire in territories with properties inscribed on the WHL. Annex 5 contains the detailed results, analysis and weight calculations for the complete international questionnaire.

Since the target audience of the InQ was focused on experts involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* or members related to heritage and planning, the most frequent affiliation of respondents is academic (Figure 4-11). Local and international heritage institution practitioners have also a representative figure for participation, stressing the interinstitutional nature of practices carried out during activities for implementing the *2011 Recommendation*.

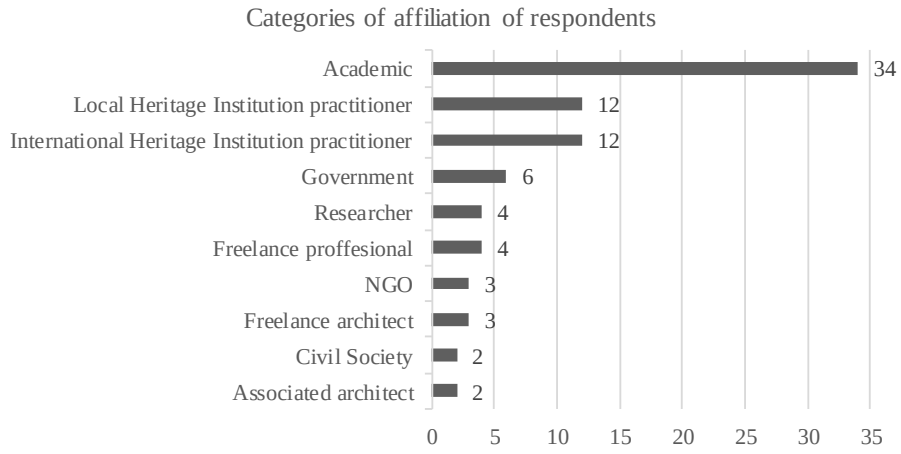


Figure 4-11 Categories of affiliation of respondents of the InQ

4.3.2 General results in the LoQ

Between April 25 and June 8, 2018, the LoQ was released in Cuenca where 77 responses were collected. The target audience is focused on the participants of the activities carried out in Cuenca during the implementation process in the stage of stakeholders' involvement. The structure of the questionnaire is based on the 9 core questions plus 6 general questions that differ from the ones in InQ. The general questions are related to the participants' background in Cuenca including gender, level of instruction, the number of events they have participated in the framework of the implementation process. Finally, to assess the comprehension of the HUL approach of this audience after their involvement in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, three evaluation questions are included. The dissemination of the

questionnaire was done via personal email to the list of participants in previous events (see section 3.2.3) as well as via social media. Participants were motivated with a book drawing to collect as many responses as possible.

The respondents mainly included academics, freelance architects, and in a much-reduced number, professionals, members of civil society and public administrators (Figure 4-12). The information concerning the gender and the level of instruction gathered in LoQ illustrates a slight majority of female respondents and, from all participants, most of them have attained a bachelor's degree. Most of the participants (45%) had only attended one meeting, 41% had joined up to five meetings, and, 14% had participated in more than five events. The complete results and analysis of the LoQ can be consulted in Annex 6.

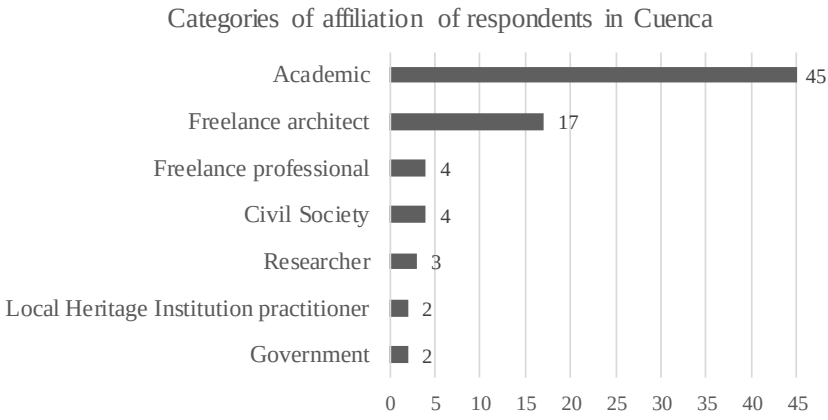


Figure 4-12 Categories of affiliation of respondents of the LoQ

4.4 Questionnaire results in worldwide cases (international questionnaire InQ)

4.4.1 Thematic results of the InQ

Values on the territory

The cases embraced in this research are the test bed territories to values both in their material and intangible attributes. The attributes measured in this section are a compound of the results in Cuenca through the stakeholders' integration in Event 1 (see section 3.2.3). In the 102 case studies, those attributes are regionally analysed. Since the number of cases varies from one region to another, this numeric difference is proportionately measured through a weighted system based on the Likert scale in

each question. On the one hand, this method avoids an over-representation of regions with a large number of cases such as Europe and North America with 28 responses compared to Africa with 5 responses. However, on the other hand, this can also result in a misinterpretation of figures in regions with few cases (i.e. Africa, 5 responses) where the weighted values are not numerically representative. When looking at the results concerning the territory and the most valued attributes, in all regions, *built heritage* is the highest rated attribute except for the two regions of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean where traditional festivals are recognised as more relevant. However, *built heritage* remains as the second most valued attribute in these last two regions. *Identity* is the least valued attribute in the three regions of Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean, while *nature and environment* are less valued in Africa and the Arab States.

Built heritage represents the highest weighted average in the region of Europe and North America closely followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, while in the Arab States this attribute is relatively the lowest valued (Figure 4-13). Among all regions, *public spaces* are extremely valued in Europe and North America, up to the point that only this region exceeds the total medium weighted average concerning this attribute. Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean show much less interest in this attribute, not to mention the Arab States where numbers decrease significantly. In the case of Maputo in Africa, the only non-WHS of this region, *public spaces* are highly valued.

Nature and environment are especially valued in Asia and the Pacific. In Latin America, the case of Rio de Janeiro, inscribed in 2012 in the WHL, holds the highest weighted average in this regard. The accelerated urban growth in the region of Africa during the last decades endanger natural areas and this is obvious through the relatively low value given to such natural attributes compared to the rest of attributes.

Traditional festivals are generally the second most valued attribute. Intangible heritage is, therefore, increasingly considered as a valuable attribute without implying their worldwide value recognition. In cases with less than half a million of inhabitants, it is easier to find high weighted averages related to traditional festivals, which is a sign of a more local-based value.

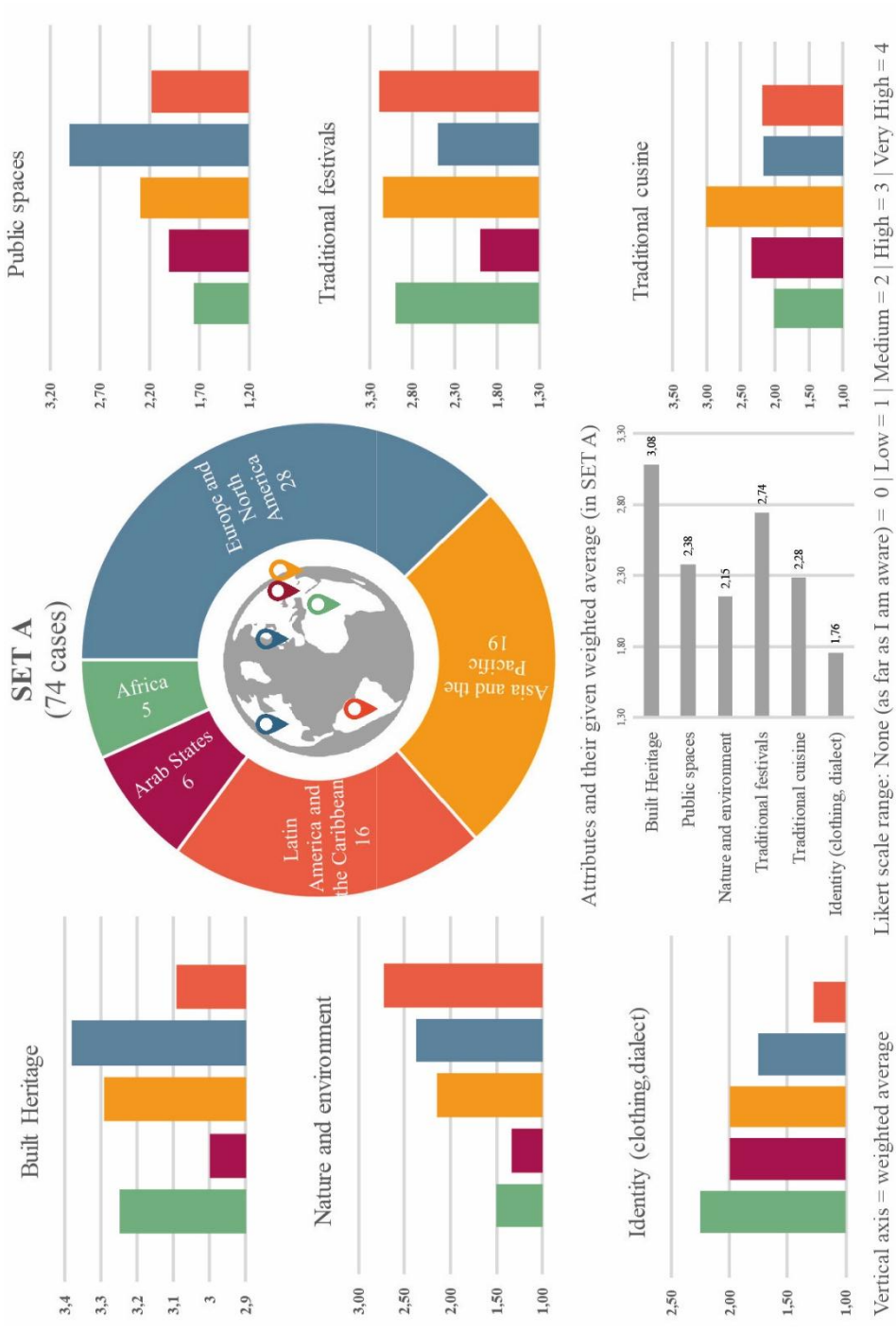


Figure 4-13 Importance given to heritage attributes by region and the total weighted average

The Arab States only peaks on its weighted average for *traditional cuisine*. Istanbul and El Cairo constitute cases that, recognise an intangible attribute such as the cuisine in their wide-ranging geographic territories (more than 10 million inhabitants).

Identity is more important in African cases, particularly in Maputo. Meanwhile, Latin America and the Caribbean present a singular low value attributed to its identity. However, in Valparaiso, Cuenca, and Querétaro, identity plays an important role. An overview on the ranking of importance given to the six attributes by region can be reviewed on (Table 4-3). The most variable attribute is the *traditional cuisine*, which is not a given a similar importance in all regions.

Table 4-3 Ranking on the preferred heritage attributes by region

Ranking	*Region*				
	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean
1	Traditional festivals	Built Heritage	Built Heritage	Built Heritage	Traditional festivals
2	Built Heritage	Traditional cuisine	Traditional festivals	Public spaces	Built Heritage
3	Identity (clothing, dialect)	Traditional festivals	Traditional cuisine	Traditional festivals	Nature and environment
4	Public spaces	Identity (clothing, dialect)	Nature and environment	Nature and environment	Traditional cuisine
5	Traditional cuisine	Public spaces	Public spaces	Traditional cuisine	Public spaces
6	Nature and environment	Nature and environment	Identity (clothing, dialect)	Identity (clothing, dialect)	Identity (clothing, dialect)

Considering the difference between WHS and non-WHS case studies, there is a clear tendency towards a higher assessment of *built heritage* in WHS (Figure 4-14). The difference in the value ascribed to *public spaces* does not vary in relation to its condition as WHS. This indicates the widespread value of public spaces in all participant case studies regardless of their condition as WHS.

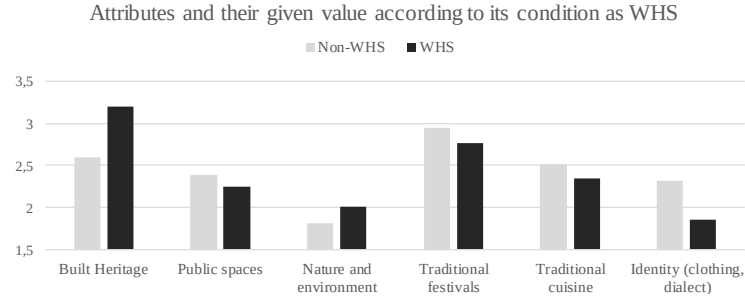


Figure 4-14 Heritage attributes and their weighted average (vertical axis) according to its condition as WHS

Besides the six attributes that were assessed, the questionnaire collected qualitative data concerning the additional attributes into the 'other' category. In general terms, these qualitative data include values in archaeological sites, military fortifications, landscapes and skylines, folk life and women's cultural activities, urban morphology and urban wetlands, economical dynamic, lifestyle related to religious aspects, traditional craftsmanship related to fishing, intellectual history, associations with popular music and entertainment, social cohesion, urban arts, watercourses, among others.

A list of strategies to be tackled for the conservation of urban heritage was the result of the consensus during the Visioning Conference (Event 3, see section 3.2.3) carried out in Cuenca. The cross-cultural review for the proposal of the questionnaire summarised the list to 8 statements (statement a to h). This list is a reference of statements linked to the heritage and planning management conditions in the different territories. In a general overview (Figure 4-15), the promotion of areas with less vehicles (e), constitutes the most agreed statement, while the least agreed is the regulation in place for the protection of heritage areas is fully comply (b).

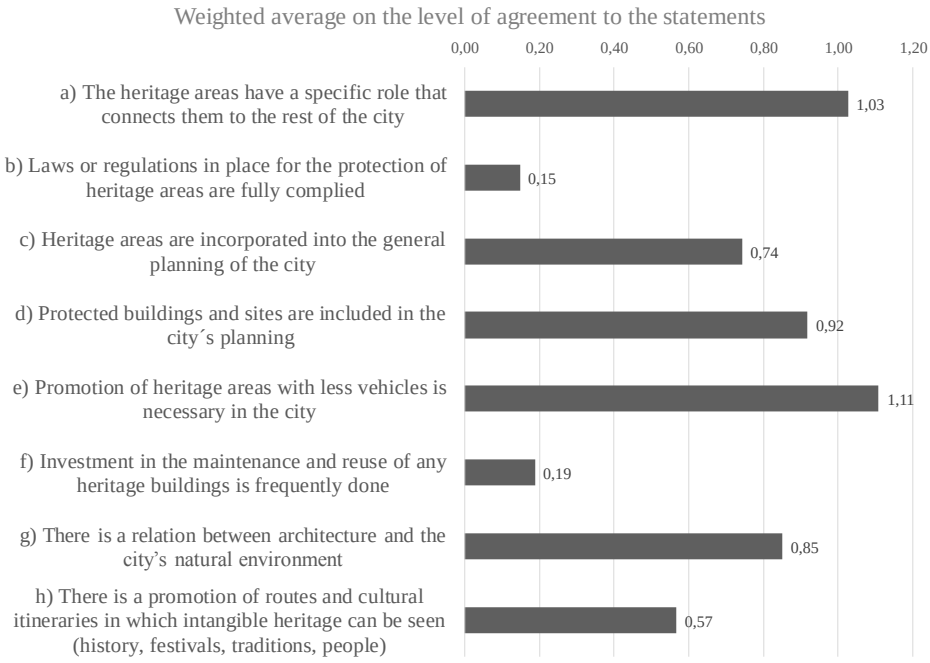


Figure 4-15 Agreement on the statements measured by its weighted average (horizontal axis)

All African cases demand cities free of vehicular traffic (e). The same situation occurs in the Arab States except for Beirut and Kuwait. As for statement (b), WHS seems to better comply with laws that regulate heritage areas compared to non-WHS. The regions extremely lacking trust in legal and regulatory systems are the regions of the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean. A considerable number of cases declare that their heritage areas play a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city (a). However, according to the results they are also not incorporated into the general planning of the city (c). Europe and North America is by far the region with the most agreement regarding the integration of heritage in the general planning of the city, especially in WHS cases. Investment on protected buildings for maintenance and reuse (f), in general, is not frequently done. The latter more common in Latin America and the Caribbean than in Asia and Europe. In these last two regions, a better relationship between architecture and the city's natural environment (g) is manifested. Finally, the promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible values such as history, festivals, tradition and people are immersed (h) is mostly taking place in Latin America. This is more often in WHS cases and Mexico shows a high weighted average.

Activities carried out

In the framework of the activities, the results of the questionnaire comprise those ones developed in the case of Cuenca including in this set, the six-step Action Plan. The set of activities is composed of 13 activities alphabetically displayed from a) to m). The respondents were requested to mark the frequency of such activities. Regionally, the highest frequency on average corresponds to Europe, especially in WHS cases. The minimum frequency is displayed in non-WHS in Africa.

Step 1 a) *mapping of resources* from the six-step Action Plan is the most frequent activity. Europe and North America together with Latin America register the highest scores. The cases of Brasilia and Durham and Lublin stand out because of its high result. Additionally, Al Muharraq in the Arab States; and Ballarat and Hangzhou in Asia and the Pacific are among the highest scores for mapping (Figure 4-16). As for steps 2 and 3 d) *reach of consensus* and e) *vulnerability assessment* respectively, it is again most frequent in Europe. Risk assessment is -among the six-steps- the least activity carried out in all cases.

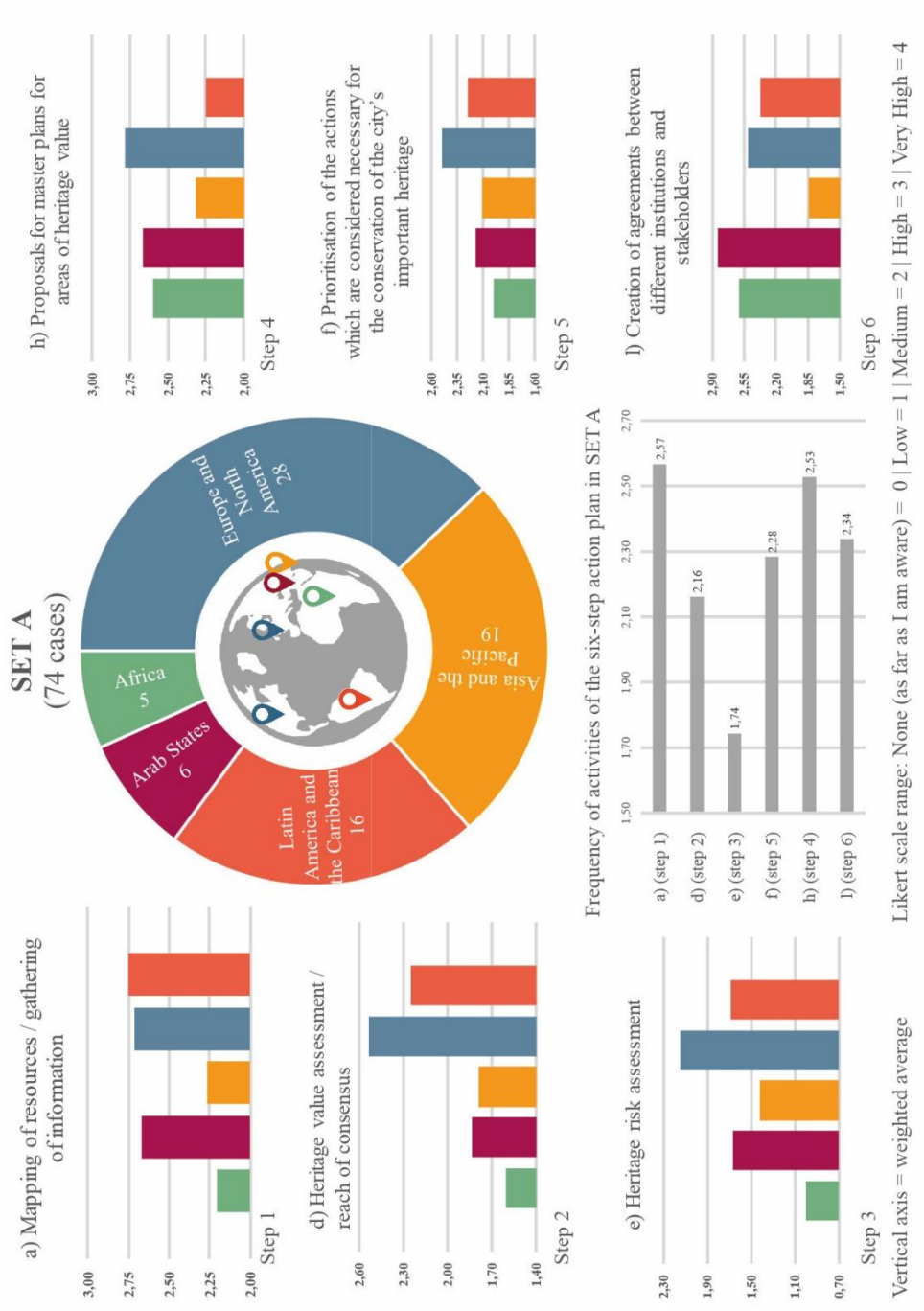


Figure 4-16 Frequency of the activities carried out (six-step Action Plan) by region and the total weighted average

Step 4 h) *integration into the city's development*, presents a high overall weighted average. In this step, besides WHS cases in Europe; Rabat in the Arab States; the Island of Mozambique and Zanzibar in Africa; and Shanghai, Hangzhou and Luang Prabang in Asia, stand out. The f) *prioritisation of actions* (step 5), mostly undertaken in Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean is also common in the Island of Mozambique in Africa, and Hangzhou and Ballarat in Asia. In the last step, step 6 l) *creation of agreements*, Arab States and Africa displays high scores. Dakar Cidade Velha, La Plata, Hangzhou, and Lublin are frequently involved in this activity.

Besides the activities part of the six-step Action Plan, further activities evidence efforts to conserve urban heritage. One of the most frequent activities is linked to proposals for intervention in buildings. This is a sign of the building-focused protection that remains as one of the priorities. Meanwhile, monitoring of results is rarely developed in most cases. A top ten on the highest frequency of all activities shows the cases of Durham, Urbino, Lublin, Lyon, Quebec, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Sighişoara in Europe and North America. Together with them, the cases of the Island of Mozambique in Africa; and Hangzhou and Ballarat in Asia and the Pacific also show the highest scores.

Stakeholders involved

The questionnaire addressed stakeholders' participation starting by identifying the characteristics of the group of respondents. In terms of experience related to heritage and/or planning, 33% of the respondents have been working for more than 20 years and another 30% has been involved for 11 to 20 years (Figure 4-17). Consequently, the reliability of the data collected from participants increases in terms of experience.

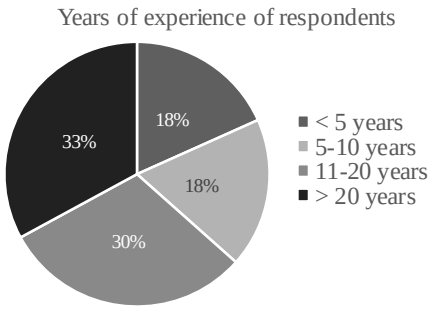


Figure 4-17 Experience on heritage, urban practice (or related) of respondents of the InQ

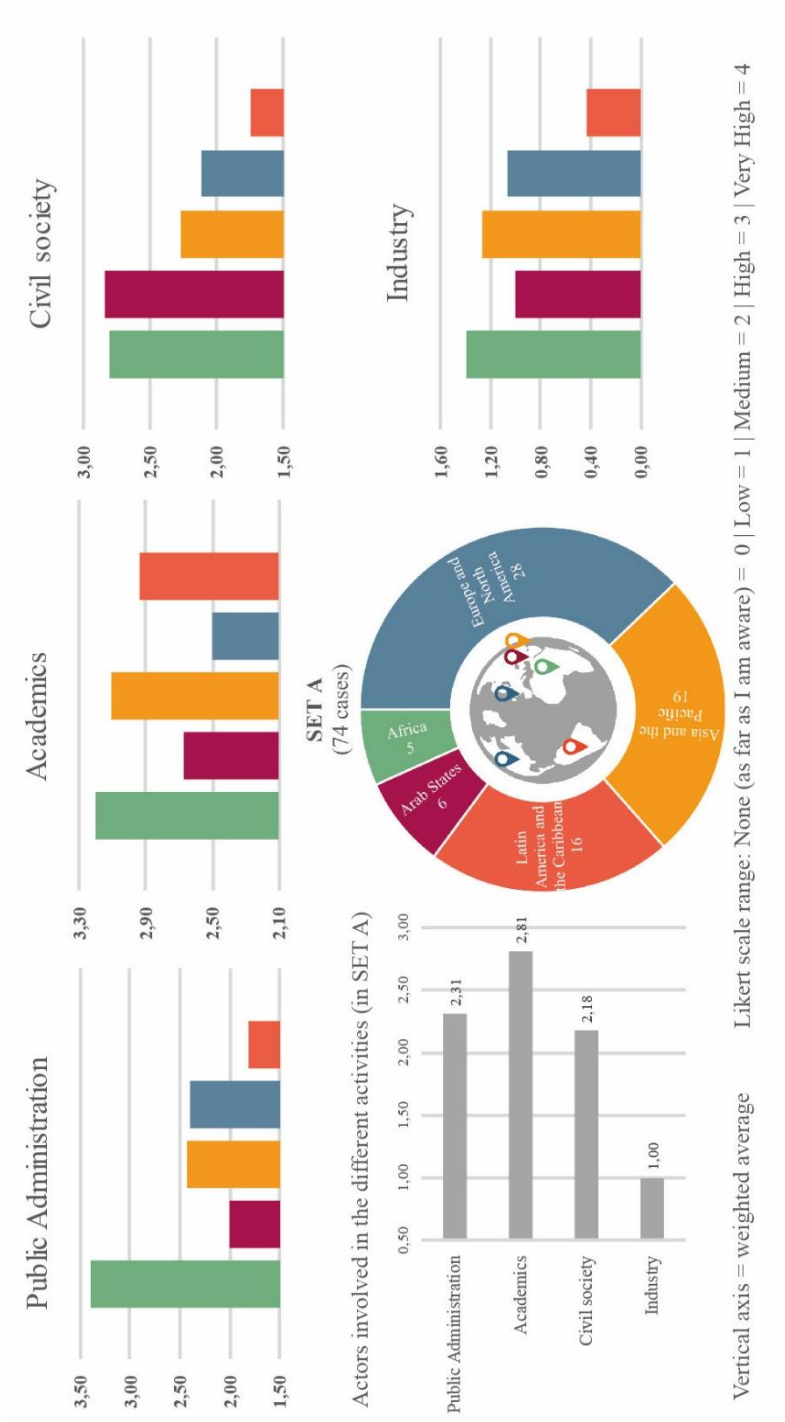


Figure 4-18 Respondents level of participation in the QH model by region and the total weighted average

The QH model that includes public administration (PA), academics (AC), civil society (CS) and industry (IN) (see section 2.3.3), categorises stakeholders' involvement. According to the results, respondents do not only consider themselves as part of solely one helix of stakeholders, so they are not limited to one of them. The level of participation on each helix can influence a decision-making process depending on the activities stakeholders carry out for the conservation of urban heritage. The results of this poll show that among all participants, the majority perceives their highest participation as AC followed by PA, CS, and extremely low for IN (Figure 4-18).

Regionally, respondents from the cases in Africa present the highest participation into the four helices. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the lowest participation is depicted in all helices except for AC. Respondents from Africa and Arab States feel engaged as part of the CS while in Latin America and the Caribbean, they exclude themselves from it.

An in-depth exploration of the participants' involvement, displays a majority *participation in workshops* (Figure 4-19). Through the scale ranging from category 1, C1 (I am not involved) to category 9, C9 (I carry out planned actions), a detailed data collection reflects the level of involvement of the participants.

The activities related to organised meetings and workshops (C5) seem to be the most interesting spaces for participation from the respondents' perspective. This category constitutes a central transition between C1 to C4 (activities of low commitment such as consulted by entities, informed in meetings and by media), and C6 to C9 (activities of a higher responsibility, such as initiatives, active participation, decision-making and carrying out actions proposed). The first set of categories received more affirmative responses in contrast to the second one. Only four participants mention their non-involvement in said actions and a reduced number of respondents make decisions and carry out planned actions. These results resemble the previous inquiries which referred to stakeholders' participation since the apparent high involvement in actions is possible due to their level of participation in PA and AC.

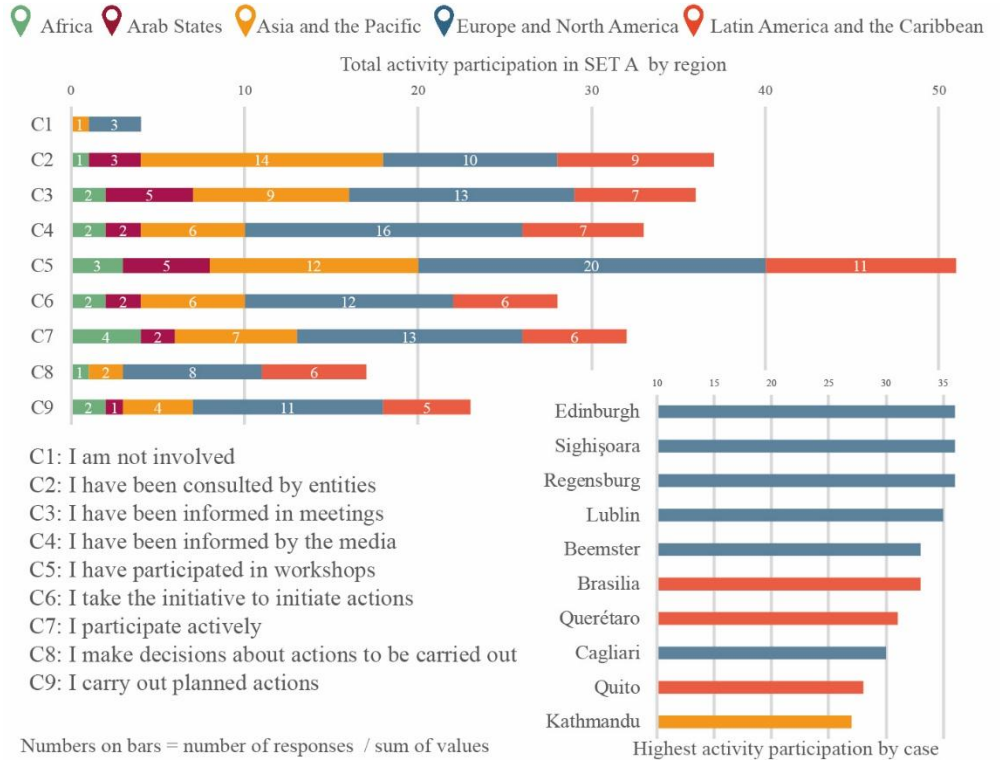


Figure 4-19 Level of involvement of respondents according to the statement C1 – C9

In Africa, the high commitment of the respondents towards the conservation of urban heritage is confirmed through this question. Although the high participation in workshops, Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific demonstrate a spectator role since most participants are either consulted by entities or informed in meetings. In Europe as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean, different from the rest of the regions, activities carried out are evenly distributed.

In the top ten cases where the respondents have a higher involvement in activities, only two of them are not WHS (Lublin and Cagliari). As for the rest, all of them belong to the WHS and most of them are located in Europe and North America except for Brasilia, Querétaro, and Quito, located in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally, as for measuring stakeholders' involvement in conjunction with activities carried out, PA is distinguished as the main leader in general for all the activities proposed, especially for updating of regulations related to local heritage and step 6,

the establishment of partnerships. Academics are mostly involved in results through scientific publications, training courses, and reach of consensus. Civil society collaborates in agreements and diffusion through media, while industry leads proposals for intervention in buildings or public spaces and participate most frequently in the establishment of partnerships.

While the most common leaders of the activities carried out are PA and AC, few exceptions demonstrate active participation of non-common stakeholders in the activities part of the six-step Action Plan. In the case of Kuwait, PA works together with IN for step 1, *mapping of resources*, while in Amaravati, Liverpool, and Guatemala, CS leads this activity. Hyderabad and Lublin share responsibility among the four helices for this step. Only in the case of Ballarat, IN is the main supporter of step 2, reach of consensus and step 3, vulnerability assessment. These steps are instead led by CS in Amaravati, Valletta, Brasilia, Olinda, Jerusalem, Graz, and Varanasi. Edinburgh and Lublin show a most likely sharing of leadership among different groups of stakeholders. Step 4, integration in city's development is normally a concern of PA. However, emerging initiatives to integrate CS and IN in this process are seen in Guatemala, Mexico, Kuwait, Hyderabad, Amaravati, Canberra, Rawalpindi, and Amsterdam. Step 5, prioritisation of actions, most of the cases agree on the leadership of PA except for Amaravati, Al Muharraq, Liverpool, Olinda, Jerusalem and Guatemala where the leadership of CS is emphasised. Shared responsibilities between PA and IN for this step are evident in New Brunswick as well as in Kuwait. In step 6, the establishment of partnerships it the activity where CS is mostly involved. Amaravati, Rawalpindi, Istanbul, Rio de Janeiro, and Graz are considering CS as the main helix for the creation of agreements, while IN shares responsibilities with PA and AC in Tegucigalpa and Cordoba. The cases with a coherent equal sharing of the leadership based on the QH model for this step are Mexico City, Durham, Suzhou, and Cagliari.

4.4.2 Awareness of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*

In this section, the level of awareness regarding the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* is explored through three inquiries. In the first one, the level of awareness demonstrates that most participants are aware of few activities carried out for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in their cities. A similar number

point out the unawareness of any such activity. The lowest number of participants are aware of all the activities carried out (Figure 4-20). Dakar Cidade Velha, Quito, and Recife are among the cases completely unaware of the implementation together with 4 out of the 6 cases in the Arab States.

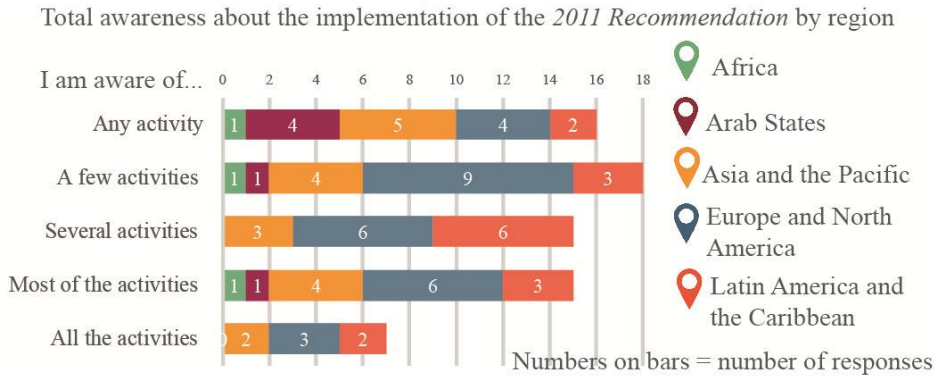


Figure 4-20 Awareness about the activities carried out for the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation by region (values on the horizontal axis = number of respondents)

Then, the second inquiry requests the state of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* where most participants support that the implementation consisted of long-term activities currently carried out. However, nearly the same number of participants agree that the implementation has not started. So, it is difficult to generalise on the actual perception of the state of implementation since the results greatly differ from the two extremes of the scale (Figure 4-21).

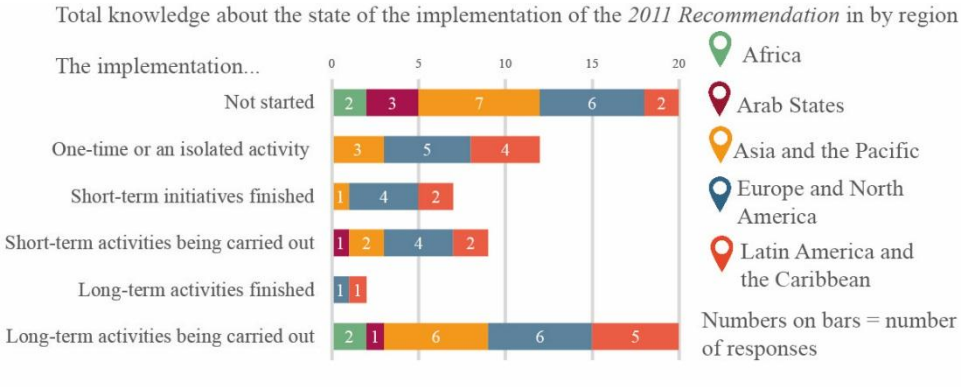


Figure 4-21 Awareness about the state of the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation by region (values on the horizontal axis = number of respondents)

The third and last inquiry looks at the awareness about the *2011 Recommendation* by group of stakeholders within the QH model. The general perception of respondents is that AC are the most aware followed by CS and PA. IN is by far the helix significantly unaware about the *2011 Recommendation* and the activities carried out for its implementation. PA is highly aware in Africa together with the European participant cases. In Latin America and the Caribbean instead, AC are the utmost conscious on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. CS and IN are mostly informed in Asia and the Pacific, with an outstanding awareness in Hangzhou, Urbino, and Istanbul in CS and only the case of Hyderabad, with a very high awareness of IN.

In addition to the categories presented, respondents were requested to include additional information concerning the implementation. For example, in Rio de Janeiro and Quito, researchers have been exploring the concept of HUL, however, it has not yet evolved into effective actions in heritage management aimed at its implementation. In Valletta and Puebla, the implementation is expected to be developed through actions fostered by the WHITRAP and UNESCO workshops respectively. Further responses include the following:

> *…in Edinburgh the implementation is partial - we have been carrying out HUL related activities for years. The new management plan brings HUL thinking to bear but does not mention HUL specifically…*
>
> *…in Liverpool, the concept is not understood either by the governmental heritage agencies or in local government. Lip service only has been paid to it associated with successive UNESCO-ICOMOS monitoring missions. Further, the several references to urban landscape were deleted by ICOMOS in its 2004 advisory report to the WH Com, to the effect that subsequent insinuation of the approach into the management of the city has been seriously compromised* (Gaillard & Rodwell, 2015).

4.4.3 The *2011 Recommendation* and other international documents

The *2011 Recommendation* adopted by the UNESCO is one of the many instruments used in the different territories and the aim of this heading is to demonstrate the use of many other international documents for urban heritage conservation. In order to

set a common comparison, a list of seven international documents (reviewed in the COSMIN validation process) was available for multiple choice selection, including in chronological order a) 1976 International Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, b) 1987 Washington Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, c) 1999 Burra Charter, d) 2000 European Landscape Convention, e) 2005 Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture, f) 2005 Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and, g) 2016 New Urban Agenda - Habitat III. Also, further documents are presented as part of specific documents used for urban heritage conservation in the different contexts.

The 2005 Operational Guidelines intended to be implemented in WHS according to the 1972 World Heritage Convention seem to be the source document among the ones available on the displayed list. The concern about the New Urban Agenda was widespread and used for urban conservation in cities implying that many cases are devoted to embracing urbanisation at all levels of human settlements creating policies for bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assisting governments in addressing challenges through national and local development frameworks (UN-Habitat, 2016a). The 1976 Recommendation concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas as well as the 1987 Washington are also recognised as valuable reference documents (Figure 4-22).

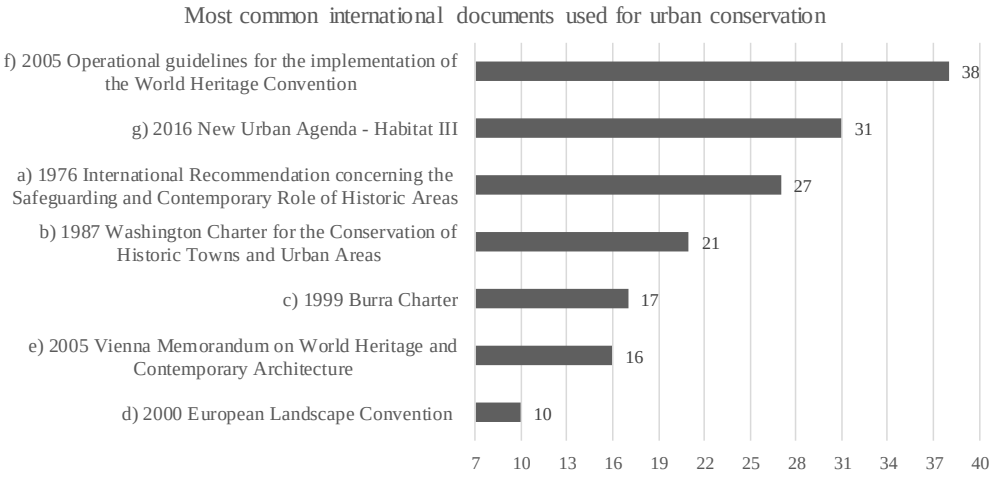


Figure 4-22 Preference of international legal instruments used for urban heritage conservation

Further documents used in the participant cases depict a clear trend towards the use of local or regional documents. In the case of Hangzhou, for example, the application of the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China and the documents related to World Heritage the Grand Canal and the West Lake are tracked. Similarly, in Varanasi, national and state level recommendations mostly local in nature are applied. The 1992 Valletta Convention in Valletta, the 2017 Hoi An Declaration on Heritage and Development in Asian Cities, and the local World Heritage management plan in Graz are among representative documents.

The 1964 Venice Charter as a more international widespread document is stressed in the cases of Quito, Al Muharraq, and Mexico City, while the 2003 Convention for the safeguarding of intangible heritage is cited in Beirut, Kathmandu, and the Island of Mozambique. In Lyon, the 2005 Faro Convention is one of the guiding documents and in Olinda, the 1975 Declaration of Amsterdam. Finally, a respondent representative from the case of Liverpool who has published and spoken directly on these issues since at least 2008 has stated that generally speaking none of the international instruments are understood since,

> *…international concepts are barely understood, and the 2005 Vienna Memorandum has been interpreted to commend conflictual architectural interventions, of which the post-2004 waterfront, both implemented and planned, abounds; the 2011 HUL Recommendation does not counter this. The 2005 Operational Guidelines do not relate to urban conservation, and the HUL approach has never been integrated into them subsequently, despite efforts to do so including ones to which this respondent has actively contributed; simply including it in the list of selected bibliography is perverse if it is intended to be integral. It may safely be said that neither ICOMOS, in its 2004 advisory report, nor UNESCO, in its failure to incorporate HUL into successive editions of the Operational Guidelines, have assisted in the management of this World Heritage Site. It has contributed to confusion in a city whose political and development dynamic is volatile and requires clear direction…*

4.5 Questionnaire results in Cuenca (Local Questionnaire LoQ)

4.5.1 Thematic results of the LoQ

Values on the territory

In Cuenca, the results of the questionnaire show preference to attributes related to traditional festivals (Figure 4-23) that are mainly the result of the awareness of the multiple ancient activities developed in the city. Then, built heritage is given the following score tailed by traditional cuisine. Public spaces occupy the fourth place in importance followed by nature and in the last place, identity.

Built heritage in the WHS areas is protected through the inventory system, while movable heritage is included in a catalogue promoted from the INPC (INPC, 2013). Multiple projects acknowledging the value of public spaces have been developed in since 2009. These include the Hermano Miguel, El Vado, El Rollo Squares; Miraflores, La Madre, Icto Cruz Parks; La Condamine, Simón Bolivar, Paseo 3 de Noviembre Streets; and the Planetarium, Sporting Centres, among others (Vanegas, Carrasco, Contreras, Aguirre, & Rivera Munoz, 2014).

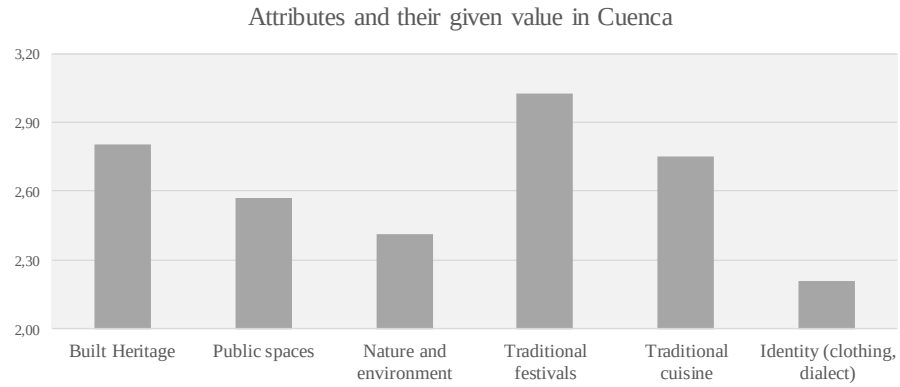


Figure 4-23 Importance given to heritage attributes in Cuenca, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis= weighted average)

Some of the qualitative answers collected to highlight the high importance to heritage trees, as well as the national natural heritage site located in the peripheries of the city, El Cajas Massif, a worldwide Biosphere Reserve since 2013. In addition, the skyline created by the geological evolution in the three terraces in the city and the natural marine formations such as Loyola are of high importance for the respondents. In a relationship between nature and buildings, the importance of the

use of ornamental plants is widely acknowledged in houses of the historic centre of the city, promoting initiatives such as the contest for the best balconies (EMAC, 2018). Respondents recognised the ancestral knowledge and traditional arts and crafts as an underappreciated attribute. Archaeological areas in the city and its surroundings; the urban patterns; streets sections; traditional neighbourhoods; museums; and photographic, artistic and music history are also considered as vessels for culture.

In regard to the statements suggested for the present-day conditions in the territory, most participants agree on the promotion of areas with less vehicles. In 2013, the first tramline for the city was projected, recognising the need to improve mass transport systems to reduce the use of private transportation. Economic and technical problems have caused a delay in the completion of the tramline works, expected to be delivered in 2015. In reality, it will only be finished at the end of the first trimester of 2019 (El Telégrafo, 2018). The controversy caused by this subject moved the collective to rethink the city in terms of mobility, especially in the historic areas where the traffic is one of the main problems detected. The least agreed upon statement refers to b) laws and regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas.

Activities carried out

The results regarding the most frequent activities in Cuenca refer to the *k) promotion of academic results*, *a) mapping of resources* and *g) proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces* (Figure 4-24). Meanwhile, *m) monitoring of results* and the *i) update of regulations*, are topics on which respondents consider barely undertaken. Monitoring processes consist of a systematic and continuous focus on the changes of heritage assets in a timed lap (Walton, 2003), and in Cuenca the DAPH is the department in charge of periodic inspections to report infractions to the regulation in force (Heras Barros, 2015). These processes are unknown by a vast number of academics.

In regard to the activities corresponding to the six-step Action Plan, the most frequent activity in Cuenca is step 6 *establishment of partnerships*. The various activities for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the city started precisely from the multiparty agreement signed between the GAD of Cuenca,

Universidad de Cuenca, and the WHITRAP. The political agenda impacts directly the proposal of agreements since the interest in projects and the development of activities towards the conservation of heritage is emphasised at election times (Graham, Ashworth, & Tunbridge, 2016).

Step 1, *mapping of information* is grounded in the compilation of information regarding built heritage recognised for the first time in inventories created from 1975 (Jaramillo & Astudillo, 2008). While step 5 *prioritisation of actions* and step 4 *integration into the city's development* have a similar weighted average, step 2 *reach of consensus* and step 3 *vulnerability assessment* remain as the least frequent activities (Figure 4-24, the six-step Action Plan in darker shade).

Further activities identified in category 'other' include social participation in heritage, diffusion of interdisciplinary studies, students' participation in traditional construction techniques, integral works with residents and building owners, and GIS implementation for heritage monitoring. Nevertheless, activities associated with complaints against the destruction of built heritage or official claims at the time of breach of law are not taking place in the city despite the awareness in these topics.

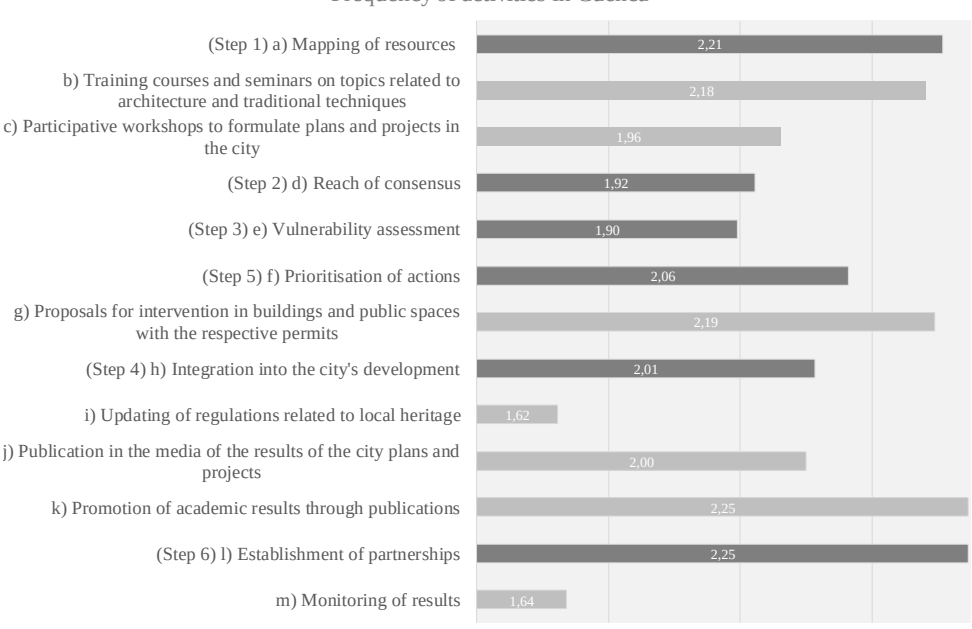


Figure 4-24 Frequency of the activities, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (horizontal axis= weighted average)

Clear examples testify to the lack of public complaints about the demolition of protected buildings as the case of Villa Rosa Elena, an antique villa inventoried but destroyed covertly during a holiday in 2008 without an exemplified fine or the compulsion of its reconstruction (V. Heras Barros, 2015; Telégrafo, 2013). Although the local press plays an important role on publishing information regarding heritage issues and promote an active debate, actions of public demand are not common in the city where most of the stakeholders take the position of mere spectators.

Stakeholders involved

The participants of the questionnaire consider their highest involvement as academics. Their role as part of the civil society is higher than as public administrators or industry (Figure 4-25). Forty-four percent are completely exempt from PA and 47% do not participate in the industrial sector at all. The specific activities where the respondents have participated are the attendance at workshops (26%), informed by the media (21%), and in meetings (16%) (Figure 4-26). These numbers indicate the efforts made for diffusion and search for stakeholders' integration through meetings and workshops. Few respondents have a decision-making role and there is not a strong sense of belonging either to CS or IN.

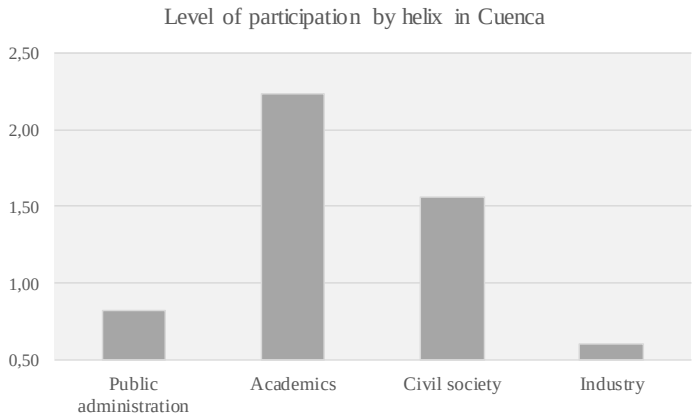


Figure 4-25 Respondents' level of participation in Cuenca according to the QH model, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis=weighted average)

The leadership for activities in Cuenca is mainly shared among the PA and AC helices. Academics lead most of the activities except for the activities concerning the publication in media of city plans and projects, the updating of regulations and the proposals for intervention in buildings, same that is managed by PA. The less

integrated helices into the leadership of activities are CS and IN. These helices are, in the most representative cases, involved in the promotion of academic results and the proposal of interventions for buildings, respectively.



Figure 4-26 Level of involvement of respondents (horizontal values= participants' choices)

4.5.2 Awareness of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca

The level of awareness regarding the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* consists of the compilations of participants' opinions through the selection from the list of statements stressing their level of awareness. In Cuenca, there is an increasing awareness of activities translated into their acknowledgment of few and several activities carried out (Figure 4-27). However, 17% are completely unaware of any activity carried out.

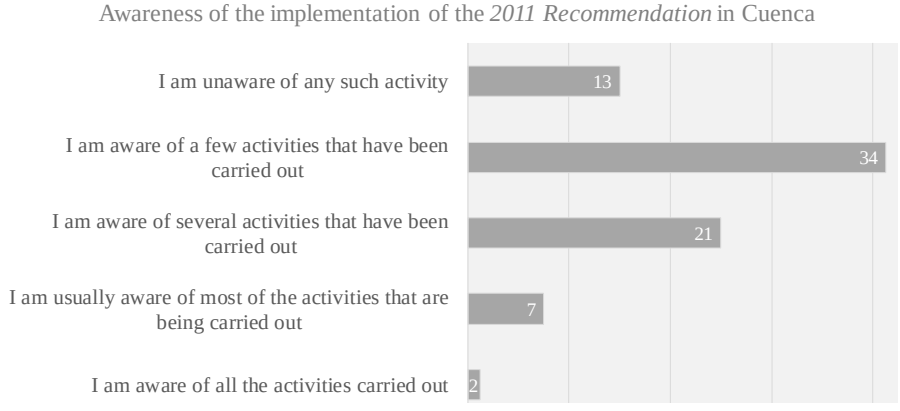


Figure 4-27 Awareness about the activities carried out for the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation (values on the horizontal axis = number of respondents)

As for their perception regarding the state of the implementation, 23% agree that the implementation consisted on long-term activities being carried out, but the same percentage of respondents think that the implementation consisted on a one-time isolated activity. The dispersion of responses indicates that the state of the implementation in the city is still not clearly known by the participants. Finally, AC is the most aware stakeholders. CS and IN have almost null awareness because their participation in the activities carried out resemble low contribution from them.

4.5.3 Assessment on the command of the HUL approach in Cuenca

Three additional questions were proposed for the case of Cuenca, which were intended to measure the level of understanding of the concepts provided during the events carried out with the participants since the starting of the research project in 2012. The first concept approached was the definition in terms of territory on the basis of the *2011 Recommendation*. The categories presented for the participants include four possibilities, the first two present a limited concept of HUL in Cuenca depicting the up-to-date definition of the historic centre and the areas declared as WHS. The last two instead present a summary of the actual definition in HUL described at the text of the *2011 Recommendation* including the city in its general urban context and its geographical setting, as well as the tangible and intangible aspects. The measurement in this question is therefore based on the trend towards the lowest responses to the two first responses and the highest in the second two. Results show 57% have correctly selected the options for a broader understanding of the concept of HUL in terms of territory but still a 43% remain fixed on the idea of considering it as merely the historic centre and WHS areas (Figure 4-28).

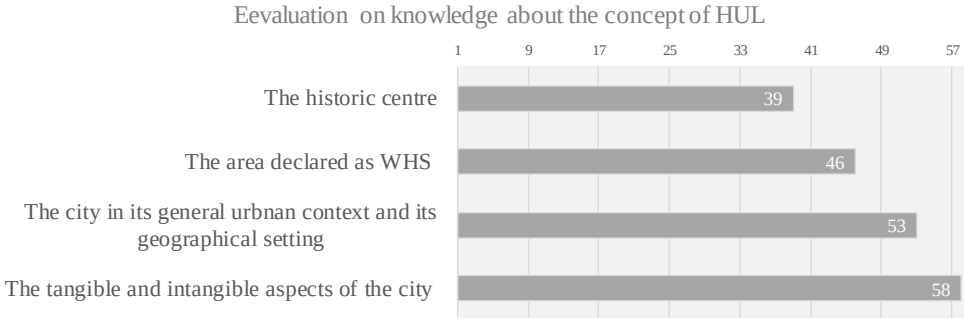


Figure 4-28 Results on the understanding of the concept of HUL in Cuenca (horizontal values = number of choices made by the respondents)

In the second question used for evaluation, the reasons why the concept of HUL is necessary for the specific case of Cuenca are queried. Options (a) and (b) refer to matters certainly considered as whys and wherefores for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* since they represent the causes detected in the phase of implementation in Cuenca. Categories (c) and (d) consist of stakeholders not in place in the context of Cuenca. Hence, in the first two categories, the highest rate is aimed as well as a low in the second two. Figure 4-29 depicts without any doubt the high agreement on the impact that causes the indiscriminate growth of the city, whereas the integration of the foreign population is not highly supported.

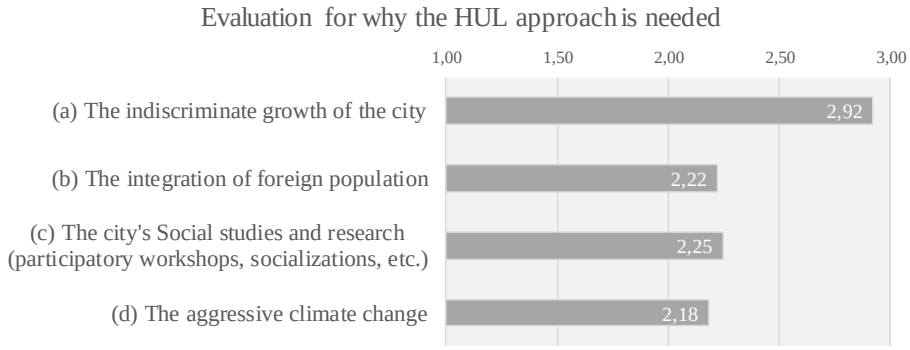


Figure 4-29 Results on the perception of the threats to the HUL identified, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (horizontal axis=weighted average)

The city's social studies and workshops are far from being considered as threats to the city and the aggressive climate change is less prone to be a matter that highly impacts the conditions of HUL in Cuenca. This last result represents the contextualisation of the reality in the case of Cuenca from the participants, not a main issue in the city.

The last question for evaluation is about the processes needed for the conservation of urban heritage through the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. In this question, the first statement deals with local awareness suggesting the application of strategies coming directly from European contexts. The second statement inquires on the agreement to replace heritage buildings, while the third and fourth questions are linked to stakeholders' participation. On one hand, the integration of IN to improve heritage management in Cuenca, and in the other hand the total responsibility to PA for raising activities to conserve heritage in the city under a

paternalistic and solely witnessing role. The aim is consequently to get the lowest acceptance in statements (a), (b) and (d) and a high agreement on (c).

Outcomes show still a neutral opinion regarding the use of European strategies, a low agreement of the replacement of heritage buildings highlighting the interest on building-based awareness towards heritage. Stakeholders agree on the need to better link IN in activities toward urban heritage conservation but are still very much expecting PA to take the lead in any activities in this respect (Figure 4-30). It is worth mentioning the lack of a validation by experts in the general as well as in the evaluation questions for LoQ. Therefore, the evaluation only represents an initial trial on a method to assess the comprehension of the concept of HUL in the different helices of stakeholders.

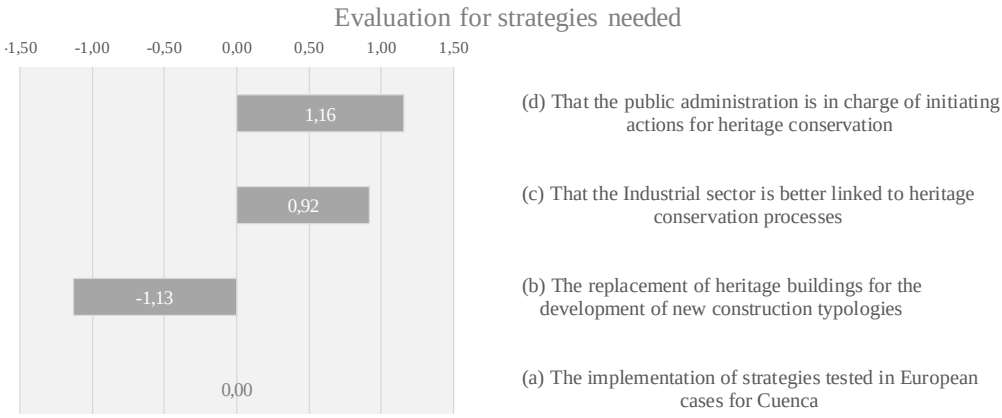


Figure 4-30 Results on the strategies needed in Cuenca as to conserve its HUL, Likert Scale from -2 to 2 (horizontal axis=weighted average)

4.6 Conclusions

4.6.1 Overall observations

In the three topics established as the scope of the research: the territory, activities, and involved stakeholders, secondary data allowed the conclusions on primarily the first two items. As for the stakeholders' involvement, a social measurement through a questionnaire was proposed. This decision presented advantages and disadvantages for this study. On the one hand, the advantages included: the rich amount of data collected and available once the questionnaire was completed, the practical systematisation of results via digital sources, the possibility of generalisation of

topics and the confidential level provided when an accurate sample size was reached. The adoption of the COSMIN validation process strengthens the reliability of the achieved results and needs to be further used in similar tools to verify its feasibility in the field. On the other hand, the disadvantages dealt with time-bound concerns. In the narrow sample of 102 case studies, the time devoted for reaching first a contact person available to complete the questionnaire and then a minimum number for statistical confidence needed from the said sample exceeded the initial estimated time.

Previous comparative works have demonstrated the feasibility of managing information of three cases through analysis and application of surveys (Martini, 2013; Sandholz, 2016), however, the attempt for an ampler comparison in this research implicated a different perspective where the characteristics of each case study might be disguised. The perception of this referred characteristics in each case study could have also been affected since some of the proposed inquiries of the questionnaire were based on the results obtained from the case of Cuenca. This comparative analysis through the use of a questionnaire is a significant methodological contribution since it shifts from specific to general levels (local to international) to later reinforce the understanding at the local level through the comparison.

The responses of the questionnaire show that only 35% of the cases consider the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* as an ongoing process. This means that in the analysed cases, the academic outcomes have not always reached practical implementation of the HUL approach. In addition, not all the 102 identified case studies represent a practical implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. In some cases, the activities carried out rather contribute to the ongoing debate on the HUL approach through experts' meetings and training activities. This explains why, in spite of the number of cases found in the secondary data, there are only a limited number of case studies engaged in an implementation process.

Considering the *2011 Recommendation* as a legal instrument adopted by UNESCO, according to the results, further documents are also used for the conservation of urban heritage in the case studies. The Operational Guidelines are by far the most common document used among the case studies. The New Urban Agenda also has a

significant use and has the potential to integrate values in urban areas which are not always visualised through the heritage discourse. Furthermore, the large amount of local legal instruments mentioned in the questionnaire demonstrate their feasibility to be adapted to contexts at local, regional and transboundary level.

4.6.2 Reflections on the scope of the research

Comparison through empirical research, the international questionnaire (InQ)

The 82 responses obtained for the 74 case studies from SET A reflect how most of the case studies correspond to WHS, except for the region of Asia and the Pacific, where the activities carried out from the WHITRAP seem to have promoted the proliferation of pilot cities and research projects regardless of their recognised heritage condition. Data analysis has demonstrated that the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* has been carried out mainly in territories with less than half a million inhabitants, especially in WHS where its urban centre or historic areas have a heritage protection system. In ascribing values in the territory, built heritage the foremost importance in all regions except for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The activities that are part of the six-step Action Plan mostly tends to be the creation of agreements (step 6), and it is, therefore, the arena to create opportunities and stress the need to do, for example, risk assessments (step 3) that are barely undertaken. The six-step Action Plan seems to not follow a linear sequence in all cases as evidenced in the data gathered from secondary sources. Meanwhile, the responses from the questionnaire indicate that the HUL inspired activities are carried out regardless of their awareness about the *2011 Recommendation*. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a common framework for the understanding of each activity from the six-step Action Plan, not only conceptually but also in the way to implement them in practice.

In terms of stakeholders' participation, they are mostly part of informative meetings and workshops. These gathering spaces are potential opportunities to increase bottom-up activities by not only collecting data but by motivating self-initiatives. In the African cases, the influence of the project developed in the Swahili Coast seems to have propended active participation. The participation of and integration amongst stakeholders are important but only becomes relevant as long as their roles, levels of

responsibility and commitment are established targeting specific objectives. Top-down and bottom-up as vertical approaches need to move towards sideways processes with transversal fundamental subjects.

Comparison through empirical research, the local questionnaire in Cuenca (LoQ)

The outcomes obtained in the practical experience carried out during the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* detailed in the previous chapter, are verified through a questionnaire attempting an evaluation in the different topics of the scope. The results of the questionnaire (77 responses) show how, according to the group of approached stakeholders, the priorities given to different heritage attributes in the territory significantly differ. The consensual acknowledgement of the role of heritage areas in relation to the rest of the city suggests that attention is needed for bounding heritage and planning.

Concerning the activities carried out in the city, respondents consider that step 1 and 6, mapping of resources and establishment of agreements respectively, are by far the most frequent activities. This perception coincides with the actual practice developed in the city during the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. Besides the six-step Action Plan, frequent activities include proposals for intervention in buildings. This activity seems to be the arena for the transition from building-based interventions to strategic projects that embrace the impact of buildings in their geographic and socio-economic context.

According to the results, while most respondents are from AC, they show a strong sense of belonging to civil society. This fact means that the QH model more than a classification scheme is a model to identify the sense of belonging of people to one or another helix of stakeholders. Workshops are the most common spaces for interaction and need to be somehow inclusive of the industry. The evaluation questions made for Cuenca, show the potential of the training and diffusion activities developed for capacity building among stakeholders. However, the strong feeling towards the institutionalism as the prime grounds for heritage management seems to be the barrier to increase bottom-up initiatives in the city.

Chapter 5

The *2011 Recommendation* tackling urban heritage conservation

Introduction

Among the many ways to evaluate urban heritage conservation in cities, according to Gravagnuolo & Girard (2017), they not only must rely on the increase of studies to understand topics such as the territory, the activities and the stakeholders in isolation, but they need to move to multicriteria, multidimensional and multistakeholder evaluation methods to confront heritage and development, historic and contemporary values and attributes. This position is supported by authors that consider the urban space in essence as a multidimensional, financial and social creation that within the milieu of today's complex and rapidly-changing realities, needs multithematic and multidisciplinary approaches in order to understand and interpret it (Sadowski, 2017). When looking at evaluation tools, studies have already begun to estimate the success of international widespread documents such as the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, all of them in the framework of WHS.

Although the cases in the previous chapter demonstrate the achievements of the activities carried out in their territories aiming at reaching a proper conservation of urban heritage, they are not completely aware of the use of the *2011 Recommendation* for this aim. The purpose of this chapter is aligned with the last two specific objectives of the research. First, specific objective 5 refers to the comparison of the implementation results of the *2011 Recommendation* in worldwide case studies identifying local, regional and worldwide trends. Second,

specific objective 6 consists of the evaluation of the implementation impact of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca and its position it in the global framework.

The comparative analysis is led by the topics of the scope of the research in order to evaluate the relevance of the territory, the activities and the stakeholders' involved evidenced in chapter 2 is reflected when looking at the different case studies. This analysis is done by looking at the differences between the secondary data and the empirical research through the questionnaire aligned to the scope of the research both in local and the international level. The comparative analysis leads to understanding the main variations between these two types of data to measure the actual impact of the *2011 Recommendation* for the conservation of urban heritage through empirical research. The results of this analysis are also useful for the objective to relate the identification of local, regional and worldwide trends. The perspectives at different level support the conclusions on how the case of Cuenca is positioned in the global framework.

Finally, the conclusions for the case of Cuenca include a review of evolutionary patterns of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* taking into account the multiple stages this case followed. The different stages of the evolution describe a learning process clarifying to what extent the *2011 Recommendation* is a required instrument to reach the aims of urban heritage conservation in the city. The analysis of the case of Cuenca compared to the worldwide implementation shows the need to develop a set of practices and transversal success indicators for Cuenca.

5.1 Comparative framework through the scope of the research

5.1.1 Observations in the ***territory***

Worldwide, territories are most valued in terms of their built heritage. In Figure 5-1, respondents to the questionnaire that validated the importance of the attributes displayed to maintain a preference for *built heritage* that does not significantly lower its weighted average in all regions. The average set to heritage attributes in the world significantly differs from the case of Cuenca in assessing *built heritage*, while the rest of the attributes follow similar variations. In Cuenca, the perception of the importance of *built heritage* is lower, from which can be established that with a greater number of stakeholders, the perception about the value ascribed to an

attribute varies, especially when these stakeholders are not only experts. In the varied group of respondents in the case of Cuenca, *public spaces* and *identity* are attributed with a higher value compared to *built heritage*. It is also worth mentioning the fact that despite the variance detected between Cuenca and the worldwide average, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean matches in the preference in importance given to *traditional festivals*, validating a regional trend in two different sampling of stakeholders (local and regional).

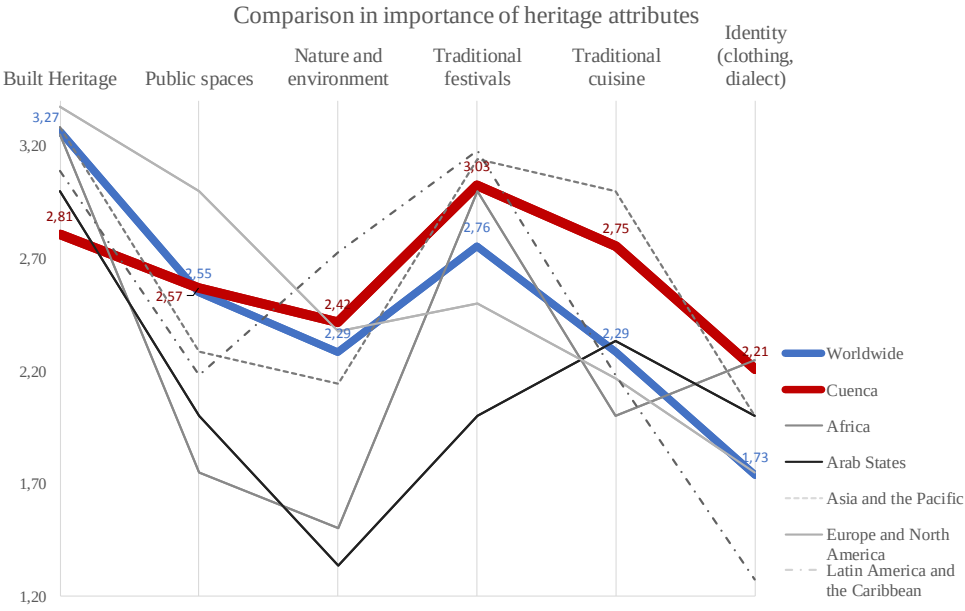
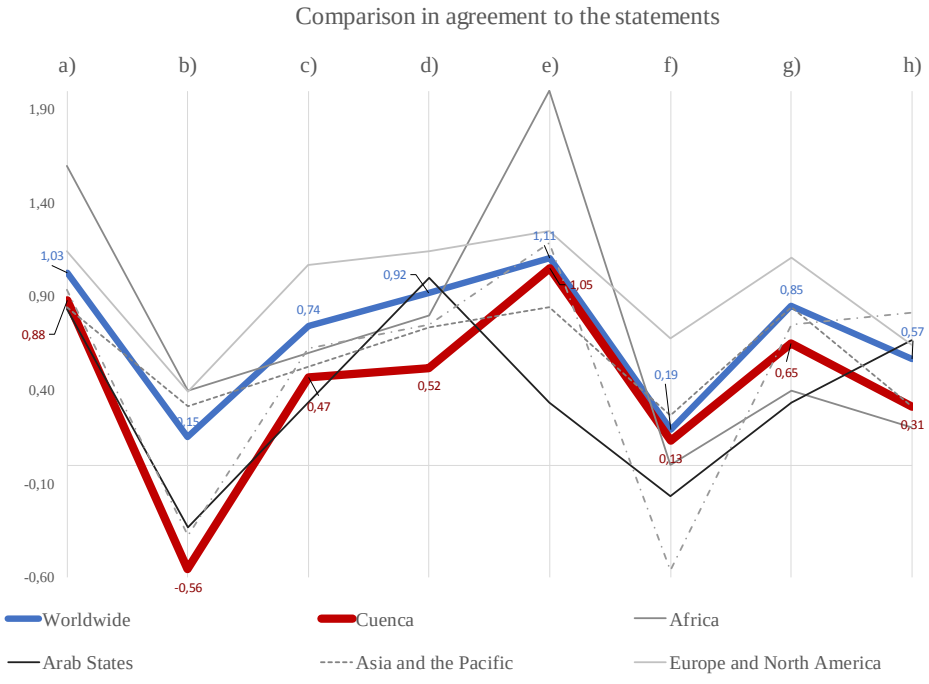


Figure 5-1 Importance given to heritage attributes, a comparison framework, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis= weighted average)

As for the statements addressing heritage management, the results in Cuenca follow the same variation compared to the worldwide cases (Figure 5-2). The wide disagreement on the accomplishment of *b) laws and regulations* is even more obvious in Cuenca. Regionally, this statement is mostly agreed in the regions of Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean. The lack of *f) investment in the maintenance and reuse of heritage buildings* reaches negative averages. Considering that in the identification of heritage attributes the most common valued attribute was *built heritage*, the disagreement to the frequent investment in such buildings denotes the lack of real actions developed in attributes recognised among all stakeholders.

In the cases of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the most valued elements were *traditional festivities* however, this importance seems not well managed since there is not a high agreement regarding the *h) promotion of intangible heritage* in their territories. Another statement that is significantly common for all regions and that is also expressed in Cuenca is the need of *e) promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles*. Except for Arab States and Asia and the Pacific, in terms of percentage, all regions consider this as a priority and place this need as the most required action pursued among the proposed statements. In Arab States the tendency is rather related to the *d) protection of heritage buildings and their inclusion on the city's planning*, whereas in Asia and the Pacific the *a) role of heritage areas connected to the rest of the city* precedes in importance to the rest of statements.



a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city
b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied
c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city
d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning
e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city
f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done
g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment
h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people)

Figure 5-2 General agreement on the statements, a comparison of the most ranked statements, Likert Scale from -2 to 2 (vertical axis= weighted average)

5.1.2 The ***activities*** in the framework of the six-step Action Plan

When looking at the general picture on the activities carried out in the framework of the six-step Action Plan, worldwide the most common activity is *step 1) mapping of resources* (Figure 5-3). In Cuenca, the respondents consider this activity in a much lower frequency. The worldwide less frequent activity from the six-step Action Plan refers to *step 3) risk assessments* closely followed by *step 2) heritage value assessment*. The fact that in Cuenca *step 1) mapping of resources* presents a lower perception may be related to the result of the responsibility attributed to AC to carry on mapping activities. This fact means that the results remain in the academic sphere and do not have the capacity to be visible for all stakeholders. The results of the implementation in Cuenca showed a trend to consider step 3 as part of the mapping process, while step 2 was a transversal activity supporting all the steps. This might be an indication for the worldwide perception of these two steps (2 and 3) that need to be in-depth traced to verify if they are being properly understood as individual steps or if they support others. In Cuenca, the most common activities are the *step 6)* creation *of agreements* and *step 5) prioritisation of actions*.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the variation in the frequency of activities corresponds to the ones in Cuenca except for *step 1) mapping of resources* that by far exceeds the results in the region. This is an indication of the context-based result obtained for the case of Cuenca that, despite the general result in the region where it is located, and the similar heritage attributes identified, there are significant variances in the frequency of activities.

Among the set of additional activities included in the questionnaire, the most common activity is *g) proposal for intervention in buildings and public spaces*, while the less frequent is *m) monitoring of results* (Figure 5-4). This figure is useful to understand regional priorities when developing different types of activities; i.e. the clear interest on the *k) promotion of academic results* in Arab States, or the step *4) proposal of master plans in areas of heritage value* in Europe and North America.

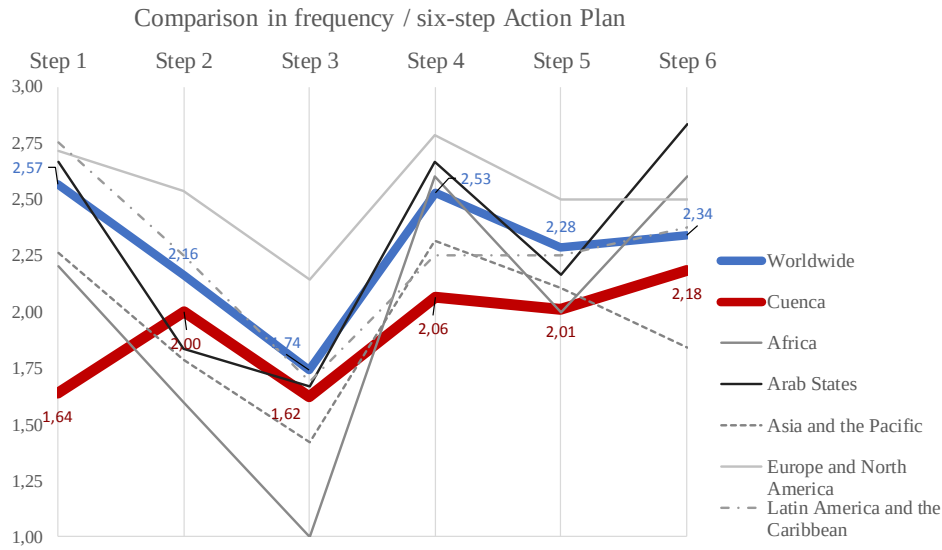
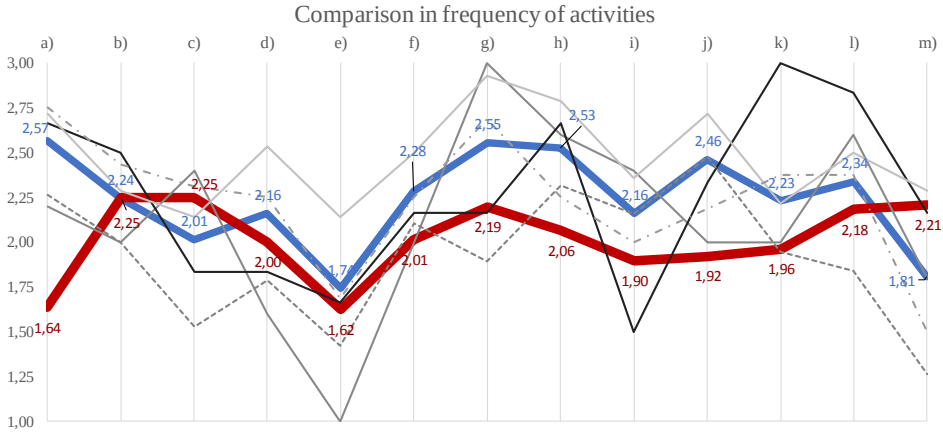


Figure 5-3 Frequency of the activities carried out (six-step Action Plan), Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis= weighted average)



Step 1 a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information

b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques

c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city

Step 2 d) Heritage value assessment

Step 3 e) Heritage risk assessment

Step 5 f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage

g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits

Step 4 h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value

i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage

j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects

k) Promotion of academic results through publications

Step 6 l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders

m) Monitoring of results

Figure 5-4 Frequency of all activities carried out, a comparative measurement, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis= weighted average)

One of the most important differences between the case of Cuenca and the worldwide trend lies on the more intensive use of *c) participative workshops*. Regionally, in the cases in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean more participatory workshops were implemented. The timeline on the number of workshops registered via secondary sources (see section 4.1.2) shows the first increase of these type of activities in 2011 especially in Africa and a peak in 2015 with the highest number in Latin America (Figure 5-5). This confirms the proliferation of workshops in the two regions.

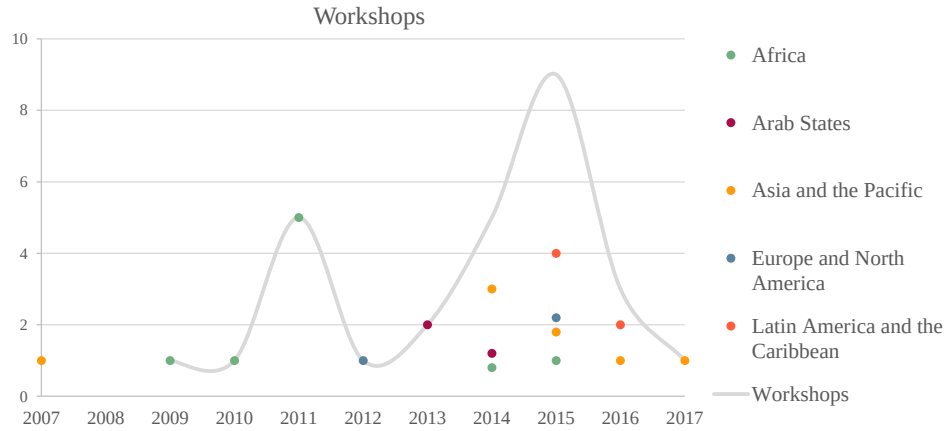


Figure 5-5 Timeline on the workshops registered in secondary sources by region

5.1.3 The impact on the different ***stakeholders*** involved

Worldwide, participants involved in the questionnaire used for this analysis are mostly coming from AC except for the case of Africa where -proportionally- there is a higher response from PA (Figure 5-6). So, worldwide, the information surveyed came from experts whether from AC or PA. In the framework of the QH model, respondents also attribute themselves roles of CS and on a minor level of IN. Different from all regions, the respondents from Africa show a higher participation as PA than as part of AC. In the same way, the Arab States is the only region that demonstrates a higher participation in CS compared to the AC. The scarce role as IN is evident in all regions. In the case of Cuenca, the participation in all helices of stakeholders is lower compared to the worldwide numbers. Industry, which was not approached at the time of implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the city, was not reached through the questionnaire either.

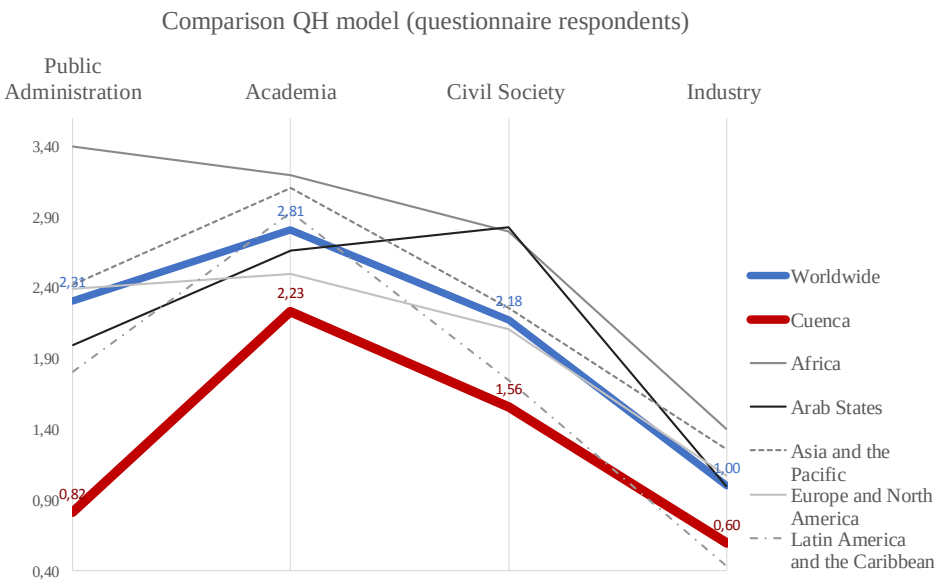


Figure 5-6 Respondents' level of participation according the QH model, a comparison on activeness, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis=weighted average)

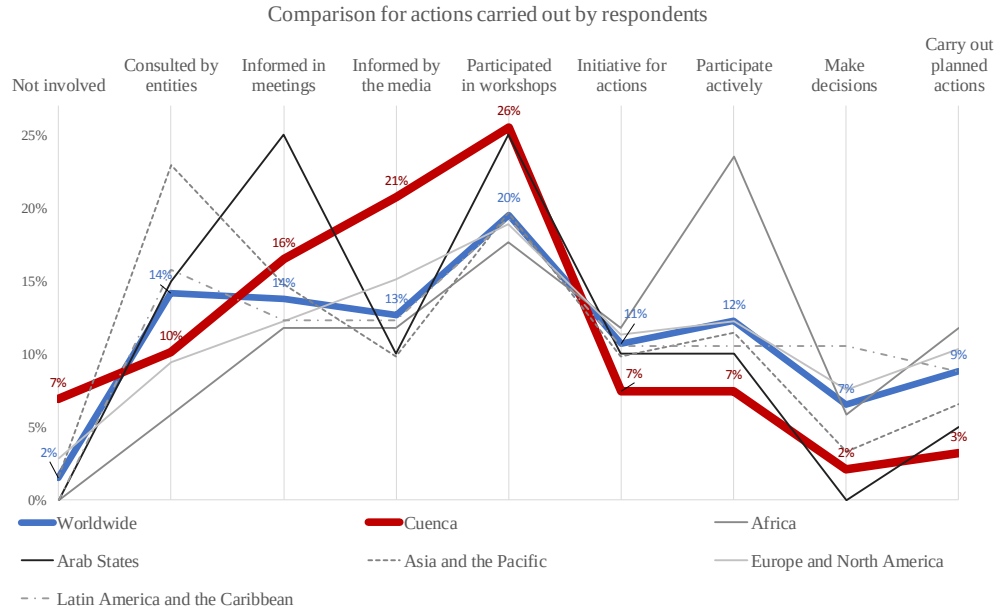


Figure 5-7 Level of involvement of respondents according to the statement C1 – C9, comparative analysis on the preferred activities, (vertical values=percentage of participants' choices)

Within the QH model, the specific involvement of respondents consists mainly of the participation in *workshops* and the *consultation from entities*. In Figure 5-7, the participation in workshops delimits two different levels of engagement. To the left side, the activities are informative while in the right side they have action focus. The target audience in Cuenca that is not exclusively formed by experts as in the InQ, results in a higher number of participants less involved in action focus activities. The region of Africa is the only one that presents a high level of active participation.

Innovative stakeholders' involvement processes

The fact that the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca was an academic-led process, brought about a stagnation at the time of adoption by public administrators. Because of this, the innovation on the leadership of the different activities carried out can be expected as an option to improve the ongoing implementation in Cuenca by looking at the cases where AC, IN, as well as the interaction of the QH model, occur. Table 5-1 shows how, throughout the review on cases, some of them stand out with activities not limited to be developed by PA.

In the case of La Plata, an NGO in charge of the nomination file for the proposal of this city as WHS, an interesting campaign was developed by approaching city investors for raising awareness about the heritage values into a beneficial perspective for both sides. Meanwhile in the case of Ballarat, through initiatives started from PA, CS and IN have actively participated in the identification of heritage attributes at the level of the city and without an interest in world heritage recognition as WHS. Stakeholders are involved up to a certain level depending on the activities they develop and this needs to be optimised to improve results obtained to date. In the framework of the six-step Action Plan, worldwide speaking, *mapping of resources* is under the responsibility of PA except for Asia and the Pacific with AC as the main leader. Heritage *value and risk assessments* are similar in terms of stakeholders' involvement since both are mainly done by PA in all cases without any variance in the leadership. The *proposal of master plans* together with the *prioritisation of actions* and the *creation of agreements* again are under the responsibility of PA. From the PA worldwide leadership vision, Cuenca greatly differs due to the responsibility attributed to all the six-step Action Plan activities to AC.

Table 5-1 Innovative QH models in cases implementing the six-step Action Plan

Six-step Action Plan	CS	IN	Shared leadership among QH
1) Mapping of resources / gathering of information	Amaravati Liverpool Guatemala		Kuwait Hyderabad Lublin
2) Heritage value assessment	Amaravati Valleta Brasilia Olinda Jerusalem Graz Varanasi	Ballarat	Edinburgh Lublin
3) Heritage risk assessment			
4) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value	Amsterdam Guatemala Mexico Kuwait Hyderabad Amaravati Canberra Rawalpindi		
5) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage	Amaravati Al Muharraq Liverpool Olinda Jerusalem Guatemala		Kuwait New Brunswick
6) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders	Amaravati Rawalpindi Istanbul Rio de Janeiro Graz	Tegucigalpa Córdoba	Mexico Durham Suzhou Cagliari

Kuwait City in the Arab States, shows a shared commitment from stakeholders in activities related to mapping and prioritisation of actions. It seems that a long-standing tradition, states already from the 1990s that, in contrast to popular ideas, in this city societal groups do hold state power in check (Ghabra, 1997). Disscusions on the conceptual and institutional frameworks for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is a starting to point to consider the intrinsic components of people's skills and traditions, beyond built heritage. The crafts highly appreciated are showcased to the industry sector, promoting in this way an active relationship between CS and IN (PressReader, 2016).

As already stated, the case of Ballarat considers not only PA but also IN within the processes of value and risk assessment. The establishment of a committee to consider the appropriate legal structure to support the future operation of HUL and maximise the development of proactive risk management responses is one of the recommendations proposed by the Centre for eResearch and Digital Innovation in Ballarat in the framework of its Impact Analysis. (Centre for eResearch and Digital Innovation, 2015). In Tegucigalpa, IN was integrated through the project 'Participatory Process for the transformation of the capital of Honduras' developed by *Ecosistema Urbano*, a design and consulting company working for the Inter-American Development Bank (BID). The project is part of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiatives (ESCI) program, also known as ICES by its acronym in Spanish, an initiative implemented in 55 cities of South America. (Ecosistema Urbano, 2018).

The case of Amaravati reveals successive layers of prehistoric, protohistoric and historic stages of lifestyle holding sculptural constellation sites that reflect a gradual transition from rural to urban life (Padma, 2008). At the shift in the model on how its much-neglected heritage is to be conserved in India, the lack in funding has almost been eliminated with the launching of two new schemes by the Central Government: HRIDAY, focussing on heritage cities and PRASAD, enhancing pilgrimage destinations. The two schemes are coupled with the idea to name the new capital of the State as Amaravati (Jain, 2015). These initiatives explain why in all activities carried in the framework of the six-step Action Plan, this Indian district counts with an ample set of stakeholders involved.

In the European context, in Lublin, mapping, as well as value and risk assessments, are acknowledged as being shared processes. AC contributes with studies such as the application of 3D virtual city models in urban analyses of tall buildings (Czyńska & Rubinowicz, 2014), whereas the Lublin City Office has prepared the Lublin's Culture Development Strategy for 2013-2020, based on culture and community development. In addition, the city takes opportunities such as the Grand Jubilee of the 700th anniversary of chartering the city on foot of the Magdeburg Law, to prepare a joint work with residents to raise local patriotism and civic co-governance under

the principles of social participation inspired by the idea of a civic festival (Lublin U. M., 2017).

In the case of Olinda in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Olinda Society for the Defense of the High Town (SODECA, standing for *Sociedade Olindense de Defesa da Cidade Alta*, in Portuguese) constitutes an experience undergone by the residents of the historic centre of the city to "*…maintain the quality of life of the inhabitants, the identity of the place and the historical and landscape values of Olinda, while being sequentially confronted with the preservation track record of municipal management"* (Milet, Pontual, & Barreto, 2008). This society founded in 1984, reached in 1992 a new municipal legislation instituted through a process shared with the residents of said society. Mexico City, located in the same region, evidences a hybrid participation of helices for the *prioritisation of actions* and for the *establishment of agreements*. However, studies raise the concern about the differentiated public action that grants a higher status to the private sector compared to that of the resident population and the city itself (Delgadillo-Polanco, 2008). The advantage perceived in this country is that with the inclusion of indigenous knowledge and practices in the national definition of culture, it is possible to reformulate heritage in terms of *cultural capital*. The latter has the advantage of not to presenting heritage as a set of stable and neutral attributes with values and senses fixed once and forever, but as a social process that accumulates, renews and produces yields appropriated for different sectors (Canclini, 1994).

In short, the seven cases presented as innovations in their respective region are only a sample of the different ways that stakeholders assumed roles different from the top-down approach. Instead, they demonstrate systems of interrelation between the four groups of stakeholders. Among these cases, only the two Latin-American are part of the WHS. This is an indication of the differences between heritage management in WHS cases and in those where there is no such recognition.

5.2 Awareness about the *2011 Recommendation*

5.2.1 The impact of the HUL approach

Previous evidence of the study demonstrates the development of activities as part of the six-step Action Plan. However, since the surveyed information was collected

inferentially, respondents were not aware of this Plan at the time they were asked. Because of this, the responses are limited to the reality of the activities accomplished in every case, their frequency and the stakeholders involved. In a later point of the questionnaire, the respondents faced directly the concept of HUL and were required to provide their knowledge of it.

By percentage, the worldwide variation on the statements proposed to measure the awareness of the activities carried out for the implementation does not differ greatly from Cuenca where almost 50% were aware of few activities (Figure 5-8). By percentage, Africa is the region with the highest awareness on all the activities carried out, while the Arab States is almost totally unaware. The fluctuation of each region is rather dispersed and there is a minimum propensity to an awareness on most activities. The implementation in the case of Cuenca demonstrates that despite the unawareness of the participants of the questionnaire, activities can be carried out in academic spheres.

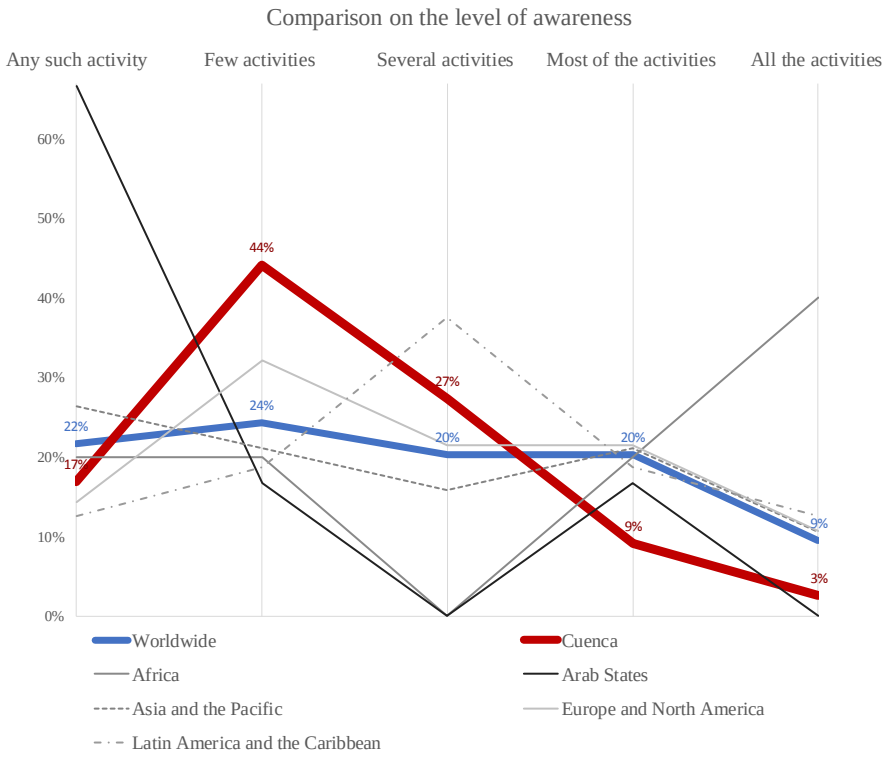


Figure 5-8 Awareness about the activities carried out for the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation, worldwide differences (values on vertical axis = percentage of respondents)

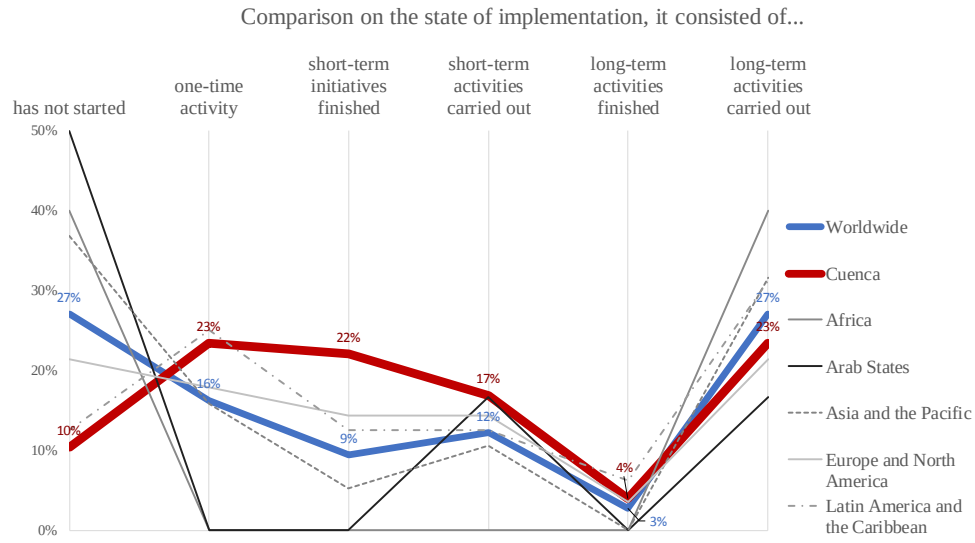


Figure 5-9 Awareness about the state of the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation, (values on vertical axis = percentage of respondents)

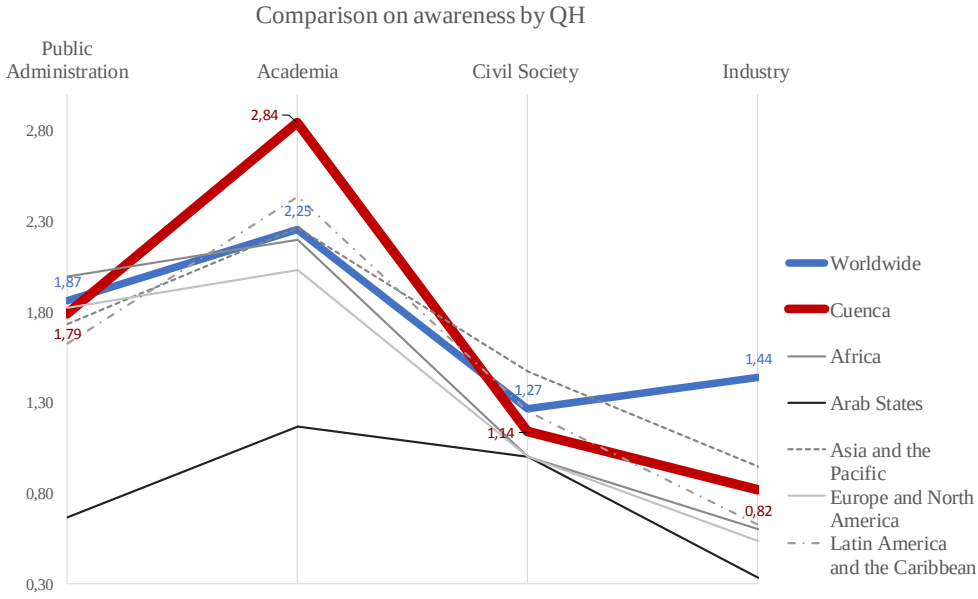


Figure 5-10 Stakeholders' awareness about the 2011 Recommendation according to the QH model, Likert Scale from 0 to 4 (vertical axis=weighted average)

The awareness regarding the state of the implementation *of the* 2011 Recommendation, again in percentage terms, is a clear dispersion of the respondents since a higher percent is on the two extremes values of the question (Figure 5-9). Cuenca follows closely the same average displayed for the world in all statements except for the one that states that the implementation has not started. The response to this statement is significantly lower for Cuenca. Latin American and the Caribbean, as well as European cases, seem to be the territories where -in some way or another- the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* has started. The first examination on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in 2015, suggested fostering activities to understand the concept of HUL especially in the regions of Africa, Arab States and Latin America. The latter seems to have at least developed one-time activities, while in Africa and Arab States a high percentage of non-initiated implementation of the 2011 Recommendation remains (Figure 5-9).

According to the results, undoubtedly, AC is the most aware group of stakeholders concerning the *2011 Recommendation* (Figure 5-10). In Cuenca there is a slight difference that concerns to a lower awareness from PA as well as of civil society and rather a major difference when looking at IN that in the city is considered of almost null awareness on the *2011 Recommendation*. The region of Arab States shows a substantial drop in the weighted average, implying the unawareness of all stakeholders. While in Cuenca there is an emerging consciousness, there is still a corroboration that needs to be addressed in order to identify whether the *2011 Recommendation* has the expected influence to improve ongoing processes of urban heritage conservation once the awareness from stakeholders from all helices is increased.

The abovementioned three approaches about the awareness of the *2011 Recommendation* represent the perception of the group of respondents of the questionnaire. This perception can, however, be compared with the previous answers provided in the questionnaire in which the activities of the six-step Action Plan were already included. This implies a cross-check of the data collected between the frequencies on the activities and the awareness about the *2011 Recommendation*.

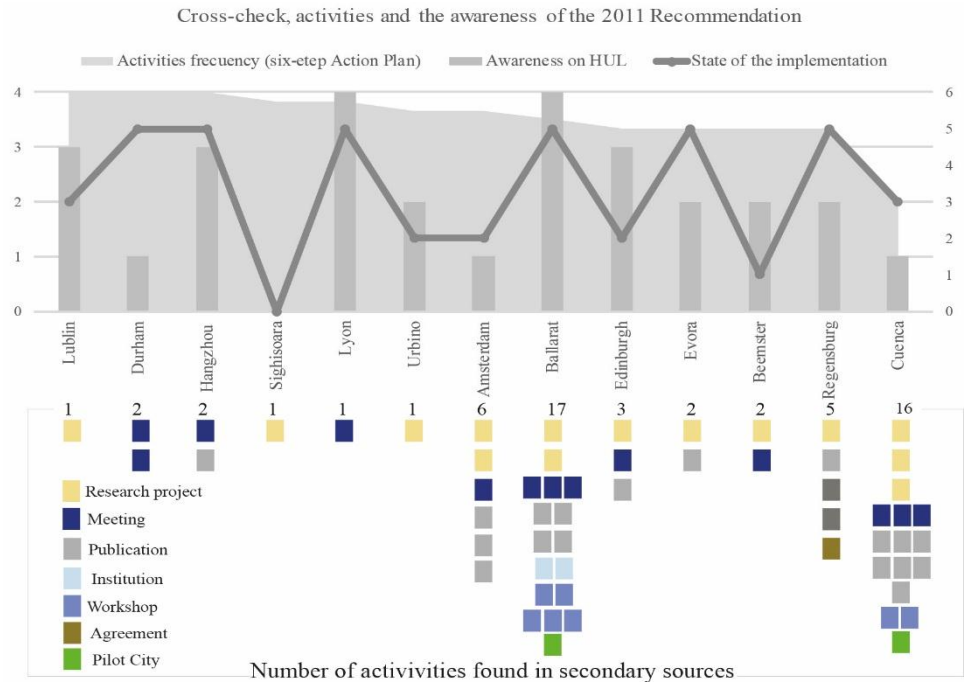


Figure 5-11 Relation between the frequency of activities (secondary data and questionnaire results) and the awareness about the 2011 Recommendation

In the upper part of Figure 5-11, the cases with the highest frequency of activities (six-step Action Plan) are not always aligned with the awareness of the *2011 Recommendation* as well as with the state of the implementation. On the one hand, the cases of Lyon, Ballarat, and Hangzhou City do have a consistency on the possible impact of the *2011 Recommendation* for the development of activities carried out. The three cases have a high-frequency average of activities and at the same time have stated their awareness of the activities established for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. On the other hand, the case of Sighisoara is completely unaware about the *2011 Recommendation*; the implementation has not even started in their territory and in spite of it, a high frequency of activities carried out are evident in this territory. While these cases depict the extremes of the sampling, the cases of Durham, Evora, Amsterdam, and Regensburg are not necessarily aware of the activities carried out for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, but they still recognise that this process is undertaken. This phenomenon is similar in the case of Cuenca, where -on average- participants are not aware of the *2011 Recommendation* but still have a notion about the state of the implementation.

From this initial analysis, it is possible to determine that the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* does not completely guarantee the compliance of the activities proposed within the six-step Action Plan. At the bottom of Figure 5-11, the activities registered during the secondary data collection (see section 4.2.1) are shown. The activities identified in the cases that indicate the highest frequency of the six-step Action Plan (according to the results of the questionnaire) consist of research projects except in the cases of Durham, Hangzhou, and Lyon. In these last three cases, the activities found are related to expert meetings.

Research projects provide space with high potential for the development of the activities included in the six-step Action Plan. This, however, seems to occur regardless of the awareness about the *2011 Recommendation*. In the timeline, the year 2009 registers the maximum number of research projects, all of them in Europe and North America (Figure 5-12). After a drop in the number of research projects in 2010, the year of 2014 presents again a significant number of projects, this time distributed in all regions except for the Arab States. After this year, there is a considerable decrease in 2015 and Asia does not present any research project in this year. During the last two years of data collection, the number of research established is rather scarce.

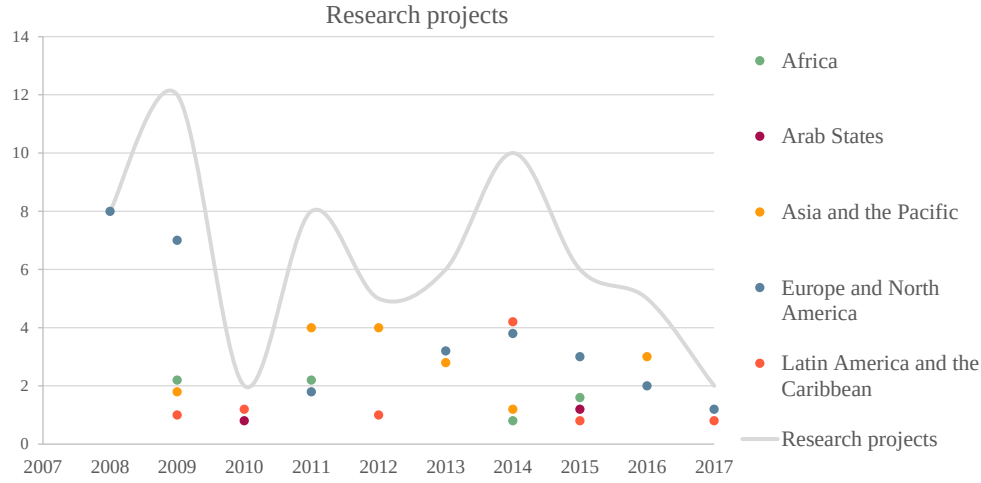


Figure 5-12 Timeline on the research projects carried out by region according to the secondary data collection

5.2.2 The scope of the research in cases implementing the *2011 Recommendation*

While the previous analysis showed the cases frequently developing activities included on the six-step Action Plan, this section looks instead to the cases where the implementation is perceived (by the respondents of the questionnaire) as a long-term ongoing process. This group of cases was found in the secondary data collection as involved in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, and their condition has been ratified through the questionnaire. Because of this, they are henceforth the so-called ratified HUL cases.

The group of ratified HUL cases is composed of a total of 20 cases. Six in the regions of Europe and Asia, five in Latin America, two in Africa and one in Arab States. Half of the cases have a population minor to 500 000 hab (Pop1). In Figure 5-13 these cases show the value assigned to the different heritage attributes. By purpose, the colours given to tangible attributes (in the green scale) differ from those related to intangible attributes (in orange scale). The frequency of activities of the six-step Action Plan is shown in Figure 5-14 representing a higher frequency in a bigger size. Next to these, the number of activities found in the secondary data collected is found. Finally, based on the QH model, the participation of the respondents is represented in Figure 5-15. This is presented together with the awareness of the 2011 Recommendation also by the different groups of stakeholders.

In Africa, the cases of Lamu Old Town and Zanzibar show a balanced valuation of tangible and intangible attributes. According to the frequency of activities, Zanzibar present 13 activities compared to the 4 of Lamu Old Town. In this last case, PA and AC are aware of the implementation compared to Zanzibar where there is an even distribution of the awareness of the four helices. Rabat is the only case in the Arab States. A tangible focus is perceived with a high frequency of activities according to the results of the questionnaire and only two activities previously registered. Like in Zanzibar, the awareness is evenly distributed among the four groups of stakeholders of the QH model. In Asia and the Pacific, the appreciation of intangible heritage is higher compared to the rest of the regions. In this region, there is much less frequency of activities of the six-step Action Plan. The case of Hyderabad is the only one where the four groups of actors are aware of the implementation.

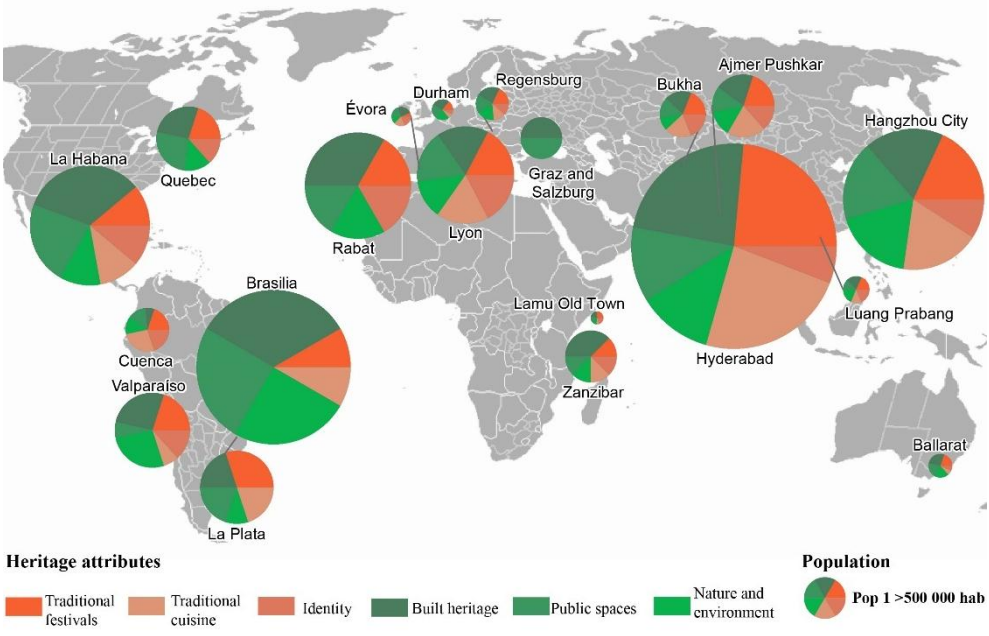


Figure 5-13 Assessment on the importance give to heritage attributes in cases implementing the 2011 Recommendation (by cases' size)

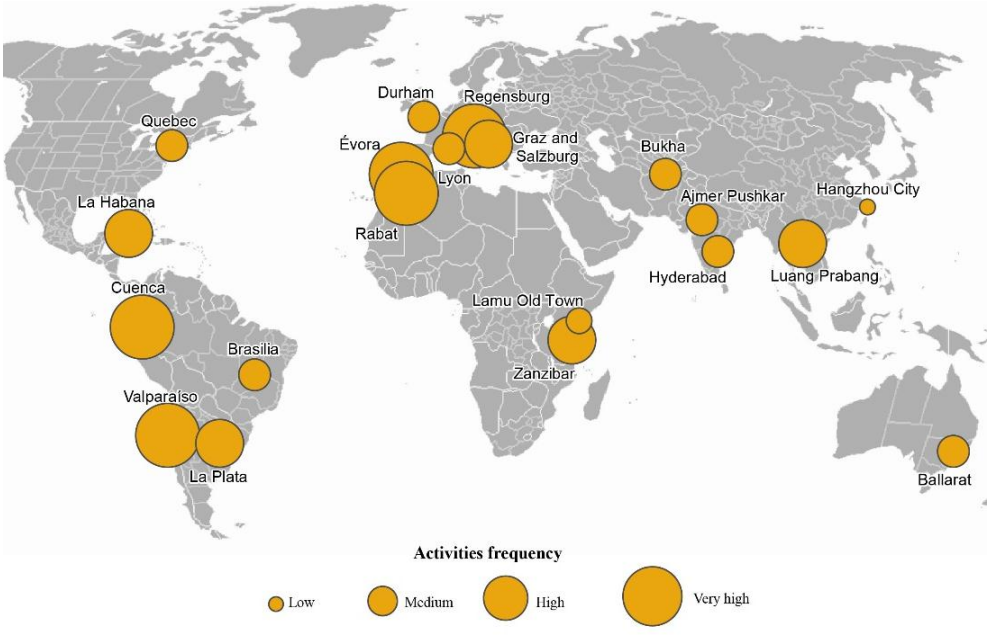


Figure 5-14 Intensity of activities (six-step Action Plan) in cases implementing the 2011 Recommendation

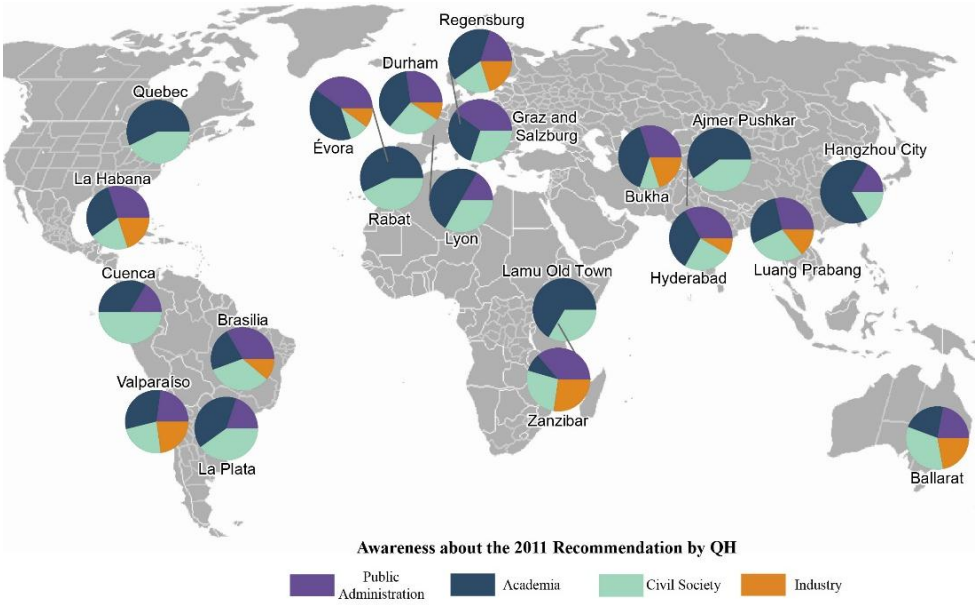


Figure 5-15 Stakeholders' knowledge about the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation according to the QH model

In Europe and North America, the focus is on tangible attributes, in especial in the case of Graz. In both, the empirical and secondary sources, Regensburg present a high frequency of activities. This case together with Evora are the only ones in which all groups of stakeholders are aware of the implementation. Finally, in Latin America and the Caribbean, all cases -except for Cuenca- tend to give more value to tangible attributes. The activities in these Latin-American cases is similarly frequent except for Brasilia. In this last case and in Valparaiso, the four groups of stakeholders are somehow aware of the implementation.

These observations position local cases per region as relative successful implementation processes based on the three topics address as the scope of the research. These cases combine the understanding of the territory beyond the tangible attributes, the evidence of the use of the six-step Action Plan, and a potential participation of a broad group of stakeholders aware of the *2011 Recommendation*. These cases are Zanzibar in Africa, Hyderabad in Asia, Valparaiso in Latin America, and Regensburg in Europe. Further analysis of the detailed implementation process in these cases can increase the potential use of this common framework of comparison.

5.2.3 WHS and non-WHS conditions for the implementation

Criticism is ongoing about the real contribution of the *2011 Recommendation* to heritage management and cities' development. Due to its ample concept that covers too many topics, it does not specify a clear way to proceed. Also because there is already well-known theory on urban conservation there is hardly any innovation in the HUL concept. (Lalana Soto, 2011). The criticism of this document also deals with its origin (at the Vienna Memorandum on the impact of new projects in historic cities as applied to the European city of Vienna in 2005) and therefore its real goal is questioned (Sadowski, 2017).

However, it can be argued that the tools offered for the conservation of urban heritage through the *2011 Recommendation*, even if already well known, were refreshed through the discussion on HUL since 2005 and this has increased, at least in the cases analysed, the number activities concerning conservation in urban areas. It is also noted that it one of the UNESCO's standard-setting instrument that particularly does not only target WHS. In fact, the results of the analysis in the cases showing the involvement of non-conventional stakeholders, correspond all of them to non-WHS, except for the cases in Latin America and the Caribbean. Apparently, the responsibility assumed at the time of the nomination on the WHL entails a more PA-centred involvement. In non-WHS instead, local heritage attributes are identified and managed by an ampler set of stakeholders. Since the *2011 Recommendation* targets precisely the involvement of stakeholders, non-WHS have the advantage of being decoupled of the institutionalism that the recognition as WHS entails.

The prevailing tangible-based value assessment of attributes puts built heritage as the priority in the heritage management agenda. Because of this, among the heritage attributes analysed in this research, the tangible ones (built heritage, nature) show a higher assessment in WHS compared to non-WHS. On the contrary, in the non-WHS cases, the intangible attributes (festivals, cuisine and identity) present higher scores. However, public spaces do not show major variances when assessed in WHS or in non-WHS. Therefore, public spaces could allow the shift from building-based heritage management to strategic urban heritage planning in cities. In this way, the gap between heritage and planning (that seems to be proper of WHS where delimitated areas are building-based managed) can start to be tackled.

From the abovementioned 20 ratified HUL cases, only four are not WHS: Ballarat, Ajmer-Pushkar and Hyderabad in Asia and La Plata in Argentina. It will be necessary to closely analyse the processes carried out in Hyderabad since according to the results, it is a non-WHS that demonstrates a -globally relative creditable- application of the HUL approach.

The conservation of urban heritage is driven by the *2011 Recommendation* in ways to shift from WHS-centred approaches to innovative non-WHS practices that involve non-conventional stakeholders in cities' planning and heritage management. An example of this type of management is the case of Ballarat where the new plan of the city has been jointly developed under the QH model with the participation of all the groups of stakeholders (Cooke et al., 2016; UNESCO et al., 2016). In WHS cases, Luang Prabang demonstrates the accomplishment of the Urban Development Master Plan for the Vientiane capital based on the HUL approach.

5.3 Cuenca in a worldwide framework

5.3.1 Evolution of the stages of implementation in Cuenca

Departing from the information gathered from the various sources in Cuenca (see section 3.2), this section intends to demonstrate the differences between the comprehension of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the processes followed and the results from a later evaluation that involves a qualitative and quantitative measurement on the perception of the implementation through the questionnaire. A summary of the different stages that can be found in Cuenca involve:

<u>The experts' contribution</u>

This stage recounts the contributions from the VLIR-CPM project, the results of the author's master thesis, and the PUH_C research project (2012-2015). In this stage, the case of Cuenca was analysed from the architecture expertise considering, firstly, databases available from previous research containing information based in institutional sources and later integrating, disciplines that were involved through the development of the PUH_C research project (Figure 5-16). This compilation of information was completed during the Visionary Conference in 2015. The outputs resulted in strategies to improve future actions in the established 14 areas or units.

By consensus, the following strategies were recognised: integration of the cultural heritage in the broad urban landscape, an adaptation of infrastructures and environmental requirements, informal economic promotion, and impact reduction. These strategies reflect the objectives of the stakeholders involved with regard to the main ideas that will draft a strategic plan defining the future 'image of the city' (Cooke et al., 2016).

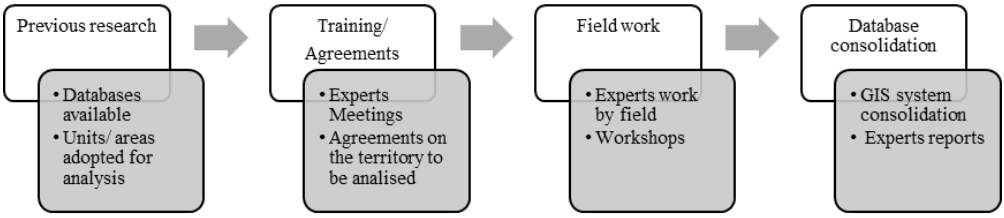


Figure 5-16 Stage one process in the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation in Cuenca

The work developed for the whole city leads to in-depth research in every unit once its main characteristics are known and depicted. It is a departure point for a more inclusive government decision making and a powerful document for the communities. For example, in the case that certain budget is available within the PA, there is already a set of data to establish valuable elements and considerations for prioritisation of investments and actions.

The results obtained provide governmental institutions with a document containing enough information to allow them to carry out proposals for action in the different areas of the city, depending on the technical, political or economic aims. It is also a strong tool for the community as an initial idea of the condition of the spaces where they inhabit, as well as an enabler in terms of urban heritage to eradicate physical, social and economic differences, inequalities and spatial segregation. Future agreement between public and private sectors and community can be led by a valid document to improve the inhabitants' quality of life.

Insights from stakeholders' involvement processes

Stakeholders' involvement was pursued from the start of the present research throughout all the events carried out since 2014. There is a clear difference among the ways of participation of different stakeholders under the QH model worth mentioning in this section. Such differences might help identifying both, the

strengths of decisions undertaken for the development of every event with the involvement of stakeholders, as well as the weaknesses of such processes. When looking at the groups of stakeholders under the QH model and their level of participation in the different events proposed in Cuenca, there are evident tensions among helices. In Event 3, the Visionary Conference that took place into a public museum in the city, the number of participants coming from PA was relatively higher than in the rest of events (1,2 and 4), that were developed at the university campus. Although the three-party agreement signed in cooperation with the WHITRAP envisioned a close cooperation between PA and AC, joint activities gradually vanished after Event 3. This lack of continuity frustrated one of the opportunities to include the concept of HUL in the new Special Plan for the Historic Centre, slated to be released in December 2015, but not concluded. The tension between these two helices was also a barrier to provide PA with the set of worksheets created from the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* as an academic result, valid as a tool with valuable information for planning in the city. The AC had, throughout all events, the highest presence. Event 3 again constituted an opportunity to gather participants not only from other universities in the city but also from schools and other levels of institutions interested (Figure 5-17).

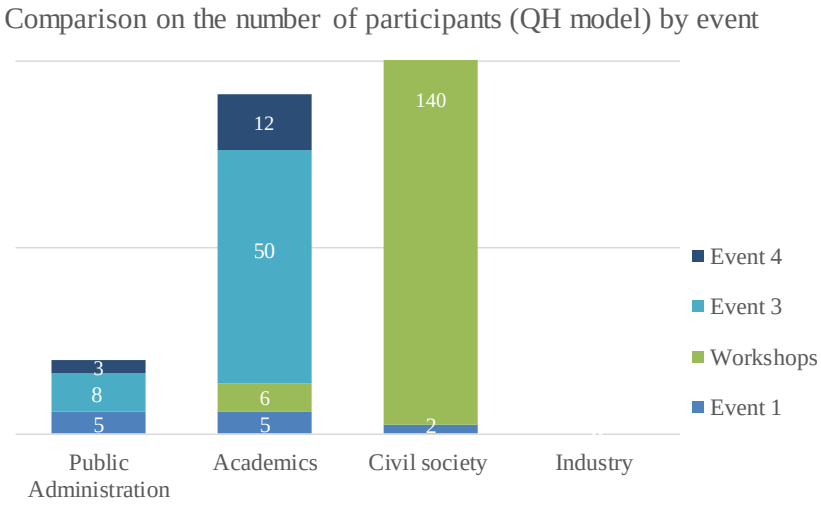


Figure 5-17 Number of participants in the different events in Cuenca according to the QH model

Civil society however, did not have a representative number of participants in all events carried out. In spite of the extensive invitation to be part of Event 3 (supposed

to be the space for stakeholders' integration), few members from CS join this event. They were instead the protagonists of the 16 workshops that took place during two months in the 14 landscape areas or units of the city. Since the target was gathering information directly from community members, the highest participation of CS was guaranteed. The IN was not identified during the four events; however, this can may also correspond to the lack of clear understanding about this helix in the context of Cuenca. Translated to Spanish, IN is a term commonly referred to producers' companies or big corporations. The IN in the city is rather the private sector where stakeholders are part of a specialised workforce profiting from the public sector. This role was not considered when categorising the participants' backgrounds in events 1 to 4 and the workshops, but it was included in the questionnaire precisely to acutely investigate it. At the time of surveying the participation as part of the four helices, a reduced percentage selected a low participation within IN. Because of it, when depicting the total number of stakeholders according to the QH model for the events and workshops in Cuenca (Figure 5-18), IN does not appear as a helix involved.

Moreover, in the LoQ for Cuenca a broader set of stakeholders was involved and, unlike the summary of all participants in the previous phase, the highest number of participants correspond to AC. This implies that the circumstances of the questionnaire, only available online, limited several sectors of the population out of reach of digital resources. In 2016, statistics showed that 10.9% of the population in Cuenca did not have any access to digital resources and only 69.4% navigated on the internet (INEC, 2017).

In the case of the questionnaire, by looking into the respondents' affiliations, a notation of their participation as part of the IN was systematically done. Thus, professionals developing consultancy activities were included in this helix (Figure 5-19). When looking in this way, PA and CS are the most underrepresented helices by their number of respondents. Therefore, their results cannot be assumed as generalised for Cuenca.

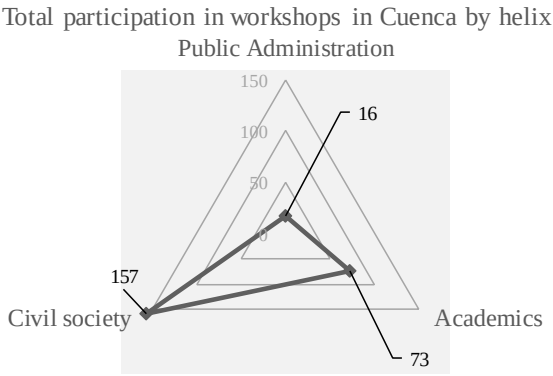


Figure 5-18 Total number of participants in the events carried out in Cuenca according to the QH model

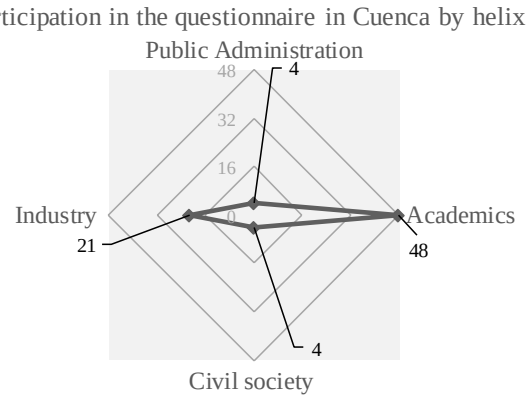


Figure 5-19 Total number of participants in the LoQ for Cuenca according to the QH model

In a timeline, the events held in Cuenca suggest a higher participation in events that take place in neutral places rather than in the university campus and that is even more effective when stakeholders to be consulted are approached in their own territories, neighbourhoods. The 'status' of events sponsored by PA has a higher gathering power. Because of this, a good relation between PA and AC is envisaged in the case of Cuenca as a catalyst for the integration of all helices. The most successful compilation of information from CS were the workshops. The presence, for example, of PA in this activity could have benefited both helices when listening to the needs and values identified out from the current protection system in the city. What if PA was open to listening to the different results on the understanding of HUL on the 14 units? The traditional top-down governance in Cuenca may have an opportunity for a closer relationship between decision-makers and the rest of stakeholders.

The questionnaire as an evaluation tool

The questionnaire to evaluate the process of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* for the case on Cuenca was carried out under certain circumstances from which it is possible to evaluate the outcomes obtained in previous stages and the current challenges faced. Along the steps undertaken by Cuenca, there is an emphasis on the first understanding of heritage attributes recognised as outstanding under a multi-stakeholder view. In event 1 and 3 the data collected was based on the city in general while in event 4, the territory analysed was limited to the area of El Ejido. Results in every event had the influence of the participants discussing and agreeing on the preferred attributes they considered in a top 6 ranking of them. During event 1, characterised by an equal presence of PA and AC (5 participants each) and only 2 members of CS, the most valued heritage attribute was *nature and environment*. The same attribute was ranked first in event 4 for El Ejido where there were 3 people from PA, 12 AC and 7 from CS (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2 Ranking on the preference of heritage attributes in the events carried out in Cuenca

Heritage attributes	**Event 1**	**Ws**	**Event 4**	**Questionnaire**	**Ranking**
Built Heritage	4	4	5	2	
Public spaces	2	2		4	
Nature and environment	1	3	1	5	
Traditional festivals	6	5		1	
Traditional cuisine	5	1		3	
Identity (clothing, dialect)	3	6		6	

The compilation of the rankings obtained during the workshops with most participants from CS is the *traditional cuisine*, while in the questionnaire, participants (mostly AC) agreed on *traditional festivals* as their most valued heritage attribute. Likewise, in the questionnaire as well as in Event 1, the second-ranked attribute was *public spaces*. Built heritage is considered as the second most valued attribute by the questionnaire respondents considering they are mostly academics, whereas in events 1 and 4 the same attribute is ranked in fourth place, not no mention Event 4 where it is only scored as the fifth element in importance. While the ranking positions 3 to 5 are rather diverse depending on the event, in both the workshops and the questionnaire, the lowest importance is given to *identity*. Bearing in mind that

Event 4 was developed for the area of El Ejido, the features closely related to the city garden and the urban implantation of the modern city in Cuenca were identified as additional heritage attributes. These specific attributes in El Ejido correspond to the modern urban pattern and the visual axes created in its territory. For this reason, it is possible to infer that only by looking at the differences between the historic city centre and El Ejido in Cuenca, heritage attributes greatly vary from each other.

The observable differences established through this analysis reflect the fluctuating level of awareness depending on the level of involvement of different stakeholders. While in events where CS is mostly involved, the preferences of heritage attributes lean towards an interest in intangible features and public spaces; among AC there is a perceptive of growing interest on traditional festivities and nature, but they still give the credit to built heritage as the most valuable attribute.

5.3.2 Learning processes in Cuenca

In Cuenca, as in most WHS, it was not necessary to know about the *2011 Recommendation* to take some actions related to the conservation of its urban areas. Initiatives as the recognition of the areas declared as part of the WHS that corresponds to the axis streets of Rafael M. Arízaga, Las Herrerías and Loja Avenue are a sign of the city not limiting its historic centre as on its border of the orthogonal urban pattern. Although the starting point for heritage protection came from a CS concern back in 1975, there were also administrative initiatives that took the lead for management at the time of national declaration of Cuenca in 1982, thus began a new era of governance. The creation of the Comission of the Historic Centre (CHC) was not only envisioned as the body responsible for the approval of interventions in heritage buildings (that in a certain way is what it consists of today), but as a space where representatives from different segments of the city could meet and execute the Special Plan for the historic centre. This multistakeholder group is assumed today as the perfect arena for the integration, a concept demanded from Strategic Planning and heritage into its widened understanding. In addition, at the time of creation of the CHC, the 1982 Urban Development Plan for the Metropolitan Area of the City of Cuenca considered the historic centre within the city's planning.

At the time of WH declaration, responsibilities were ascribed to the DAPH, however, the city's rapid growth and the need for planning in the expansion areas led to the

continuity of urban plans but the detachment of the Special Plan for the historic centre. A local influence coming from the INPC propitiated management of heritage not only in the historic centre but in all urban and rural parishes of the Canton. From PA in Cuenca, the creation of the municipal foundation El Barranco in 2003 integrated the northern banks of the Tomebamba River with the conjunction of natural areas, public spaces and houses along this vitalised area today. Another step undertaken in the city corresponds to the amount of investment in public spaces. Only in the period from 2009 to 2014, three integral projects, 10 squares, 5 parks, 3 pedestrian alleys, 16 streets, 3 walkways, 13 urban equipment and 14 urban furniture were undertaken. During this period, the expansion of the areas of protection at the national level included El Ejido, although as a reactive action, which led to protection and a new ordinance for this area. Academic initiatives not only from the VLIR-CPM research project since 2007, but also from previous studies and the establishment of the specialisation degree on heritage conservation at the public university, were milestones of a yet long-standing heritage awareness.

In this sense, the courses under which the city passed through are indicative of a learning process. The Four Stages of Competence theory developed in the 1970s consists of a model for learning a new skill and its scheme is often presented as a ladder or a chart format (Figure 5-20) to show that one stage builds upon the previous one (Gordon & Bruch, 1974). Along this process, stages require activities in order to reach the next. This is rather a round process. The learning process in Cuenca can be seen under this scheme as the way that urban heritage conservation is the stage to be mastered. The activities developed in Cuenca include the aforementioned actions together with the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*.

The activities developed in Cuenca in 1975 can be seen as stage (1), an unconscious incompetence that evolved into a (2) conscious incompetence (or not?) with the incorporation of the 1982 Plan and the national heritage declaration, and a (3) conscious competence in 1999 when Cuenca was included on the WHL. Even when heritage management and planning in the city can be considered as an (4) unconscious competence, the round nature of the model allows a remaking of the process through different tools. The tools suggested in the *2011 Recommendation*

can be seen under this stage model to include the activities reached in this predictable sequence for Cuenca in a reviewed perspective of urban heritage conservation.

The review of the cases has not only looked into so-called 'successful practices' implementing the *2011 Recommendation* but has evolved into the real aim of this international document before considering said cases as such. The regularity of activities carried out is assumed as cases worth looking at based on the criteria of the frequency with additional inducing criteria. This multiple vision has emphasised some context-based practices related to changes at the governance level. Some of the experiences in worldwide cases reflecting positive characteristics can support the current learning process for Cuenca.

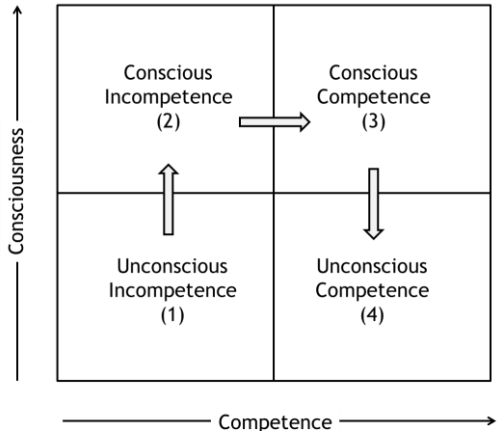


Figure 5-20 Four Stages of Competence. (Gordon & Bruch, 1974)

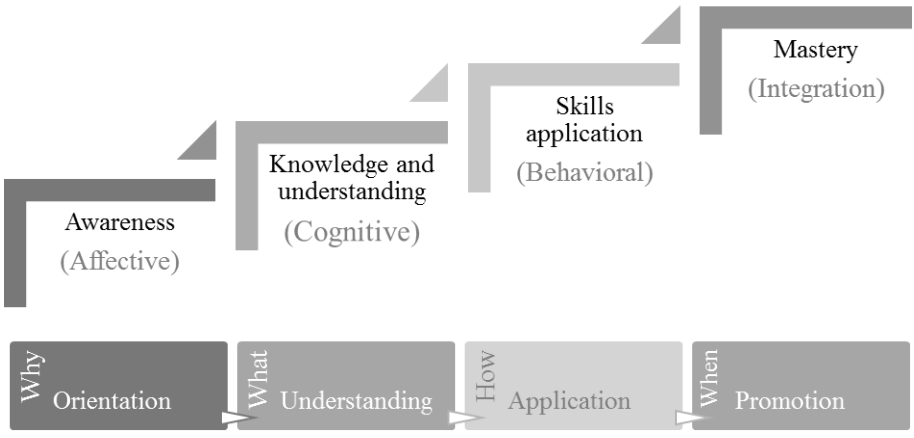


Figure 5-21 Evolution of the mastery of an activity

In cases located in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, operations such as the creation of societies for residents of historic centres is an example on how to overcome the passive role of CS perceived in Cuenca during the workshops and generate a more active and represented CS. Actions such as the ongoing maintenance campaigns may stimulate (with the support but not the leadership of the AC) the appropriation of CS beyond their houses to include their public spaces, visuals, and natural features among others. Like the approach to indigenous practices that area cherished and included in the legal framework of Mexico City, in the 2008 Constitution in Ecuador, it is possible to formulate innovative heritage practices. These practices are grounded in, for example, indigenous knowledge that shaped the system of the maintenance campaigns developed in Susudel and Cuenca under the *minga*[*] concept (Escobar, 2011).

The express need to include IN in Cuenca is part of the learning processes that need to be started, analysed, tested and evaluated. The integration of the IN via an agreement with real estate investors and high-rise building investors is being tested in La Plata for heritage assessment and values recognition. Meanwhile, in Kuwait IN is initiated through the relations created with craftsmanship. In Cuenca, these two attitudes are feasible as long as IN is approached in a way that the discourse presents beneficial options that can be created by the analysis of heritage as a cultural capital. In the past, crafts in the city were located in vocational zones such as streets or neighbourhoods. In light of today's needs, IN can be motivated for investment by testing and showing revenues. To this, the Indian examples can reinforce the above-mentioned vocational territories in the city by interpreting the cultural routes and promoting their use. Finally, European cases demonstrate that the advancement of tools for the documentation of sites can be combined with intangible heritage to reach major participation of CS.

[*] *Minga* is a word of Quechua origin. It alludes in the Andean region to different types of communal trade and farm work, sometimes in exchange for food.

The understanding of the contribution of the *2011 Recommendation* for a learning process in Cuenca can further identify the needed steps to be undertaken, in addition to the six-step Action Plan, in order to reach a more complex system of learning where mastery of the activities can integrate the knowledge gathered in previous stages (Figure 5-21). The different steps in the learning process are proposed to be linked to the first questions raised for Cuenca concerning why, what, how it was necessary the application of the concept of HUL. The next question could refer to when those steps are required to feasibly go from one step to the next in the learning process.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 General comparative framework

From the results, it can be inferred that the mere implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* does not guarantee on itself urban heritage conservation. An initial trial on crossing data referred to the frequency of activities of the six-step Action Plan and the awareness of the *2011 Recommendation*, show cases with a high frequency of activities not aware about the guidelines provided in the framework of the HUL approach. This conclusion results from the evidence of higher frequencies in additional activities that support processes for heritage conservation. This is true not only in Cuenca but in worldwide cases engaged in the implementation. In some cases, regardless of their knowledge about the *2011 Recommendation*, processes developed in a high frequency result in the integration of historic areas in the planning of the city and a high investment in heritage structures.

The results of the questionnaire confronted with those coming from the secondary data demonstrated that it is only possible to obtain partial information about the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in published accessible data. Because of the number of responses obtained from each case, the questionnaire is still a limited source. So, the comparison between the two sources evidences relevant variances in terms of the perception from the contacted people and the indications found for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in online available results.

When narrowing the characteristics from both the questionnaire and the secondary data, it is possible to reach a more affluent analysis on the conditions needed for a higher frequency of the activities carried out in the city towards urban heritage conservation. For example, the relation between the number of activities per case study found in online sources and the weighted average of the frequency of activities perceived by the respondents of the questionnaire. The pre-established conditions as the WHS, the cases' size, and its heritage area size may influence the responses given in the results of the questionnaire.

At the regional level, a major interest in intangible aspects is noticeable in the territories of the regions expected to increase their activities at the first report of the *2011 Recommendation* in 2015 (Africa, Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean). Therefore, in these regions, the HUL inspired activities depicted in the six-step need to be focused on mapping intangible resources over the mapping of built structures commonly undertaken in research projects. This regional trend needs to be first contextually understood in each case as to define the priority in which the activities need to be developed. Public administration, as well as academics, are leading all the activities proposed in the framework of the six-step Action Plan in the implementation processes, because of this, it is desirable to identify the gaps in which civil society and industry are key as to further include next to the steps needed, the actors that booster the development of certain activities. So far, it seems that the establishment of agreements, that is the most common activity carried out for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*, has not reached the local community level. This means the underestimation of the potential of civil society in the implementation process, that maybe does not have a wide influence from financial or knowledge perspectives but is the power unit allowing more fluent activities' implementation.

5.4.2 Cuenca, evaluation of the impact of the HUL approach in the local context

The conclusions for the case of Cuenca are related to the scope of the research, and the pros and cons of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in relation to a learning process that start by an awareness and reach up to a Mastery level. Initial fields of action are also described. In the territory, a behavioural level has been grasped with the application of skills for the study of the city on its urban context,

not limited to the WHS. A follow-up on the landscape units determined as well as the data-sharing of the different stages on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* is desired. This can constitute the driving force for the adoption of the academic-led work developed at the core of this research by the public administration in the course of the ongoing proposal on the Special Plan for the Historic Centre and the PUGS.

In the activities, there has been a cognitive process on the understanding and implementation of the six-step Action Plan but still not considered at the governmental level. Besides the attachment to the six-step Action Plan, at least in the case of Cuenca, has resulted in an imbalance at the time of addressing the first step of mapping resources for an extended period and not distributing the resources needed for the rest of the steps. Pressure to follow a certain order of the steps may also cause a lack of motivation in cases that, for example, do not contain the necessary resources to carry out large mapping processes. A review of the non-frequent activities is expected as well as an analysis of the additional activities that could complement the six-step Action Plan for the city. In Cuenca, there is a growing awareness about the *2011 Recommendation*, according to the different tools used in the different stages of the implementation. It is desired an increase of self-bottom-up initiatives taking advantage of the skills performed by stakeholders in each helix.

In Cuenca, compared to worldwide trends, the attachment to the regional tendency from Latin America with a higher assessment on intangible aspects over built heritage in the territory is noticeable. Thus, suggesting a path on the fundamental requirements in heritage and planning in the city that are still focussed on the conservation of built heritage. This focus may explain the reasons why, despite the amount of the academy-led mapping of resources developed during the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in the city, unlike worldwide and regional trends, and in Cuenca is perceived as lowly assumed.

In the timeline of the implementation of the HUL approach in the city, the increase of the number of academics involved in the different processes and the unstable number of participants from other helices of stakeholders can be remarked. Therefore, when assuming not only the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* but any action for the conservation of urban heritage, a constant

representative number of each helix is desirable to address everyone's needs and concerns.

Portraying the case of Cuenca in the worldwide context means a recognition of the academy-led efforts to implement the HUL approach confronted with disengaged heritage and planning processes in the city. Changes in the decision-making spheres are not easily reached in the case of Cuenca where initiatives started at the academic level but did not find proper ways to rebound at the administrative level. In this sense, the patterns of cases such as Ballarat that have recently reached the insertion of the HUL approach in the management plan of the city, are a reference on how the influence and especially the interest of public administration drive changes with the support of academics. The case of Cuenca has instead proven the feasibility of creating solid links between academics and civil society by means of approaching communities in their own arenas.

Chapter 6

General conclusions and future perspectives

6.1 Overall reflections

The research developed framed the question of how the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* can improve the conservation of urban heritage and the specific impacts generated in the case of Cuenca. To tackle these inquiries, the present research has contributed to establishing a common framework for comparing 102 case studies evidencing the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*. This framework was grounded using three fundamental topics (territory, activities, and stakeholders) considered as the scope of the research and developed through empirical research. A questionnaire created for Cuenca at a local level was replicated in the rest of case studies around the world to find local, regional and worldwide trends that contribute to a state-of-the-art on the implementation of the HUL approach. Based on this, it was possible to measure the impact of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca when positioning it at a global scale. The main contributions of this research can be summarised as follows:

- The methodological approach embedded in the questionnaire through the interlinkage of the local and international level is a valuable contribution to the research field. The validated questionnaire fed by the results of the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* at the local level is used to create the comparative framework at the international level and then it goes back to the local providing a perspectival evaluation.

- As an international legal document, the *2011 Recommendation* is expected to be compiled by Member States, and therefore the reporting on the

implementation addressing public administration stakeholders in WHS. However, according to the results of this research, academics are mostly leading the implementation processes leading to insights that are not always available to the official member state spokespersons. Therefore, the results presented in this research constitute closer insights from stakeholders practically involved and regardless whether the study case was part of the World heritage list or not.

• The surveys show that the *2011 Recommendation* has had the highest impact in the academic world. The discussion about HUL has resulted in research results shared in various publications on the topic during the last decade. The interplay between AC, as the main group of stakeholders leading the implementation, and public administration, as the official leaders, seem to be key for shifting from academic results to practical implementations.

6.2 Conclusions

The way the main findings derived from this work answer the research questions proposed and meet the objectives established at the beginning of this research is clarified following the structure of the dissertation.

6.2.1 Urban heritage conservation and the *2011 Recommendation*

• The direction provided in the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* is a contribution to the long-standing tradition in how to implement conservation of urban heritage and although not completely a new set of tools, it has helped historic cities under development pressure.

• The conservation of urban heritage field is constantly requesting for the integration of heritage and urban planning systems. What is found through this research is the potential synergy of the two fields given by approaching the mutual target: the stakeholders. This aspect is similarly addressed in both, recent heritage international legal documents and in contemporary planning instruments. The civic engagement pursued in the *2011 Recommendation* from the heritage standpoint matches with the concept of social innovation presented by the strategic urban development.

• The policy review shows how international legal instruments are mainly oriented to public administration. Therefore, the civic engagement ambition of the *2011 Recommendation* could have remained hidden or not be reflected in the reporting initiatives from Member States.

6.2.2 Implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca

Scholars consider the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in Cuenca successful as the method used followed the HUL approach inspired by the six-step Action Plan and strengthened by an active participation of civil society. However, the critical issue still to overcome is how to operationalise the results obtained by academia.

Regarding the three topics analysed as the scope of the research:

• The enlargement of the protection towards the area of El Ejido denotes an acknowledgment of values in the territory beyond the WHS delimitation. However, the regulation for both areas is developed in isolation and equally excluded from the urban development plan of the canton and the city (PDOT and PUGS).

• Regarding the activities carried out: much energy was put into the mapping of resources (step 1) of the six-step Action Plan in Cuenca. Meanwhile, value and risk assessments (step 2 and 3) were not undertaken as separate steps but have been handled as part of step 1. The frequent establishment of agreements (step 6) in Cuenca was instrumental for the development of activities demonstrating that the steps are not necessarily followed as proposed in the six-step Action Plan.

• Stakeholders from public administration in charge of heritage and planning in the city are currently developing management instruments (Special Plan for the Historic centre and PUGS for the urban area) with similar purposes but different delimitations. This isolation interferes with the integration of stakeholders in the 'helix' inside of the public administration stakeholder. The participation of the 'civil society' stakeholder is enhanced when addressed through community representatives while the 'industry' stakeholder has not been approached.

6.2.3 Worldwide implementation of the *2011 Recommendation*

The survey shows that the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* has mostly been done in WHS. However, according to the results obtained for non-WHS, these cases seem to have more opportunities to engage with a larger set of values and stakeholders at the local level. Their reporting obligation to international bodies is less. This fact implies flexibility regarding legal frameworks and local agreements created for the conservation of urban heritage closely related to the geographic and socio-economic context, compared to WHS that have, in one way or another, several international references to deal with. A small number of remarkable exceptions were found in the analysis of cases especially in those involving industry and civil society. These cases do not reveal cutting-edge models but tentative paths searching for processes of implementation of the HUL approach depending on the resources available in each case.

In terms of the three topics analysed as the scope of the research:

- Most of the case studies correspond to cities with less than half a million inhabitants. According to the self-assessment from participants of the questionnaire, the region of Europe and North presents the highest scores when dealing with the integration of heritage areas and the city´s planning.

- According to the secondary data retrieved, not all the HUL inspired activities have been carried out. This contrast with the information retrieved from the questionnaire in which all the activities are carried out with a certain frequency. This means that the activities for the implementation of the HUL approach consist of processes that are regularly carried out by cities to conserve urban heritage. The use of the six-step Action Plan for the improvement of urban heritage conservation is therefore still debatable. The implementation and content of 'activities' have been adapted depending on the case study and in some of the cases regardless of their awareness about the HUL approach.

- While an active participation of stakeholders is influenced by projects carried out with international support as in the case of Africa, the participation of the "industry" stakeholder is overall scarce. This fact deals

somewhat, according to cross-cultural interpretation, with the possible confusion of the term that for the aims of this study is more related to business. The use of the term 'business sector' can be more suitable for this research as it clarifies the concept of consumer services.

6.2.4 Challenges and constrains

The HUL inspired activities have proven to be already part of the systems for urban heritage conservation in the case studies analysed. These activities hinge on the interaction of stakeholders and therefore, some constraints that have not been unravelled in this research, are presented below.

- There is an unbalance in the number of cases per region identified in this research.

- In spite of the answers collected through the questionnaire to trace the connection between heritage areas and the urban sprawl, it was not possible to detect whether this condition depends or not of the fragmentation in the management institutions in charge, as in the case of Cuenca.

- There is an unbalanced impact of the *2011 Recommendation* on the various stakeholders which implies that the results of the implementation are mostly "locked up" in the 'academic world'. It is, therefore, necessary to find suitable roles to catch the interest of the other stakeholders, especially of those involved in the industry/business sector.

- Although the results of this comparative analysis show the potential of the use of data coming from stakeholders' perception, the use of the quantitative analysis is still questionable. To some extent, the qualitative data collected regarding the characteristics of case studies is not reflected. Therefore it is concluded that there is a need for a way to compare qualitative and qualitative measurement systems in a combined way.

6.3 Perspectives and future work

The exhaustive data compilation through the questionnaire is a valuable source of information. It is desirable that the resources obtained support further and detailed analysis not only in the case studies that have been part of this research, but also the

available and ready-to-use data coming, for example, from SET B. Considering that this set of 13 case studies demonstrated an interest in completing the questionnaire, it could be important to know whether they are aware or not about the *2011 Recommendation*. These results could show the increasing number of cities committed to implementing the concept of HUL. Besides SET B, additional cases have joined the network of cities adopting the HUL approach. This implies that the number of cases for comparison is increasing and they could complement or influence the results obtained.

The analysed SET A has been useful to the objectives of this research, however, the numeric variance among regions may have caused a bias when compared to regions with scarce figures. By sharing the data obtained with the participants of the questionnaire, it is attempted to inspire different levels for comparison, for example, within regions in order to avoid the worldwide unbalance. Also, it is expected the validated questionnaire with translation in different languages, since during this study it was limited to the English and Spanish version.

This research has contributed to put Cuenca on the map and to become a benchmark regarding the practice of implementing the *2011 Recommendation*. It could inspire cities interested in positioning themselves in the global framework. For this aim, the comparative framework created is a validated tool to identify local, regional and international and trends. The results of the in-depth study in Cuenca demonstrate that variances are significant even in two contiguous territories within the same city as the historic centre and the area of El Ejido. Consequently, it is key to analyse trends and adopt practices for the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* based on local conditions.

The use of the Quadruple Helix (QH) model facilitated the distinction of the potential roles and the level of commitment of the various stakeholders involved in the implementation process. Departing from the results obtained in this research, the roles can be better understood in order to enhance everyone's strengths and especially promote an empowerment of civil society and industry. Of course, this empowerment needs to be channelled and shaped according to specific aims.

International networking experiences as the GO-HUL have fostered knowledge and practice exchange among cases that have dealt with the HUL approach. Because of

its neutral stance, this type of initiatives strengthen networking and institutional associations. The results obtained in some of the case studies involved is precisely spread through this platform but mostly shared at the academic level. These networking spaces are therefore the prospective means to make the data created for further analysis available.

Finally, the present study could be useful to complement and/or contrast the data to be delivered during the second report on the implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* in 2019 to the General Assembly. The proposed methodology for comparison presented in this research stresses the importance of the actual stakeholders' engagement based on the quadruple helix model and could encourage public administration at local levels to enlarge the involvement of various stakeholders.

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Annex 1

Table of the data collection on the 102 case studies by region

ID	Case	Country	Region	WH	WH info	Year WHL	# Activities	Population inhabitant	Area Km2	WHS area (Ha)	WHS Buffer (Ha)
1	Dakar Cidade Velha	Cape Verde	Africa	yes	Historic Centre	2009	2	1214		209,1	1796
2	Lamu Old Town	Kenya	Africa	yes	Old Town	2001	4	13243		15,6	1200
3	Island of Mozambique	Mozambique	Africa	yes	Island	1991	7	65712	181	100	
4	Maputo	Mozambique	Africa	no			1	1101170	347		
5	Saint Louis	Senegal	Africa	yes	Island	2000	2	209752			
6	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Africa	yes	Stone Town	2000	13	501459		96	84,79
7	Muharraq	Bahrain	Arab States	no			1	91307			
8	Cairo	Egypt	Arab States	yes	Historic Cairo	1979	2	7740018	606	523,7	
9	Jerusalem	Jerusalem	Arab States	yes	Old City and its Walls	1981	1	882652	126		
10	Kuwait City	Kuwait	Arab States	no			3	60287	9,1		
11	Beirut	Lebanon	Arab States	no			2	432645	20		
12	Rabat	Morocco	Arab States	yes	Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage	2012	2	573895	112	348,6	852,5
13	Sfax	Tunisia	Arab States	no			1	272801	69,2		
14	La Plata	Argentina	Latin America and the Caribbean	no			7	643133			
15	Brasilia	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	City	1987	1	2935440		11269	
16	Olinda	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic Centre of the Town	1982	1	383070		120	920

17	Recife	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	no			1	1633700			
18	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea	2012	1	6520270	1200	7249	8621
19	Valparaiso	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic Quarter of the Seaport City	2003	2	263499	47,3	23,2	44,5
20	Ambalema	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	no			1	5810	1,24		
21	Bogota	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	no			1	6824510	380		
22	Old Havana	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Old Havana and its Fortification System	1982	3	2130081		238,7	412,4
23	Cuenca	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic Centre	1999	16	329928		224,1	1837
24	Quito	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	City	1978	2	1607734		320	
25	Old Guatemala	Guatemala	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Old city	1979	1	942348			
26	Tegucigalpa	Honduras	Latin America and the Caribbean	no			2	996658			
27	Mexico City	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic centre	1987	2	8555500			
28	Puebla	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic centre	1987	8	1498300		690	
29	Querétaro	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	yes	Historic Monuments Zone	1996	1	642100	102		
30	Ballarat	Australia	Asia and the Pacific	no			17	93761	154		
31	Canberra	Australia	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	432141	401		

32	Dujiangyan	China	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Irrigation System	2000	1	317627			
33	Guangzhou	China	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	1,1E+07			
34	Hangzhou	China	Asia and the Pacific	yes	West Lake Cultural Landscape	2011	2	5578288		3323	7270
35	Macau	China	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Historic Centre	2005	4	520700	9,3	16168	1E+05
36	Shanghai	China	Asia and the Pacific	no			8	2E+07			
37	Shuang Wan	China	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	19588			
38	Suzhou	China	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Classical Gardens	1997	8	4083923		11922	26839
39	Tongli	China	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	50455			
40	Yangzhou	China	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	1584237			
41	Levuka	Fiji	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Historical Port Town	2013	2	4397		69,6	363
42	Ajmer-Pushkar	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	542321			
43	Alwar walled city	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	322568	48,4		
44	Amaravathi	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	2628	3,16		
45	Chandigarh	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	970602	106		
46	Hyderabad	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	6993262	977		
47	Jaipur	India	Asia and the Pacific	yes	The Jantar Mantar	2010	1	3046163	485	1865	14666
48	Varanasi	India	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	1198491			
49	Jakarta	Indonesia	Asia and the Pacific	no			2	9607787			
50	Yogyakarta	Indonesia	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	388627			
51	Luang Pragang	Laos	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Town	1995	1	66781		820	12560
52	Kathmandu	Nepal	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Valley	1979	1	1003285	49,5	167,4	70,29

53	Rawalpindi	Pakistan	Asia and the Pacific	no			7	2098231			
54	Galle	Sri Lanka	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Old town and its fortifications	1988	3	86333	16,8		
55	Taipei	Taiwan	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	2683257	272		
56	Bangkok	Thailand	Asia and the Pacific	no			1	5682415	1569		
57	Bukhara	Uzbekistan	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Historic Centre	2001	1	272500		216	339
58	Hanoi	Vietnam	Asia and the Pacific	yes	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long	2010	1	2316772		18395	108
59	Berat	Albania	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	2005	1	36496		58,9	136,2
60	Graz	Austria	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg	1999	1	286292	127		
61	Baku	Azerbaijan	Europe and North America	yes	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	2000	1	1229100		21,5	12
62	Brugge	Belgium	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	2000	1	118187	138	410	168
63	Mostar	Bosnia	Europe and North America	yes	Old Bridge Area of the Old City	2005	1	60195		7,6	47,6
64	Edmonton	Canada	Europe and North America	no			1	932546	685		
65	Québec	Canada	Europe and North America	yes	Historic District of Old Québec	1985	1	531902	453	135	
66	Bordeaux	France	Europe and North America	yes	Port of the Moon	2007	1	249712	49,4	1731	11974
67	Le Havre	France	Europe and North America	yes	the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret	2005	1	172366	47	133	114
68	Lyon	France	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Site	1998	1	513275	47,9	427	323

69	Paris	France	Europe and North America	yes	Banks of the Seine	1991	1	2206488	106	365	
70	Poitiers	France	Europe and North America	no			1	87918	42,1		
71	Mtskheta	Georgia	Europe and North America	yes	Historical Monuments	1994	2	7900		3,85	2383
72	Regensburg	Germany	Europe and North America	yes	Old town	2006	5	148638	80,8	182,8	775,6
73	Galway	Ireland	Europe and North America	no			1	79504	50		
74	Assisi	Italy	Europe and North America	yes	the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	2000	1	28379	187	1456 3	4087
75	Cagliari	Italy	Europe and North America	no			2	154083	85,5		
76	Ferrara	Italy	Europe and North America	yes	City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta	1995	1	132009	404	4671 2	1E+0 5
77	Naples	Italy	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1995	6	970185	117	1021	1350
78	Palestrina	Italy	Europe and North America	no			2	21716	46,8		
79	Pompei	Italy	Europe and North America	yes	Archaeologic al Areas	1997	1	25196	12,4	98,05	24,35
80	Priverno	Italy	Europe and North America	no			5	14467	56,8		
81	Urbino	Italy	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1998	1	14844	228	29,23	3609
82	Valletta	Malta	Europe and North America	yes	City	1980	1	5656	0,84	55,5	
83	Lublin	Poland	Europe and North America	no			1	339850	147		
84	Evora	Portugal	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1986	2	41898			
85	Guimarães	Portugal	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	2001	2	47588	16,8	19,45	99,23
86	Porto	Portugal	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1996	2	237591			

87	Sighișoara	Romania	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1999	1	28102	96	33	145
88	Kolomna	Russia	Europe and North America	no			1	144125	67,1		
89	Cordoba	Spain	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1984	1	279386	1255		
90	Madrid	Spain	Europe and North America	yes	Monastery and Site of the Escurial	1984	3	3182981		94,11	
91	Salamanca	Spain	Europe and North America	yes	Old City	1988	2	144436	39,3	50,78	130,3
92	Seville	Spain	Europe and North America	yes	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias	1987	3	1939527	14036	12	187
93	Amsterdam	The Netherlands	Europe and North America	yes	Seventeenth-Century Canal Ring Area	1996	6	1027860	166	198,2	481,7
94	Beemster	The Netherlands	Europe and North America	yes	Polder	1999	2	9548	70,6	7208	
95	Willemstad	The Netherlands	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Area, Inner city and Harour	1997	5	2195	0,67	86	87
96	Istanbul	Turkey	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Areas	1985	1	1,5E+07		765,5	
97	Durham	United Kingdom	Europe and North America	yes	Castle and Cathedral	1986	2	51119	12,9	8,79	
98	Liverpool	United Kingdom	Europe and North America	yes	Maritime Mercantile City	2004	5	571733	123	136	750,5
99	Edinburgh	United Kingdom	Europe and North America	yes	Old and New Towns	1995	3	488050	119		
100	Chicago	United States	Europe and North America	no			1	2716450	589		
101	New Brunswick	United States	Europe and North America	no			1	55181	13,5		
102	Vilnius	Lithuania	Europe and North America	yes	Historic Centre	1994	1	536692	401	352,1	1912

Annex 2

Table on the activities carried out by case

ID	Case	Date	Activity type	Description	Sources
1	Dakar Cidade Velha	jul-14	Meeting	Conference: Enjeux d'un réseau francophone du patrimoine, de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/5/28/gqvpyeabrzvmcqj.pdf
1	Dakar Cidade Velha	abr-15	Workshop	Workshop	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
2	Lamu Old Town	ago-11	Workshop	Discussion about the planned Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor project	UNESCO 2015 report http://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
2	Lamu Old Town	dic-11	Research Project	Creation of a database to map the physical, intangible and natural attributes of Lamu Old Town by University of Minnesota	http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/documents/reef2012/un-reef-report-2012.pdf
2	Lamu Old Town	ene-11	Scientific publication	Historic Urban Landscapes on the Swahili Coast of Africa	http://whc.unesco.org/document/124065
2	Lamu Old Town	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
3	Island of Mozambique	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session 'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
3	Island of Mozambique	jul-11	Workshop	Preparatory workshop	UNESCO 2015 report http://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
3	Island of Mozambique	ene-11	Scientific publication	Historic Urban Landscapes on the Swahili Coast of Africa	http://whc.unesco.org/document/124065
3	Island of Mozambique	nov-11	Research Project	Technical surveys of buildings and structures, public spaces, their uses, population densities and home ownership on Island of Mozambique.	http://whc.unesco.org/document/137212

3	Island of Mozambique	ene-13	Scientific publication	Damen, S. G., Derks, R., Metgod, T. L. M., Veldpaus, L., Tarrafa Pereira da Silva, A. M., & Pereira Roders, A. R. (2013). Relating the state of authenticity and integrity and the factors affecting World Heritage properties: Island of Mozambique as case study. International Journal of Heritage and Sustainable Development, 3(1), 81-90.	https://research.tue.nl/en/publications/relating-the-state-of-authenticity-and-integrity-and-the-factors-
3	Island of Mozambique	ene-14	Scientific publication	Silva, A. T., Derks, R., Roders, A. P., & Hougaard, J. (2014). Cultural heritage management and ownership regime in Island of Mozambique. 7 Fundamentals of an Operationally Excellent Management System, 171.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?id=GWJmAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=es&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0
3	Island of Mozambique	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
4	Maputo	oct-14	Research Project	Partial Development Plan for the Historic Centre Baxia. Taking the experience from the Island of Mozambique, carry the actions to Maputo	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
5	Saint Louis	abr-10	Workshop	International workshops on the urban project management, the Atelier de Cergy Saint-Louis 2030	https://whc.unesco.org/en/280/?id=33&
5	Saint Louis	abr-11	Workshop	Heritage of rivers and heritage rivers and territorial development	https://whc.unesco.org/en/280/?id=33&
6	Zanzibar	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session 'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
6	Zanzibar	dic-09	Scientific publication	Zanzibar Recommendation	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/3/25/odsucyedagyengl.pdf
6	Zanzibar	nov-09	Workshop	The meeting was co-organized with the Government of the Netherlands, Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority, Ministry of Water, Construction, Energy and Land of Zanzibar	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/3/25/odsucyedagyengl.pdf
6	Zanzibar	ago-11	Workshop	The workshop pointed out the importance of rehabilitating Zanzibar's Botanical Garden, as well as the development of a traffic plan for the town. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on a five-star hotel	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
6	Zanzibar	dic-11	Workshop	Finalize a public open space inventory with a focus on integrating the site's intangible heritage values into the earlier physical space inventory.	https://whc.unesco.org/document/160362
6	Zanzibar	ene-11	Scientific publication	Historic Urban Landscapes on the Swahili Coast of Africa	https://whc.unesco.org/document/124065
6	Zanzibar	ene-12	Institution creation	"Hifadhi Zanzibar", company aiming at heritage-based urban regeneration through the renewal of buildings and urban spaces.	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/6/30/gao1gqnktnahlak.pdf
6	Zanzibar	ene-13	Pilot City	Ng'ambo | The Other Side | Heritage-based Urban Regeneration Zanzibar, led by UNESCO, Government of Zanzibar and Amatters	https://www.aamatters.nl/ngambo-housing-research
6	Zanzibar	feb-14	Workshop	'An Integrative approach to Heritage-Based Urban Regeneration in Ng'ambo	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/6/30/gao1gqnktnahlak.pdf
6	Zanzibar	nov-14	Scientific publication	Publication of the report: Zanzibar Open Spaces Design Workshop	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=169&t=show

6	Zanzibar	ene-15	Research Project	The new Master Plan of Zanzibar town released	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/zanzibar-tanzania/
6	Zanzibar	ene-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
6	Zanzibar	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
7	Muharraq	abr-13	Workshop	First case study for application of the Recommendation in the Arab States region	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
8	Cairo	ene-10	Research Project	Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (2010-2012)	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCHD/Resources/Presentation.pdf
8	Cairo	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
9	Jerusalem	ene-15	Research project	Delineating HUL two-year research project, The Barlett School, UCL London	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/architecture/research/space-syntax/delineating-historic-urban-landscapes
10	Kuwait City	feb-14	Workshop	Workshop	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
10	Kuwait City	dic-15	Meeting	2015 International Conference on the Recommendation's role in the conservation particularly modern urban heritage	http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1248/
10	Kuwait City	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
11	Beirut	ene-11	Pilot City	Urban sector week 2011, World Bank HQ, Washington	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCHD/Resources/430063-1297460666003/Folin-Calabi.pdf
11	Beirut	jun-17	Scientific publication	Heritage conservation ideologies analysis – Historic urban Landscape approach for a Mediterranean historic city case study	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S168740481730007X
12	Rabat	dic-13	Meeting	Regional meeting on the Recommendation	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
12	Rabat	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
13	Sfax	dic-13	Workshop	HUL approach has been the basis of the discussion around the possible nomination of this urban area. This workshop brought together all the development, heritage and civil society actors of the city of Sfax	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
14	La Plata	Jan-14	Research Project	Under the concept of HUL, an local Ong in La Plata start the studies for the nomination of La Plata in the World Heritage List after two failed attempts in 1997 and 2006	http://cielofm.com/nota/1505/la_plata_busca_ser_reconocida_ante_la_unesco_como_paisaje_urbano_historico
14	La Plata	Mar-15	Research Project	The Governmental term change allows the continuation of the project for the nomination of La Plata in the World Heritage List	Oral communication
14	La Plata	Aug-15	Scientific publication	Project synthesis (Part 1): 'La Plata, a historic urban landscape paradigm in the S. XIX Argentine pampas'	https://es.slideshare.net/gracielamariani/la-plata-paradigma-del-paisaje-urbano-histrico-de-las-ciudades-pampeanas-del-siglo-xix-documento-de-avance-agosto-de-2015

14	La Plata	Jul-15	Scientific publication	The construction of the Urban Landscape	https://issuu.com/revistanotas/docs/notas35_digital
14	La Plata	Oct-15	Training activity	Photo Seminar	Oral communication
14	La Plata	Nov-15	Meeting	Photo Exposition and workshop	Oral communication
14	La Plata	Aug-16	Meeting	Conference	Oral communication
15	Brasilia	Oct-10	Meeting	UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape Initiative (HUL)	http://www.lacult.unesco.org/lacult_en/docc/UNESCO_HUL.pdf
16	Olinda	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
17	Recife	ene-16	Scientific publication	PhD research case study for comparison Sandholz, S. (2016). Urban Centres in Asia and Latin America: Heritage and Identities in Changing Urban Landscapes. Springer.	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-43735-4
18	Rio de Janeiro	sep-13	Meeting	World Heritage Expert Meeting on the Mainstreaming of the methodological approach related to the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in the Operational Guidelines	UNESCO HUL+2 years 2013 https://whc.unesco.org/document/160178
19	Valparaiso	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session 'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
19	Valparaiso	ene-14	Scientific publication	Aguilar, M. F. (2015). Paradigma moderno de la ciudad puerto de Valparaíso: Conservación dinámica de un Paisaje Histórico Urbano. ARQUISUR, 1(6), 54-69.	https://bibliotecavirtual.unl.edu.ar/ojs/index.php/ARQUISUR/article/download/4642/7016
20	Ambalema	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
21	Bogota	ene-10	Research Project	Project in a culturally significant Neighbourhood	https://www.academia.edu/8493245/conformaci%c3%93n_del_paisaje_urbano_en_la_candelaria_desde_la_t%c3%89cnica_y_el_material.estudio_de_caso
22	Old Havana	ene-13	Scientific publication	*González Biffis, A. (2013). Los centros históricos latinoamericanos: estrategias de intervención, renovación y gestión. Periodo: 1980-2010. In V Seminario Internacional de Investigación en Urbanismo, Barcelona-Buenos Aires, junio 2013 (pp. 636-648). Departament d'Urbanisme i Ordenació del Territori. Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya.	http://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2099/14475/GONZALEZ_Alejandra.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
22	Old Havana	ene-15	Scientific publication	Hill, M. J., & Tanaka, M. (2015). Entrepreneurial Heritage: Historic Urban Landscapes and the Politics of'Comprehensive Development'in Post-Soviet Cuba.	https://works.bepress.com/matthew_j_hill/10/download/
22	Old Havana	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
23	Cuenca	mar-12	Research Project	Academic research and practice project with interdisciplinary and community participation (2012-2017)	https://ciudadpatrimoniomundial.wordpress.com/cpm/
23	Cuenca	ene-13	Meeting	Conference: Cultural Landscapes meeting	http://www.flacsoandes.edu.ec/web/imagesFTP/1381160229.FA_AGORA_2013_Carrion.pdf

23	Cuenca	may-14	Meeting	Conferences on HUL notion. Understanding the concept at a local level. Guest lecture: Dora Arízaga. Local lectures: Sebastián Astudillo, Julia Rey Perez and María Eugenia Siguencia	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	sep-14	Research Project	Master thesis by María Eugenia Siguencia. Historic Urban Landscape units for the Historic City Center of Cuenca and its Buffer Zones	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	sep-14	Research Project	Governmental scholarship to PhD Julia Rey Pérez from Universidad de Sevilla.	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	ene-15	Workshop	15 Workshops in the urban areas of the city with citizens' participation	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	may-15	Meeting	Visionary Conference	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	may-15	Pilot City	WHITRAP signed an agreement together with Universidad de Cuenca and Municipalidad de Cuenca to carry out activities related to the HUL Recommendation implementation	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
23	Cuenca	dic-15	Scientific publication	Cuenca- HUL research project in Kuwait City (Kuwait). International Conference on Urban Conservation: role of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in safeguarding modern heritage in the Arab States	http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1248/
23	Cuenca	dic-15	Scientific publication	Cuenca- HUL research project in Hangzhou (China). International Conference on “Culture for Sustainable Cities”	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/culture-and-development/culture-for-sustainable-cities/
23	Cuenca	mar-16	Workshop	Workshop on visuals in the Modern area of the city 'El Ejido'	https://go-hul.com/2016/11/08/cuenca-ecuador/
23	Cuenca	abr-16	Scientific publication	Cuenca HUL research project in Taipei (Taiwan). International Conference “Inheriting the city, advancing understandings of Urban Heritage	https://inheritingthecity.wordpress.com/
23	Cuenca	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
23	Cuenca	jun-16	Scientific publication	Siguencia Avila, M. E., & Rey Pérez, J. (2016). Heritage values protection, from the monument to the urban dimension. Case study: the historic centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca, Ecuador. The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice, 7(2-3), 164-176.	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17567505.2016.1172785
23	Cuenca	jun-17	Scientific publication	Book Publication with the support of Netherlands Trust Funds. The application of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in Cuenca -. Ecuador.	http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/27277/1/Libro_Hul_21_04_2017.pdf
23	Cuenca	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
24	Quito	ene-13	Scientific publication	González Biffis, A. (2013). Los centros históricos latinoamericanos: estrategias de intervención, renovación y gestión. Periodo: 1980-2010. In V Seminario Internacional de Investigación en Urbanismo, Barcelona-Buenos Aires, junio 2013 (pp. 636-648). Departament d'Urbanisme i Ordenació del Territori. Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya.	http://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2099/14475/GONZALEZ_Alejandra.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
24	Quito	sep-15	Meeting	Regional meeting on HUL	http://www.unesco.org/new/es/quito/media-service/single-view/news/encuentro_internacional_el_paisaje_urbano_historico_como-1/
25	Old Guatemala	ene-13	Scientific publication	Magazine article	http://openarchive.icomos.org/1429/1/Am%C3%A9rica_Patrimonio_5-article6.pdf
26	Tegucigalpa	ene-14	Scientific publication	Online Article	http://www.chico.hn/index.php/81-ultimas-noticias/95-el-paisaje-urbano-historico-de-tegucigalpa

26	Tegucigalpa	ene-17	Research project	Master thesis to be initiated	Oral communication
27	Mexico City	ene-14	Scientific publication	Di Bello, R. (2014). El paisaje histórico urbano de México a través de las fuentes españolas. épocas, (8).	http://p3.usal.edu.ar/index.php/epocas/article/view/2088
27	Mexico City	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
28	Puebla	oct-14	Agreement	Carta de Apropiación de Recursos al Programa Regular	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	dic-14	Institution creation	Comité Técnico del Centro Histórico y Patrimonio Cultural	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	ene-15	Workshop	I Taller de Planeación y Gestión del Paisaje Urbano Histórico	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	may-15	Workshop	II Taller de Planeación y Gestión del Paisaje Urbano Histórico	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	oct-15	Workshop	III Taller de Planeación y Gestión del Paisaje Urbano Histórico	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	abr-16	Workshop	IV Taller de Planeación y Gestión del Paisaje Urbano Histórico	http://www.capitalpuebla.com.mx/cultura/prepara-unesco-cuarto-taller-de-paisaje-urbano-historico
28	Puebla	ene-17	Scientific publication	Book publication "Puebla en su paisaje urbano histórico"	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002530/253029s.pdf
28	Puebla	jun-17	Meeting	Encuentro Mundial de Paisajes Históricos Urbanos en Puebla, México	https://es.unesco.org/events/encuentro-mundial-paisajes-historicos-urbanos-puebla-mexico
29	Querétaro	ene-14	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session 'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
30	Ballarat	sep-13	Pilot City	Project structured around a strategic plan that is entirely based on the Historic Urban Landscape approach, with the aim of opening up the heritage sector to other stakeholders.	http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/about.php
30	Ballarat	ene-14	Meeting	1st International HUL Symposium community day and Expert Session	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/5/16/pinx8xzux8vsvcr.pdf
30	Ballarat	feb-14	Workshop	Ballarat Imagine community conversation – A vision for Ballarat	http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/resources.php?category_id=2607
30	Ballarat	ene-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOGd3&sig=VWmLR7empn7eE1H95U2tc74rFGk&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
30	Ballarat	ene-14	Scientific publication	BUCKLEY, K., COOKE, S. & FAYAD, S. 2014. Using the Historic Urban Landscape to reimagine Ballarat. In: LABADI, S. & LOGAN, W. (eds.) Urban heritage, development and sustainability: international frameworks, national and local governance. (2016): Routledge.	http://dro.deakin.edu.au/view/DU:30080022

30	Ballarat	feb-15	Meeting	2nd International HUL Symposium and community day: Revitalising Historic Cities	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=169&t=show
30	Ballarat	ago-15	Project Implementation	Ballart's Long Term Strategy's: Today, Tomorrow, Today is adopted	http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/sh/heritage/historic-urban-landscape-approach.aspx
30	Ballarat	oct-15	Meeting	Next steps in implementing the 'Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)' – Symposium in honour of Dr Ron van Oers, Federation University and Deakin University	https://federation.edu.au/research/research-areas/research-centres-and-networks/crcah/news/remembering-dr-ron-van-oers-historic-urban-landscape-andunesco-heritage-expert
30	Ballarat	ene-16	Workshop	Smart Cities: Building the future workshop to capture ideas and shape future directions for HUL Ballarat and Visualising Ballarat tools, CeRDI Federation University Australia and City of Ballarat	http://www.visualisingballarat.org.au/
30	Ballarat	feb-16	Research Project	Imagine Ballarat East [City of Ballarat] and new Visual Methodologies Research Project	http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/ballarat_east.php
30	Ballarat	mar-16	Project Implementation	Making Sebastopol	http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/making_sebastopol.php
30	Ballarat	abr-16	Project Implementation	The Learmonth Plan	http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/pbs/city-strategy/strategic-projects-and-frameworks/current/the-learmonth-plan.aspx
30	Ballarat	may-16	Project Implementation	The Burrumbeet Plan	http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/pbs/city-strategy/strategic-projects-and-frameworks/current/the-burrumbeet-plan.aspx
30	Ballarat	jun-16	Project Implementation	The Cardigan Village Plan	http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/pbs/city-strategy/strategic-projects-and-frameworks/current/the-cardigan-village-plan.aspx
30	Ballarat	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
30	Ballarat	jul-16	Research Project	Our People, Culture and Place: Preliminary heritage plan	http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/pbs/city-strategy/strategic-projects-and-frameworks/current/heritage-plan-for-ballarat.aspx
30	Ballarat	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
31	Canberra	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
32	Dujiangyan	oct-12	Research Project	Bilateral China and Italy Project for the Exchange of Heritage Conservation Experiences	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=40&t=show
33	Guangzhou	dic-14	Meeting	"Exploring the Role of Public Participation and Public-Private Partnerships in Urban Heritage Management"	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
34	Hangzhou	nov-13	Meeting	Annual Meeting of Union for Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape	http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1461&newsid=2445&t=show
34	Hangzhou	jun-14	Scientific publication	Conserving Historic Urban Landscape and Beautifying the City by Means of its History	https://conservation-science.unibo.it/article/view/5438?acceptCookies=1
35	Macau	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session 'Real Spaces and Cyber	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231

				Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	
35	Macau	feb-13	Research Project	Macao Historic Urban Landscape Conservation Research. Challenges of the Casino and Historic City of Macau: Preserving heritage amidst the creation of stage-set townscapes	http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1489&newsid=2300&t=show http://iflaonline.org/2016/03/challenges-of-the-casino-and-historic-city-of-macau-preserving-heritage-amidst-the-creation-of-stage-set-townscapes/
35	Macau	ene-14	Scientific publication	Song, Z. H. A. N. G., & Xuefeng, Z. H. E. N. (2014). STUDY ON THE CONSERVATION STRATEGIES FOR THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPES IN MACAO. City Planning Review, S1.	http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-CSGH2014S1018.htm
35	Macau	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
36	Shanghai	oct-12	Research Project	Cluster of 8 lilong along the Hongkou River Pilot Site	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=40&t=show
36	Shanghai	mar-14	Workshop	Summer workshop preparation	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
36	Shanghai	jun-14	Workshop	Summer Fieldwork as part of the HUL research programme, students from the Historic Preservation Master Program of UPenn developed a Conservation and Development Strategy for the cluster of 8 lilong along the Hongkou River	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
36	Shanghai	mar-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
36	Shanghai	dic-14	Training activity	International Training Course and Symposium on Historic Urban Landscapes at WHITRAP-Shanghai and Tongji University	https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1183/
36	Shanghai	dic-15	Training activity	Asia-Pacific Region Training course on HUL	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/12/29/g1vk9dg6vuggu01.pdf
36	Shanghai	ene-16	Research Project	The local traditional residential houses and industrial constructions, which cover 11 neighbourhoods in total, were included into the Conservation List of Shanghai Historic Neighbourhoods.	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/shanghai/
36	Shanghai	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
37	Shuang Wan	sep-15	Scientific publication	A case of HUL application in China. Scenarios for future sustainable rural development in Shuang Wan Cun --- Wujiang District – Suzhou	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281684639_A_case_of_HUL_application_in_China_Scenarios_for_future_sustainable_rural_development_in_Shuang_Wan_Cun_---_Wujiang_District_-_Suzhou

37	Shuang Wan	dic-16	Scientific publication	Reframing China's heritage conservation discourse. Learning by testing civic engagement tools in a historic rural village	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13527258.2016.1269358?scroll=top&needAccess=true&journalCode=rjhs20
38	Suzhou	oct-12	Research Project	The Shuang Wan Village project is a HUL pilot case in China. It is a representative of minor rural settlements within highly urbanized areas that aims to achieve balanced and integrative development based on local resources.	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=40&t=show
38	Suzhou	sep-14	Agreement	WHITRAP and the Research Institute of Urbanisation of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU) cooperate together for the application of Historic Urban Landscape approach	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
38	Suzhou	may-15	Pilot City	WHITRAP Pilot city	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/suzhou-china/
38	Suzhou	jul-15	Workshop	Applying HUL in a Chinese rural village	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/suzhou-china/
38	Suzhou	sep-15	Scientific publication	Submission of the preliminary scheme of development to the upper administrative level (Wujiang District)	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/suzhou-china/
38	Suzhou	dic-15	Project Implementation	Implementation of the system of 'green roads'	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/suzhou-china/
38	Suzhou	ene-16	Scientific publication	Verdini, G., Frassoldati, F., Nolf, C. (2016). Reframing China's heritage conservation discourse. Learning by testing civic engagement tools in a historic rural village. International Journal of Heritage Studies, 23(4), 317-334.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13527258.2016.1269358?journalCode=rjhs20
38	Suzhou	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
39	Tongli	oct-12	Research Project	Bilateral China and Italy Project for the Exchange of Heritage Conservation Experiences	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=40&t=show
39	Tongli	jun-17	Workshop	Visit to Water Cities, HUL-BriC	http://hul-bric.net/timeline/
40	Yangzhou	ene-15	Scientific publication	Historic Urban landscape research in China: The Slender West Lake in Yangzhou	https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/212632902?q&versionId=233502633
41	Levuka	sep-14	Research Project	Inclusion of Levuka as a Pilot City in WHITRAP's Special Programme on HUL was discussed and currently a Strategic Cooperation Agreement is under development.	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
41	Levuka	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
42	Ajmer-Pushkar	sep-11	Research Project	In collaboration with the World Bank and the Cities Alliance, the concept and approach of the Historic Urban Landscape has been incorporated in an Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Programme (IHCDP) implemented in India	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
42	Ajmer-Pushkar	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=Ssrq

					uXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
43	Alwar walled city	2016	Scientific publication	Dhingra, M., Singh, M. K., & Chattopadhyay, S. (2016). Macro level characterization of Historic Urban Landscape: Case study of Alwar walled city. *City, Culture and Society*.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877916616300868
44	Amaravathi	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
45	Chandigarh	dic-07	Workshop	Workshop on the Management of Historic Urban Landscapes of the XXth century	http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-666-2.pdf
46	Hyderabad	sep-11	Research Project	In collaboration with the World Bank and the Cities Alliance, the concept and approach of the Historic Urban Landscape has been incorporated in an Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Programme (IHCDP) implemented in India	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
46	Hyderabad	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
47	Jaipur	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
48	Varanasi	sep-11	Research Project	In collaboration with the World Bank and the Cities Alliance, the concept and approach of the Historic Urban Landscape has been incorporated in an Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Programme (IHCDP) implemented in India	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
48	Varanasi	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
49	Jakarta	Feb-15	Meeting	Exhibition	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/2/12/2r2azqi6hkgpkgn.pdf
49	Jakarta	Sep-16	Meeting	The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and some case studies from the Netherlands Jakarta	https://es.scribd.com/document/363123825/Presentation-Jakarta-HUL-Approach-pdf
50	Yogyakarta	Jan-16	Scientific publication	PhD research case study for comparison Sandholz, S. (2016). Urban Centres in Asia and Latin America: Heritage and Identities in Changing Urban Landscapes. Springer.	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-43735-4
51	Luang Pragang	Mar-11	Master Plan development	THE PROJECT FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN STUDY IN VIENTIANE CAPITAL	http://open_jicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12023719_01.pdf

52	Kathmandu	Jan-16	Scientific publication	PhD research case study for comparison Sandholz, S. (2016). Urban Centres in Asia and Latin America: Heritage and Identities in Changing Urban Landscapes. Springer.	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-43735-4
53	Rawalpindi	Jan-13	Research Project	HUL Pilot Project for the Historic City of Rawalpindi	https://go-hul.com/2017/06/06/rawalpindi-pakistan/
53	Rawalpindi	jul-13	Research Project	Academics from NCA developing activities related to the 6-step action plan. Moreover consultations to governmental levels provided input for the National Document Vision 2025	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
53	Rawalpindi	feb-14	Pilot City	HUL pilot city	https://go-hul.com/2017/06/06/rawalpindi-pakistan/
53	Rawalpindi	jul-14	Meeting	Interview: HUL approach and its application in Pakistan were explained in broadcast interview on the National Television of Pakistan.	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/?classid=8998&id=168&t=show
53	Rawalpindi	feb-14	Scientific publication	van Oers, R., & Taylor, K. (2014). 12 Asian Theoretical and Best-Practice Framework for the Historic Urban Landscape. Conserving Cultural Landscapes: Challenges and New Directions, 7, 198.	https://books.google.com.ec/books?hl=es&lr=&id=vqOQBAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA198&dq=van+Oers,+R.,+%26+Taylor,+K.+(2014).+12+Asian+Theoretical+and+Best-Practice+Framework+for+the+Historic+Urban+Landscape.+Conserving+Cultural+Landscapes:+Challenges+and+New+Directions,+7,+198.&ots=SsrquXOM80&sig=5Z_QvJXmRpyKVAm8Jvx6_4mlkBQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
53	Rawalpindi	feb-15	Workshop	Heritage Mapping of the city	http://c2d.org.pk/index.php/projects-activities/heritage-mapping-of-rawalpindi-city
53	Rawalpindi	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
54	Galle	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
54	Galle	ene-11	Research Project	Rajapakse, A. SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION OF URBAN TOWN HOUSES IN THE HERITAGE SITE OF GALLE FORT IN SRI LANKA. TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT, 1.	http://jrap.neduet.edu.pk/arch-journal/JRAP_2011%20(Second%20Issue)/JRAP-2011(SecondIssue).pdf#page=6
54	Galle	ene-12	Scientific publication	Boxem, R., Fuhren, R., Pereira Roders, A. R., Veldpaus, L., & Colenbrander, B. J. F. (2012, January). Assessing the cultural significance of world heritage cities: the historic centre of Galle as case study. In Conference Paper: Measuring Heritage Conservation Performance (pp. 75-81).	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/files/3649969/58494520021879.pdf
55	Taipei	ene-16	Scientific publication	Fu, C. C. (2016). Conserving Historic Urban Landscape for the Future Generation-Beyond Old Streets Preservation and Cultural Districts Conservation in Taiwan. International Journal of Social Science and Humanity, 6(5), 382.	http://www.ijssh.org/vol6/676-CH399.pdf
56	Bangkok	Dec-14	Meeting	International and National Conference ICOMOS 2014. HUL and heritage: examples approaches and cultural rights	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/6/30/tykfjyauf0poaeq.pdf
57	Bukhara	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter

58	Hanoi	Apr-09	Meeting	12th International Seminar of Forum UNESCO - University and Heritage. Theme: "Historic Urban Landscapes. A new concept? A new category of World Heritage Sites?" Hanoi Architectural University - Hanoi - Vietnam. 5 - 10 April 2009.338 abstracts submitted 166 accepted 73 countries 48 countries participating in the seminar	http://www.catedraunescoforum.upv.es/SIFU/XII_Hanoi_2009/en/abstracts.html http://www.forumunescochair.upv.es/SIFU/XII_Hanoi_2009/en/abstracts/programme_by_sesion.html
59	Berat	ago-14	Training activity	PRESERVING HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE Summer School at the Balkans	http://al-turath.com/pdf/summer%202014%20en.pdf
60	Graz	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
61	Baku	oct-12	Workshop	Workshop to test the Historic Urban Landscape approach to Baku's urban heritage conservation & development	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/3/25/yme53hxgmrdhew3.pdf http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2015/3/25/eect5yxzrntei2l.pdf
62	Brugge	jul-12	Master Plan development	THE STUDY REPORT FOR A "STATE OF CONSERVATION" AND THE ELABORATION OF A "MANGEMENTPLAN "	https://www.brugge.be/managementplan-samenvatting-engels
63	Mostar	jul-14	Meeting	Seminar on HUL by the UNESCO Office in Venice	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
64	Edmonton	feb-15	Agreement	MoU signed by WHITRAP, City of Edmonton, Old Strathcona Foundation, ICOMOS Canada for the application of Historic Urban Landscape Approach	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=8998&id=169&t=show
65	Québec	ene-08	Meeting	ICOMOS General Assembly on the Spirit of Place	
66	Bordeaux	ene-17	Scientific publication	Balancing Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development – The Case of Bordeaux	http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/245/6/062002
67	Le Havre	ene-07	Meeting	Workshop on the Management of Historic Urban Landscapes of the XXth century	https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/762/
68	Lyon	ene-13	Meeting	OWHC, Organization of World Heritage Cities, "Changing cities and heritage management: new players? new practices?"	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316612082_The_regaining_of_public_spaces_to_enhance_the_historic_urban_landscape
69	Paris	may-13	Meeting	Heritage, Cities and Sustainable Development	https://www.u-cergy.fr/_attachments/conservation-des-villes-historiques-et-developpement-durable-actualite-2/Call%2520Cergy%2520Stanford.pdf?download=true
70	Poitiers	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
71	Mtskheta	nov-14	Research project	"Historical monuments of Mtskheta – Georgia", Report on the Joint ICOMOS / ICCROM Reactive Monitoring Mission (10-15/11/2014), Paris 2014, p.56	http://www.academia.edu/30896974/Alkis_Prepis_-_Joseph_King_Historical_monuments_of_Mtskheta_Georgia_Report_on_the_Joint_ICOMOS_ICCROM_Reactive_Monitoring_Mission_10-15_11_2014_Paris_2014_p.56
71	Mtskheta	ene-15	Project Implementation	Remove the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) from the List of World Heritage in Danger;	remove the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (Georgia) from the List of World Heritage in Danger.
72	Regensburg	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/import/Projects/HERO/projects_media/KO_17_Presentation_Matthias_Ripp.pdf

72	Regensburg	ene-11	Institution creation	The World Heritage Visitor Centre Regensburg inside the historic Salt Barn is opened.	https://www.regensburg.de/unesco-world-heritage/visitor-centre
72	Regensburg	ene-11	Institution creation	The Regional Secretariat Northwest Europe and North America of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) is hosted by the World Heritage Management unit of the City of Regensburg.	https://www.ovpm.org/en/regional_secretariats/northwest_europe_and_north_america
72	Regensburg	ene-15	Agreement	The EU Project COMUS starts in partnership with the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), is assisting the pilot towns in developing innovative strategies for urban development.	http://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/comus/home
72	Regensburg	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
73	Galway	may-13	Scientific publication	In Pursuit of Synergy – Integrating Disciplinary Perspectives on the Concept of Scale in Landscape Science, in Conference Landscape and imagination (Paris)	https://dpearea.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/version-programme-landscape-26-avril.pdf
74	Assisi	ene-13	Research Project	PhD dissertation: Martini V. (2013). The Conservation of HUL: An approach	https://www.ung.si/~library/doktorati/konzervatorstvo/6Martini2.pdf
75	Cagliari	ene-16	Research Project	Kirova, T. K., & Mezzino, D. (2016). Toward a holistic heritage conservation. Czasopismo Techniczne.	http://www.ejournals.eu/sj/index.php/Cz/article/view/6032
75	Cagliari	jul-16	Meeting	Heritage 2016: 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development (Jul 2016, Lisbon)	https://www.berghahnbooks.com/museum-companion/event/heritage-2016-5th-international-conference-on-heritage-and-sustainable-development/
76	Ferrara	ene-13	Research Project	PhD dissertation: Martini V. (2013). The Conservation of HUL: An approach	https://www.ung.si/~library/doktorati/konzervatorstvo/6Martini2.pdf
77	Naples	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
77	Naples	ene-11	Research Project	Completion of the management plan for the historic city centre of Naples (2010-2011)	https://go-hul.com/2017/05/10/naples-italy/
77	Naples	ene-13	Scientific publication	De Rosa, F., & Di Palma, M. (2013). Historic urban landscape approach and port cities regeneration: Naples between identity and outlook. Sustainability, 5(10), 4268-4287.	http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/5/10/4268/htm
77	Naples	feb-13	Scientific publication	Ciocia, C., Napolitano, T., & Viola, S. (2013). DIAGNOSTIC MONITORING FOR HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE CASE STUDY: BUILDING IN VIA CARACCIOLO NAPOLI. European Scientific Journal, 9(35).	http://eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/2181
77	Naples	ene-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
77	Naples	mar-16	Meeting	March 2016: Advanced Brainstorm Carrefour (ABC)	https://www.slideshare.net/regionalscienceacademy/the-culturalhistoric-urban-landscape-a-resource-for-urban-regeneration-and-local-development
78	Palestrina	sep-15	Agreement	Between Palestrina Municipalities, University of Rome with WHITRAP	http://hul-bric.net/timeline/
78	Palestrina	ago-16	Training activity	"Historic Urban Landscape: Bridging Cultures - HULBriC" Training in Situ	http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?classid=1509&newsid=2710&t=show
79	Pompei	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
80	Priverno	nov-13	Agreement	MoU: Cooperation in research between the CNR-ICVBC and WHITRAP	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8stRchmmLRjODRaZ3hCSV9ReFE/view

80	Priverno	dic-14	Research Project	Italy - China Bilateral Project HUL-Bric (Historic Urban Landscape: Bridging Cultures)	http://hul-bric.net/
80	Priverno	mar-15	Workshop	Tongli (CH) and Priverno (IT) Comparative Research on the Application of the HUL Approach	http://www.whitr-ap.org/index.php?mod=news&classid=1461&newsid=2590&t=show
80	Priverno	sep-15	Workshop	Palestrina Agreement signed between CNR-ICVBC, the University of Rome and the Municipalities of Palestrina and Castel San Pietro	http://www.icvbc.cnr.it/all%206.pdf
80	Priverno	sep-16	Training activity	HUL Bridging Cultures, training in situ	http://hul-bric.net/training/training-hul-bric/
81	Urbino	ene-13	Research Project	PhD dissertation: Martini V. (2013). The Conservation of HUL: An approach	https://www.ung.si/~library/doktorati/konzervatorstvo/6Martini2.pdf
82	Valletta	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
83	Lublin	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
84	Evora	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
84	Evora	ene-14	Scientific publication	Evora World Heritage Site for World Heritage Travellers	https://www.worldheritagesite.org/list/Evora
85	Guimarães	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
85	Guimarães	ene-10	Scientific publication	Tarrafa Pereira da Silva, A.M. and Pereira Roders, A. (2010) The cultural significance of World Heritage cities: Portugal as case study. In Heritage 2010, Heritage and Sustainable Development, Evora, Portugal, June, v.1, pp. 255-263. Barcelos: Green Lines Institute.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
86	Porto	ene-09	Research project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science 'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
86	Porto	ene-14	Scientific publication	Urban Landscape and Tourism in the Historic Centre of Porto: The Perception of Residents	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320212327_Urban_Landscape_and_Tourism_in_the_Historic_Centre_of_Porto_The_Perception_of_Residents
87	Sighişoara	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero
88	Kolomna	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter

89	Cordoba	mar-14	Research Project	OWHC The project Mobility and Heritage, leaded by Cordoba,	https://www.ovpm.org/es/secretarias_regionales/noticias/proyecto_movilidad_y_patrimonio
90	Madrid	oct-16	Scientific publication	Sustainable Development of Historic Cities: Rediscovering Madrid's Urban Facade from its River	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877705816330168
90	Madrid	ene-17	Research project	TRANSFORMACIONES DEL PAISAJE URBANO HISTÓRICO INDUCIDAS POR EL TURISMO: CONTRADICCIONES Y CONTROVERSIAS, GOBIERNO Y GOBERNANZA LOCAL - CSO2016-75470-R / PAITUR-Ciudad - 2017-2019	http://www.ucm.es/paitur-ciudad/
90	Madrid	feb-17	Training activity	Curso "El Paisaje Urbano Histórico como herramienta de intervención y Gestión del Patrimonio"	http://www.aepaisajistas.org/2017/02/15/curso-el-paisaje-urbano-historico-como-herramienta-de-intervencion-y-gestion-del-patrimonio/
91	Salamanca	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
91	Salamanca	ene-11	Scientific publication	de las Rivas Sanz, J. L., & Justel, G. V. (2011). El paisaje urbano histórico de la" Ciudad Vieja" de Salamanca, claves para un plan de gestión. Ciudades: Revista del Instituto Universitario de Urbanística de la Universidad de Valladolid, (14), 57-80.	http://uvadoc.uva.es/handle/10324/10328
92	Seville	ene-11	Scientific publication	GPHUS (Guia del Paisaje Urbano Historico de Sevilla)	*http://www.iaph.es/web/canales/patrimonio-cultural/guia_paisaje_historico_urbano_sevilla/index.html *https://www.docomomo.com/pdfs/events/news/052601_PaisajeUrbano.pdf
92	Seville	mar-15	Meeting	Seminario sobre PHU (IAPH)	http://www.iaph.es/web/canales/patrimonio-cultural/guia_paisaje_historico_urbano_sevilla/seminario.html
92	Seville	feb-17	Meeting	Barrios, ciudades y pueblos. La aproximacion desde el PUH como herramienta de gestion del patrimonio	http://www.coam.es/es/actualidad/agenda/coam-recomienda/barrios-ciudades-y-pueblos-s-xx-aproximacion-paisaje-urbano-historico
93	Amsterdam	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
93	Amsterdam	sep-15	Research Project	PhD dissertation Veldpaus L. (2015)	https://research.tue.nl/en/publications/historic-urban-landscapes-framing-the-integration-of-urban-and-he
93	Amsterdam	ene-13	Scientific publication	Veldpaus, L., Swart, J.J. & Pereira Roders, A. (2013). Amsterdam as World Heritage city : a sustainable historic urban landscape? Part I. Conference Paper : proceedings of the International Sustainable Development Research Conference (ISDRC19), 1-3 July 2013, Stellenbosch, South Africa, (pp. 974-984). Stellenbosch, South Africa.	https://research.tue.nl/en/publications/amsterdam-as-world-heritage-city-a-sustainable-historic-urban-lan
93	Amsterdam	jun-16	Scientific publication	The HUL Guidebook (June 2016)	http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf

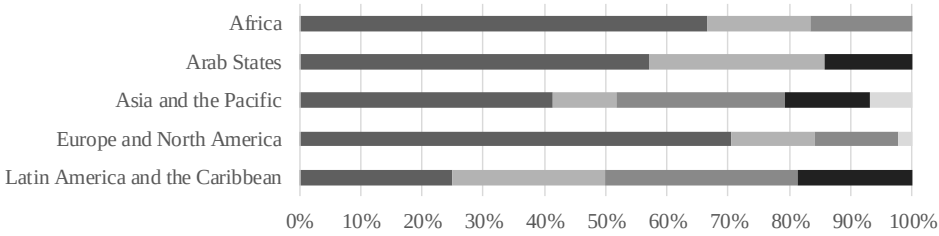
93	Amsterdam	sep-16	Meeting	The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE). Reinventing Souls of Heritage Buildings, workshop (Sep 2016, Jakarta)	https://cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/publications/reinventing_souls_of_heritage_buildings.pdf
93	Amsterdam	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
94	Beemster	sep-12	Meeting	OWHC Regional Conference, September 2012, Beemster (Netherlands)	https://www.regensburg.de/sixcms/media.php/280/Report_of_activities_2012_2013_Northwest_Europe_English.pdf
94	Beemster	sep-16	Research project	The Historic Urban Landscape Approach and some case studies from the Netherlands, presented in Jakarta	https://es.scribd.com/document/363123825/Presentation-Jakarta-HUL-Approach-pdf
95	Willemstad	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
95	Willemstad	ene-10	Scientific publication	Speckens, A. H., Roders, A. P., & Gonzalez-Manuel, C. (2010). Enhancing the Outstanding Universal Value assessment practices of Willemstad.	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ana_Pereira_Roders/publication/254884294_Enhancing_the_Outstanding_Universal_Value_assessment_practices_of_Willemstad/links/54d65f880cf24647580ec53e/Enhancing-the-Outstanding-Universal-Value-assessment-practices-of-Willemstad.pdf
95	Willemstad	ene-11	Meeting	Presentation in the 6th International Seminar on Urban Conservation in Pernambuco, Brazil	http://www.ceci-br.org/ceci/conservacao-urbana/revitaliza/539-6th-international-seminar-on-urban-conservation.html
95	Willemstad	ene-11	Research Project	Master thesis by Aster H. Speckens. Revising world heritage Willemstad : enhancing outstanding universal value assesment practices	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254884257_Re-architecturelifespan_rehabilitation_of_built_heritage
95	Willemstad	ene-12	Scientific publication	Speckens, A. H., Veldpaus, L., Colenbrander, B. J. F., & Pereira Roders, A. R. (2012). Outstanding universal value vs zoning regulations: Willemstad as case-study. In Conference Paper: Measuring Heritage Conservation Performance (pp. 134-141).	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/files/3530614/693071426036996.pdf
96	Istanbul	ene-15	Research Project	Deliniating HUL two-year research project, The Barlett School, UCL London	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/architecture/research/space-syntax/delineating-historic-urban-landscapes
97	Durham	oct-12	Meeting	Expert meeting, Researching the Historic Urban Landscape. The Challenges of the Secular, Religious and Historic Urban Environment	whc.unesco.org/document/120545
97	Durham	jul-16	Meeting	Heritage 2016: 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development (Jul 2016, Lisbon)	https://www.berghahnbooks.com/museum-companion/event/heritage-2016-5th-international-conference-on-heritage-and-sustainable-development/
98	Liverpool	ene-08	Scientific publication	Rodwell, D. (2008). Urban regeneration and the management of change: Liverpool and the historic urban landscape. Journal of Architectural Conservation, 14(2), 83-106.	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13556207.2008.10785025
98	Liverpool	ene-14	Agreement	MoU signed by WHITRAP and the Research Institute of Urbanisation of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University	http://www.historicurbanlandscape.com/?classid=8998&id=168&t=show

				(XJTLU) for the application of Historic Urban Landscape approach	
98	Liverpool	ene-14	Research Project	Urban Regeneration and the Management of Change Liverpool and the Historic Urban Landscape Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg)	http://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/import/Projects/HERO/projects_media/Multi-functional_historic_urban_areas_-_thematic_report_201101.pdf
98	Liverpool	ene-15	Scientific publication	Sykes, O., & Ludwig, C. (2015). Defining And Managing The Historic Urban Landscape: Reflections On The English Experience And Some Stories From Liverpool. European Spatial Research and Policy, 22(2), 9-35.	https://content.sciendo.com/view/journals/esrp/22/2/article-p9.xml
98	Liverpool	ene-15	Research Project	Deliniating HUL two-year research project, The Barlett School, UCL London	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/architecture/research/space-syntax/delineating-historic-urban-landscapes
99	Edinburgh	ene-09	Research Project	Protected Urban Planet initiative (2009-2014) Verbruggen, R., Pereira Roders, A., Stash, N., Leony, D., & De Bra, P. (2014). Protected Urban Planet: monitoring the evolution of protected urban areas worldwide. In Special Session'Real Spaces and Cyber Spaces: New Challenges in Regional Science'within ERSA 54th congress Regional Development & Globalisation: Best practices, Saint Petersburg, Russia.	https://pure.tue.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/3894231
99	Edinburgh	jun-15	Meeting	Meeting on HUL organised by ICOMOS UK and Ireland	UNESCO 2015 report https://whc.unesco.org/document/137212
99	Edinburgh	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
100	Chicago	ene-17	Scientific publication	HUL3 One Recommendation, five years	HUL 3 "Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action" - Submitted chapter
101	New Brunswick	may-14	Meeting	Urban Preservation in Context. Challenges and new approaches in the Mid-Atlantic Region	http://chaps.rutgers.edu/images/PDFs/HUL%20Workshop%20Program%20and%20Bios.pdf
102	Vilnius	ene-08	Research Project	Partner city: HerO Heritage as Opportunity, EU network on HUL (coordinated in Regensburg 2008-2011)	http://urbact.eu/hero

Annex 3

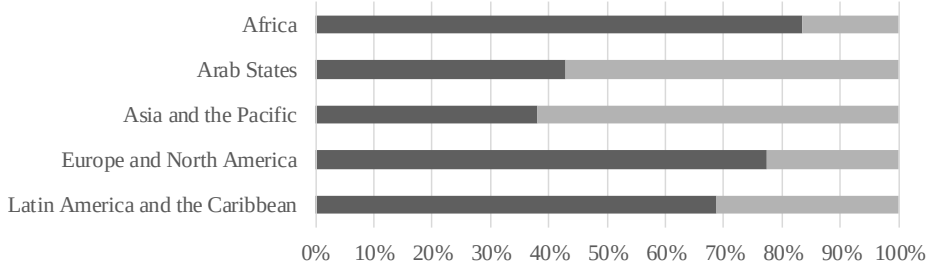
Analysis of the secondary data collection (graphs)

Number of case studies according to case size by region

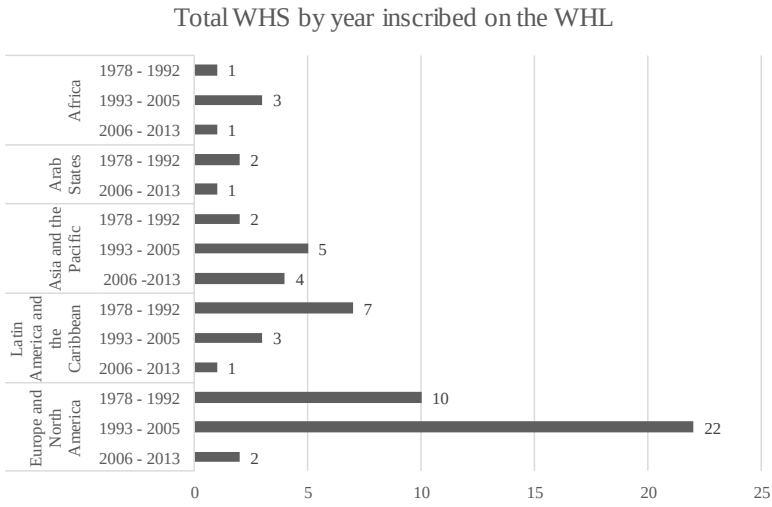


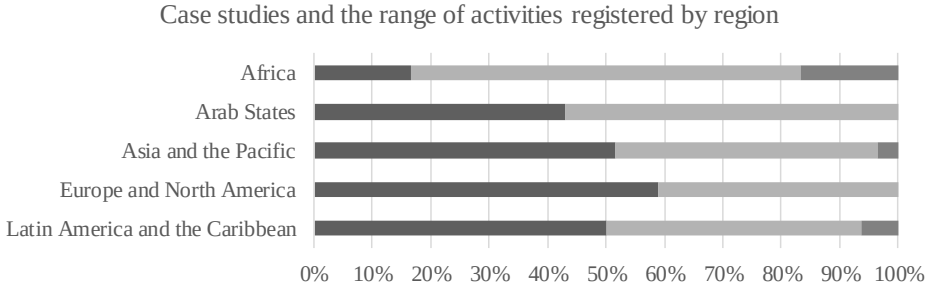
	Latin America and the Caribbean	Europe and North America	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Africa
< 500 000	4	31	12	4	4
500 000 - 1 000 000	4	6	3	2	1
1 000 000 - 5 000 000	5	6	8		1
5 000 000 - 10 000 000	3		4	1	
> 10 000 000		1	2		

Total number of case studies by its condition as WHS

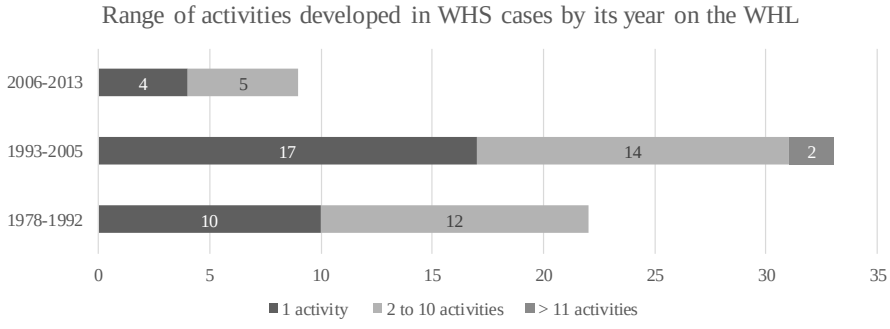


	Latin America and the Caribbean	Europe and North America	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Africa
WHS	11	34	11	3	5
non-WHS	5	10	18	4	1

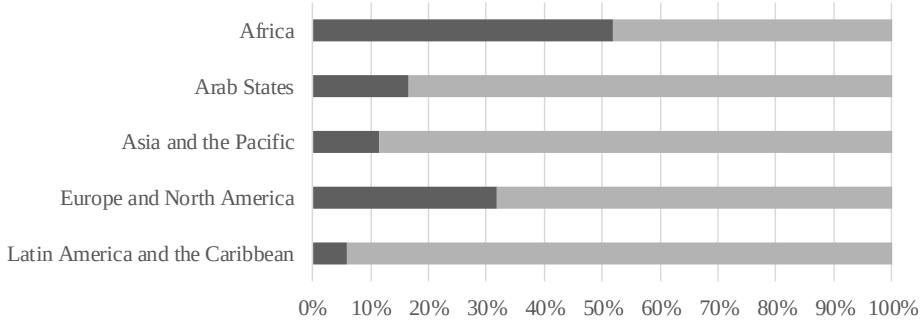




	Latin America and the Caribbean	Europe and North America	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Africa
1 activity	8	26	15	3	1
2 to 10 activities	7	18	13	4	4
> 11 activities	1		1		1

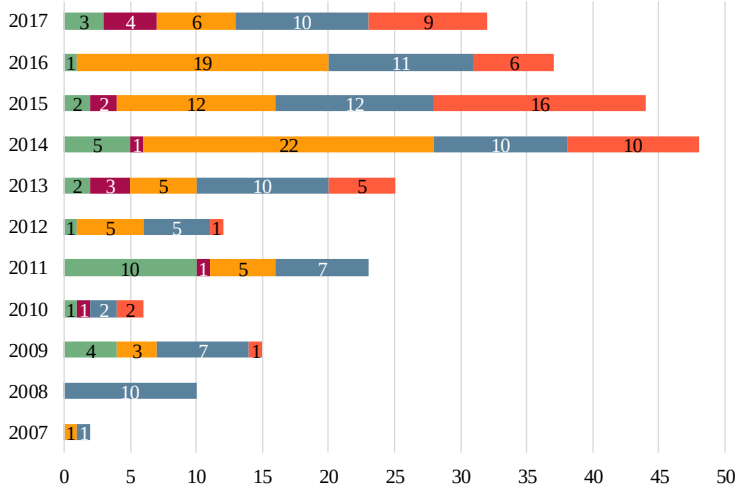


Total activities registered before and after 2011 by region

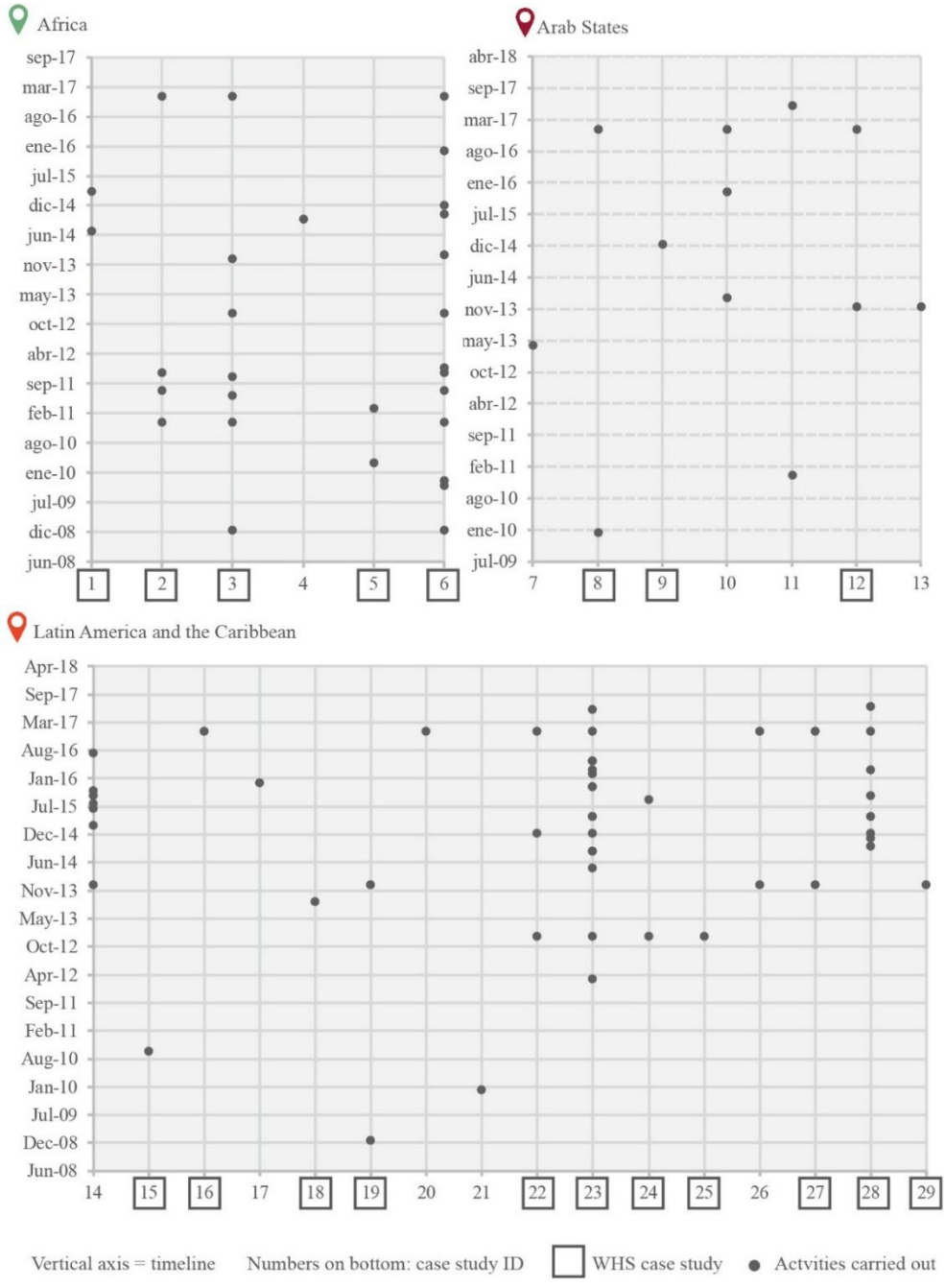


	Latin America and the Caribbean	Europe and North America	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Africa
2007 - 2011	3	27	9	2	15
2012-2017	47	58	69	10	14

Activities registered by year and region



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa			4	1	10	1	2	5	2	1	3
Arab States				1	1		3	1	2		4
Asia and the Pacific	1		3		5	5	5	22	12	19	6
Europe and North America	1	10	7	2	7	5	10	10	12	11	10
Latin America and the Caribbean			1	2		1	5	10	16	6	9


Africa
sep-17
mar-17
ago-16
ene-16
jul-15
dic-14
jun-14
nov-13
may-13
oct-12
abr-12
sep-11
feb-11
ago-10
ene-10
jul-09
dic-08
jun-08
1
2
3
4
5
6
Arab States
abr-18
sep-17
mar-17
ago-16
ene-16
jul-15
dic-14
jun-14
nov-13
may-13
oct-12
abr-12
sep-11
feb-11
ago-10
ene-10
jul-09
7
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9
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12
13
Latin America and the Caribbean
Apr-18
Sep-17
Mar-17
Aug-16
Jan-16
Jul-15
Dec-14
Jun-14
Nov-13
May-13
Oct-12
Apr-12
Sep-11
Feb-11
Aug-10
Jan-10
Jul-09
Dec-08
Jun-08
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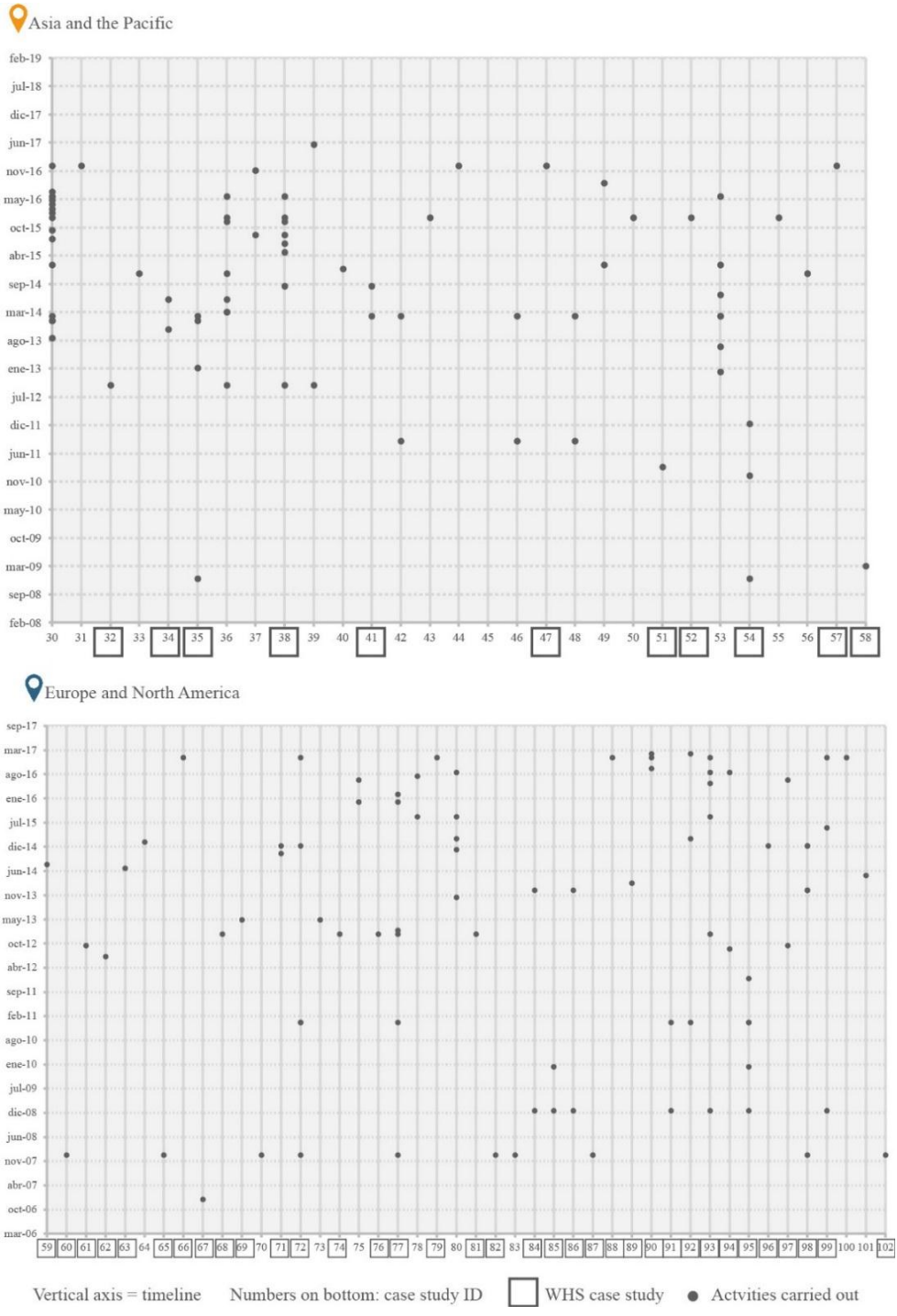
29
Vertical axis = timeline
Numbers on bottom: case study ID
WHS case study
Actvities carried out


Asia and the Pacific
feb-19
jul-18
dic-17
jun-17
nov-16
may-16
oct-15
abr-15
sep-14
mar-14
ago-13
ene-13
jul-12
dic-11
jun-11
nov-10
may-10
oct-09
mar-09
sep-08
feb-08
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
Europe and North America
sep-17
mar-17
ago-16
ene-16
jul-15
dic-14
jun-14
nov-13
may-13
oct-12
abr-12
sep-11
feb-11
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ene-10
jul-09
dic-08
jun-08
nov-07
abr-07
oct-06
mar-06
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102
Vertical axis = timeline
Numbers on bottom: case study ID
WHS case study
Actvities carried out

Annex 4

Questionnaire structure proposal. Initial constructs, dimensions, and indicators for their measurement

CONSTRUCT	DIMENSION	INDICATOR	CORE QUESTIONS (common in InQ and LoQ)	CATEGORY SYSTEM
Heritage conservation in the different cases Territory	Assessment	Level of importance of different heritage assets	(4) What level of importance is given –in general- to the following heritage attributes in the city? – Traditional festivals – Built heritage – Public spaces – Nature and environment – Traditional cuisine – Identity (clothing, dialect) – Other, specify and rate	– None (As far as I am aware) – Low – Medium – High – Very High
	Behavioural	Awareness towards urban heritage conservation	(5) To what extent do these statements reflect the reality in your chosen city (please only give one answer per question) – The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city – Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied – Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city – Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning – Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city – Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done – There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment – There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people) – Other (additional activities)	– Totally disagree – Disagree – Neutral – Agree – Totally Agree – Unknown

Activities carried out for Urban Heritage Conservation **Activities**	Behavioural	Frequency of activities	(6) How often have the following activities for the conservation of heritage attributes in the city been carried out? If necessary, add any additional activities that have been carried out in your city – Mapping of resources / gathering of information – Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques – Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city – Heritage value assessment – Heritage risk assessment – Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage – Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits – Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value – Updating of regulations related to local heritage – Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects – Promotion of academic results through publications – Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders – Monitoring of results	– Never – Rarely – Sometimes – Usually – Always – Unknown
Stakeholders involved on the processes **Stakeholders**	Cognitive	Involvement of stakeholders of QH in the specified processes	Considering the following four key groups of stakeholders: Public Administration (politicians, councillors, civil servants… Academics (universities, researchers, schools, colleges… Civil society (citizens, owners, neighbourhood associations ... Industry (private sector, companies, commerce, investors, real estate, consultants (7) Indicate which group takes the lead of the following activities in the city – Mapping of resources / gathering of information – Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques – Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city – Heritage value assessment – Heritage risk assessment – Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage – Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits – Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value – Updating of regulations related to local heritage – Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects – Promotion of academic results through publications – Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders – Monitoring of results	– Public administration – Academics – Civil society – Industry
	Assessment	Level of participation into the QH	(8) In terms of the activities that you carry out for the conservation of heritage attributes in the city; rate your level of participation as a stakeholder within the following groups. – Public administration – Academics	– None – Low – Medium – High – Very High

			– Civil society – Industry	
	Behavioural	Valuation on the activities carried out by the different stakeholders	(9) How do you participate in activities related to the conservation of heritage attributes in the city? You may select more than one option.	– I am not involved – I have been consulted by entities – I have been informed in meetings – I have been informed by the media – I have participated in workshops – I take the initiative to initiate actions – I participate actively – I make decisions about actions to be carried out – I carry out planned actions – Other
Awareness regarding the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation	Cognitive	Knowledge on the 2011 Recommendation	In 2011, UNESCO adopted a Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) that refers to the urban area resulting from a historical stratification of natural and cultural values, and this goes beyond the notion of a "historic centre" to include the general urban context and its geographical setting. (10) How much do you know about the activities that have been carried out in the city for the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL?	– I am unaware of any such activity – I am aware of a few activities that have been carried out – I am aware of several activities that have been carried out – I am usually aware of most of the activities that are being carried out – I am aware of all the activities carried out
	Cognitive	Knowledge on the state of the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation	(11) How would you describe the state of implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in the city?	– The implementation has not started – The implementation has only consisted of a one-time initiative or an isolated activity – The implementation consisted of short-term initiatives which have already finished – The implementation consisted of short-term activities which are currently being carried out – The implementation consisted of long-term activities which have already finished – The implementation consisted of long-term activities which are currently being carried out – Other
	Assessment	Level of knowledge of QH about the 2011 Recommendation	(12) In terms of the different groups of stakeholders. What level of knowledge does each group have with regards to the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in the city? – Public administration – Academics – Civil society – Industry	– None – Low – Medium – High – Very High – Unknown

Annex 5

Results and analysis of the international questionnaire (InQ)

SURVEY: CITIES UNITED BY URBAN HERITAGE

My name is María Siguencia Ávila, and I am a research architect involved in *Universidad de Cuenca* in Ecuador's World Heritage City project under the supervision of professors: Koen Van Balen, Luc Verpoest, M. Augusta Hermida and Ana Pereira Roders. This survey has been developed to address the initiatives which have been taken for the conservation and management of Urban Heritage in different cases around the world.

After first recognising the initiatives that have been undertaken in your city, you will then be asked about your involvement in efforts carried out for the conservation of heritage attributes in the city, as well as your perception of the participation of key stakeholders. The results from the global practices and the data generated will help boost the research networks and improve the participants' practice and training.

This survey should take about 10 minutes to complete.

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS

1. Select the country and write the case (city/town) you were contacted for

	SET A	SET B	Total
Country	45	4	49
Case	74	13	87

2. Indicate your affiliation

Affiliation	# of cases	Percentage
Academic	34	41.46%
Associated architect	2	2.44%
Civil Society	2	2.44%
Freelance architect	3	3.66%
Freelance professional	4	4.88%
Government	6	7.32%
International Heritage Institution practitioner	12	14.63%
Local Heritage Institution practitioner	12	14.63%
NGO	3	3.66%
Researcher	4	4.88%

3. How many years have you being working on heritage practice?

Years on heritage practice	# of cases	Percentage
< 5 years	15	18%
5-10 years	15	18%
11-20 years	25	30%
> 20 years	27	33%

SECTION 1: HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN THE CASE (CITY/TOWN)

4. What level of importance is given –in general- to the following heritage attributes in the city?

Total results

Attribute	IMPORTANCE					Statistics		
	None (as far as I am aware)	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted sum	Weighted average	Total median
Built Heritage	0	7	12	23	32	228	3.08	2.33
Public spaces	1	12	31	18	12	176	2.38	
Nature and environment	3	18	25	21	7	159	2.15	
Traditional festivals	5	9	10	26	24	203	2.74	
Traditional cuisine	8	13	18	20	15	169	2.28	
Identity (clothing, dialect)	14	18	22	12	8	130	1.76	

Built heritage

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1			1			2.00	3.00	3.00
	yes	4				3	1	3.25		
Arab States	no	3		1	1		1	2.33	2.67	
	yes	3			1	1	1	3.00		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		3	1	5	3	2.67	2.89	
	yes	7			2	1	4	3.29		
Europe and North America	no	4		1		1	2	3.00	3.32	
	yes	24		2	2	5	15	3.38		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			2	1	2	3.00	3.06	
	yes	11			2	6	3	3.09		
TOTAL		74	0	7	12	23	32	**3.08**		

Region	Population range	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3				2	1	3.33	3.00	3.20
	Pop2	1				1		3.00		
	Pop3	1			1			2.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3		1	1		1	2.33	2.67	
	Pop2	2				1	1	3.50		
	Pop4	1			1			2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7		2	1	2	2	2.57	2.89	
	Pop2	3				2	1	3.33		
	Pop3	5		1	2	1	1	2.40		
	Pop4	2					2	4.00		
	Pop5	2				1	1	3.50		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18		2	1	3	12	3.39	3.32	
	Pop2	5			1	2	2	3.20		
	Pop3	4				1	3	3.75		
	Pop5	1		1				1.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	4			1	1	2	3.25	3.06	
	Pop2	4			2	2		2.50		
	Pop3	5			1	2	2	3.20		
	Pop4	3				2	1	3.33		
TOTAL		74	0	7	12	23	32	3.08		

Public spaces

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1					1	4.00	2.20	2.09
	yes	4		1	3			1.75		
Arab States	no	3		2	1			1.33	1.67	
	yes	3			3			2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	3	5	3		1.83	2.00	
	yes	7		1	4	1	1	2.29		
Europe and North America	no	4		1	1		2	2.75	2.96	
	yes	24		1	6	9	8	3.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5		1	3	1		2.00	2.13	
	yes	11		2	5	4		2.18		
TOTAL		74	1	12	31	18	12	**2.38**		

Region	Population range	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE						Stats	
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3			3			2.00	2.20	2.00
	Pop2	1		1				1.00		
	Pop3	1					1	4.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3		2	1			1.33	1.67	
	Pop2	2			2			2.00		
	Pop4	1			1			2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7		2	2	3		2.14	2.00	
	Pop2	3		1	2			1.67		
	Pop3	5	1	1	3			1.40		
	Pop4	2			1		1	3.00		
	Pop5	2			1	1		2.50		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18		1	4	7	6	3.00	2.96	
	Pop2	5			2	1	2	3.00		
	Pop3	4			1	1	2	3.25		
	Pop5	1		1				1.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	4		1	3			1.75	2.13	
	Pop2	4		1	2	1		2.00		
	Pop3	5		1	2	2		2.20		
	Pop4	3			1	2		2.67		
TOTAL		74	1	1	3	1	1	2.38		

Nature and environment

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1			1			2.00	1.60	2.04
	yes	4		2	2			1.50		
Arab States	no	3		2	1			1.33	1.33	
	yes	3		2	1			1.33		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		3	5	4		2.08	2.11	
	yes	7	1	1	2	2	1	2.14		
Europe and North America	no	4		1	1	2		2.25	2.36	
	yes	24	1	4	8	7	4	2.38		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5	1	2	1	1		1.40	2.31	
	yes	11		1	3	5	2	2.73		
TOTAL		74	3	18	25	21	7	**2.15**		

			IMPORTANCE	Stats

Region	Population range	Number of cases	None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3		1	2			1.67	1.60	2.00
	Pop2	1		1				1.00		
	Pop3	1			1			2.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3		2	1			1.33	1.33	
	Pop2	2		1	1			1.50		
	Pop4	1		1				1.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7			4	3		2.43	2.11	
	Pop2	3	1	1	1			1.00		
	Pop3	5		2	1	2		2.00		
	Pop4	2			1		1	3.00		
	Pop5	2		1		1		2.00		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18	1	2	6	6	3	2.44	2.36	
	Pop2	5		2	2	1		1.80		
	Pop3	4			1	2	1	3.00		
	Pop5	1		1				1.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	4			2	1	1	2.75	2.31	
	Pop2	4	1	1		2		1.75		
	Pop3	5		2	1	2		2.00		
	Pop4	3			1	1	1	3.00		
TOTAL		74	3	18	25	21	7	2.15		

Traditional festivals

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1					1	4.00	3.20	2.83
	yes	4		1		1	2	3.00		
Arab States	no	3		1		1	1	2.67	2.33	
	yes	3			3			2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	2	1	1	4	4	2.58	2.79	
	yes	7		1		3	3	3.14		
Europe and North America	no	4		1	1	1	1	2.50	2.50	
	yes	24	3	2	4	10	5	2.50		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			1	3	1	3.00	3.13	
	yes	11		2		3	6	3.18		
TOTAL		74	5	9	10	26	24	**2.74**		

Region	Population range	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3				1	2	3.67	3.20	2.67
	Pop2	1		1				1.00		
	Pop3	1					1	4.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3		1		1	1	2.67	2.33	
	Pop2	2			2			2.00		
	Pop4	1			1			2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7	1			4	2	2.86	2.79	
	Pop2	3	1			2		2.00		
	Pop3	5		2		1	2	2.60		
	Pop4	2					2	4.00		
	Pop5	2			1		1	3.00		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18	2	3	4	5	4	2.33	2.50	
	Pop2	5	1			3	1	2.60		
	Pop3	4				3	1	3.25		
	Pop5	1			1			2.00		
	Pop1	4				3	1	3.25	3.13	
	Pop2	4			1	1	2	3.25		

Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop3	5		2		1	2	2.60		
	Pop4	3				1	2	3.67		
TOTAL		74	5	9	1	2	2	2.74		

Traditional cuisine

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1				1		3.00	2.20	2.37
	yes	4		2	1		1	2.00		
Arab States	no	3			2		1	2.67	2.50	
	yes	3	1			1	1	2.33		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	3	1	2	5	1	2.00	2.37	
	yes	7			3	1	3	3.00		
Europe and North America	no	4		1	1	1	1	2.50	2.21	
	yes	24	4	3	7	5	5	2.17		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5		1	1	3		2.40	2.25	
	yes	11		5	1	3	2	2.18		
TOTAL		74	8	13	18	20	15	**2.28**		

Region	Population range	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3		1	1		1	2.33	2.20	2.33
	Pop2	1		1				1.00		
	Pop3	1				1		3.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3			2		1	2.67	2.50	
	Pop2	2	1			1		1.50		
	Pop4	1					1	4.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7	2	1	1	2	1	1.86	2.37	
	Pop2	3	1			2		2.00		
	Pop3	5			3	1	1	2.60		
	Pop4	2					2	4.00		
	Pop5	2			1	1		2.50		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18	2	2	6	6	2	2.22	2.21	
	Pop2	5	2	1			2	1.80		
	Pop3	4		1	2		1	2.25		
	Pop5	1					1	4.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	4		1	1	1	1	2.50	2.25	
	Pop2	4		2	1	1		1.75		
	Pop3	5		2		3		2.20		
	Pop4	3		1		1	1	2.67		
TOTAL		74	8	1	18	20	15	2.28		

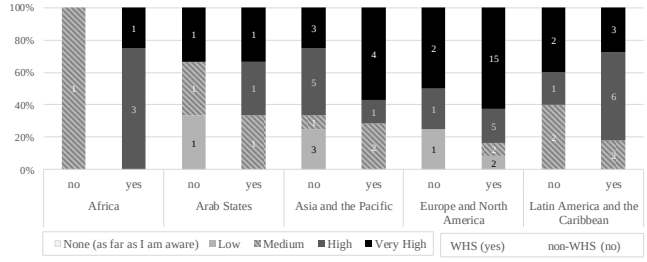
Identity (clothing, dialect)

Region	WHS	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	no	1					1	4.00	2.60	2.00
	yes	4		2		1	1	2.25		
Arab States	no	3	1			1	1	2.33	2.17	
	yes	3		1	1	1		2.00		
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	2	5	3	2		1.42	1.63	
	yes	7	1	1	3	1	1	2.00		
Europe and North America	no	4			3	1		2.25	1.82	
	yes	24	5	5	8	3	3	1.75		
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5	1	1	2	1		1.60	1.38	
	yes	11	4	3	2	1	1	1.27		

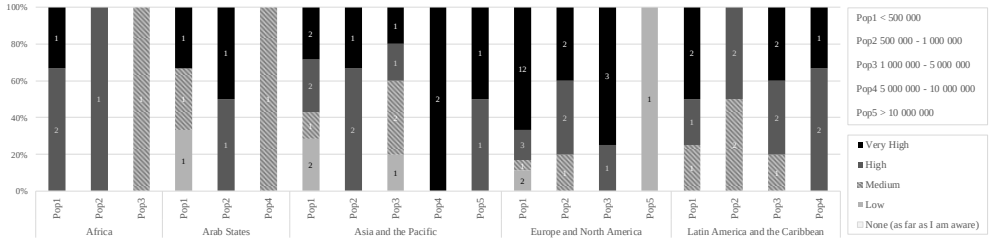
TOTAL		74	1	18	22	12	8	1.76		

Region	Population range	Number of cases	IMPORTANCE					Stats		
			None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average	Weighted average by region	Total median
Africa	Pop1	3		1		1	1	2.67	2.60	2.00
	Pop2	1		1				1.00		
	Pop3	1					1	4.00		
Arab States	Pop1	3	1			1	1	2.33	2.17	
	Pop2	2			1	1		2.50		
	Pop4	1		1				1.00		
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	7	1	2	1	2	1	2.00	1.63	
	Pop2	3	2		1			0.67		
	Pop3	5		2	3			1.60		
	Pop4	2		1	1			1.50		
	Pop5	2		1		1		2.00		
Europe and North America	Pop1	18	4	3	8	3		1.56	1.82	
	Pop2	5	1	1	1		2	2.20		
	Pop3	4		1	2		1	2.25		
	Pop5	1				1		3.00		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	4	1		1	2		2.00	1.38	
	Pop2	4	2	1	1			0.75		
	Pop3	5	1	3	1			1.00		
	Pop4	3	1		1		1	2.00		

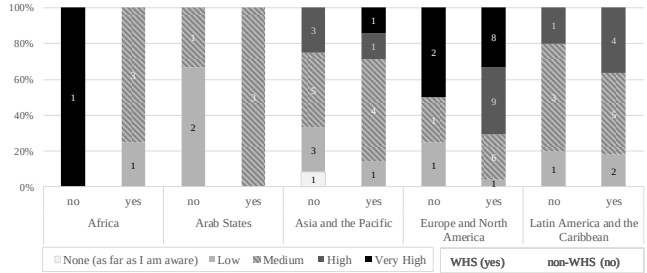
Built Heritage by region and its condition as WHS



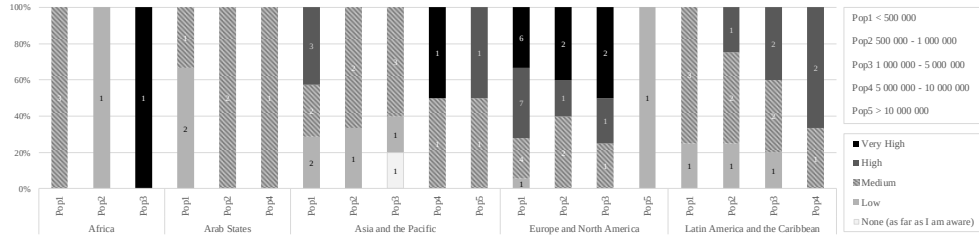
Built heritage by case size



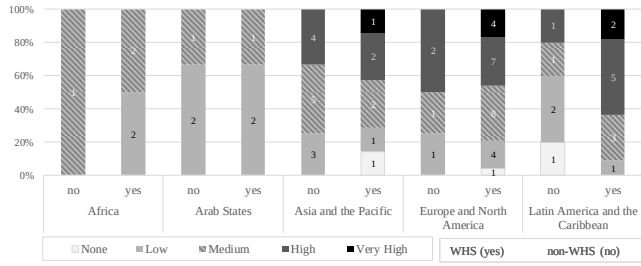
Public spaces by region and its condition as WHS



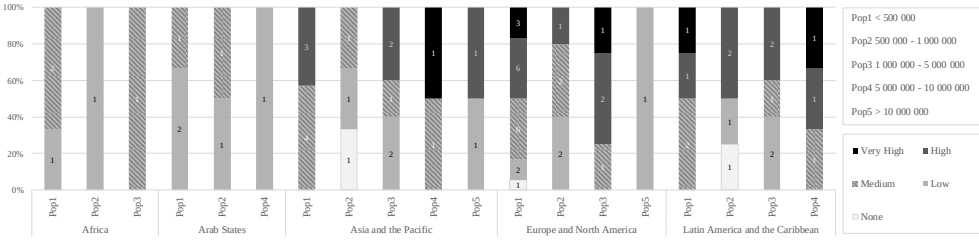
Public spaces by case size



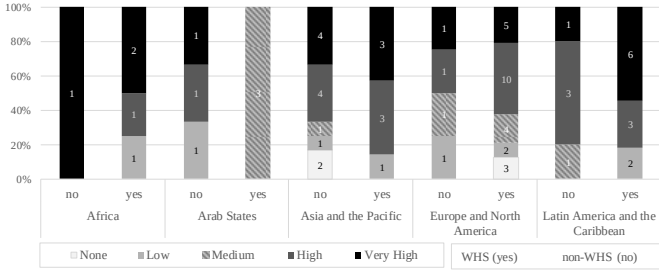
Nature and environment by region and its condition as WHS



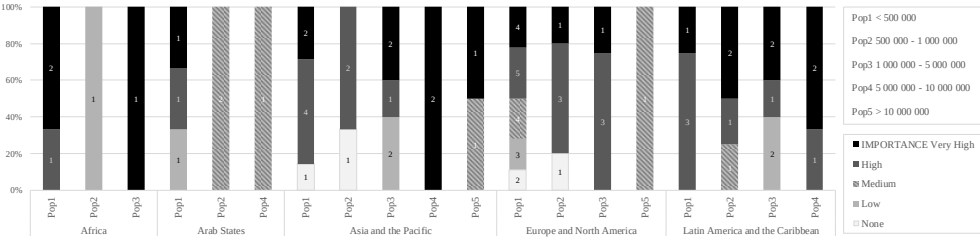
Nature and environment by case size

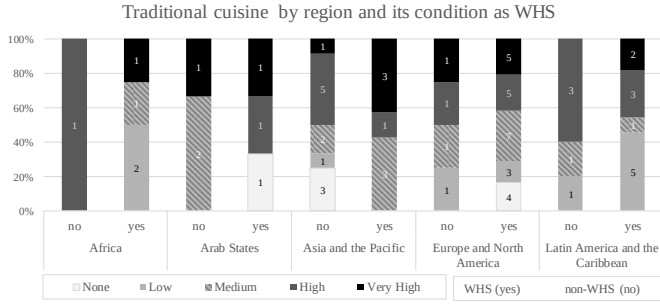


Traditional festivals by region and its condition as WHS

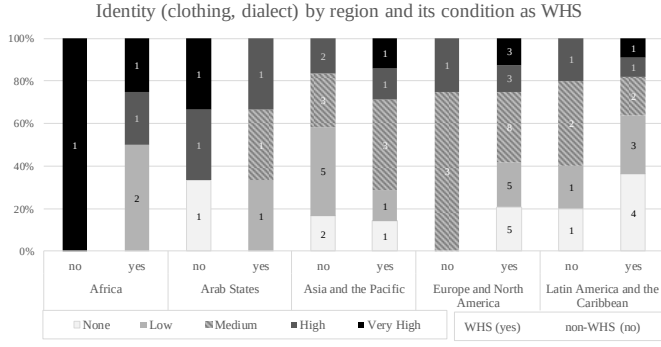


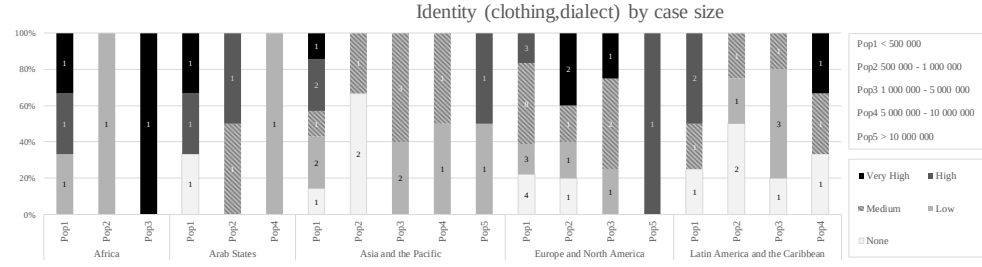
Traditional festivals by case size











5. To what extent do these statements reflect the reality in your chosen city (please only give one answer per question)

Total results

Statement	Total cases	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Totally agree	Weighted average
a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city	74	3	4	9	30	28	1,03
b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied	74	5	21	19	16	13	0,15

c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city	74	3	10	12	25	23	0,74
d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning	74	1	8	7	34	22	0,92
e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city	74	0	6	10	16	36	1,11
f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done	74	5	18	16	24	9	0,19
g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment	74	1	12	10	21	28	0,85
h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people)	74	5	7	18	23	18	0,57

a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1			1			0,00	1,60
	yes	4					4	2,00	
Arab States	no	3	1			1	1	0,33	0,83
	yes	3				2	1	1,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	1	1	8	1	0,58	0,84
	yes	7	1			1	5	1,29	
Europe and North America	no	4				2	2	1,50	1,14
	yes	24		2	3	10	9	1,08	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			2	2	1	0,80	0,94
	yes	11		1	2	4	4	1,00	
TOTAL		**74**	3	4	9	30	28	**1,03**	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1			1			0,00	1,60
	Pop2	1					1	2,00	
	Pop3	3					3	2,00	
Arab States	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,83
	Pop2	2				1	1	1,50	
	Pop4	3	1			1	1	0,33	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2				2		1,00	0,84
	Pop2	2				1	1	1,50	
	Pop3	5	1		1		3	0,80	
	Pop4	3	1			1	1	0,33	
	Pop5	7		1		5	1	0,86	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1				1		1,00	1,14
	Pop2	4			2	2		0,50	
	Pop3	5		1		1	3	1,20	
	Pop5	18		1	1	8	8	1,28	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			1	2		0,67	0,94
	Pop2	5		1	1		3	1,00	
	Pop3	4			1	1	2	1,25	
	Pop4	4			1	3		0,75	
	Total	**74**	3	4	9	30	28	**1,03**	

b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1		1				-1,00	0,40
	yes	4			2	1	1	0,75	
Arab States	no	3	1			2		0,00	-0,33
	yes	3		2	1			-0,67	
	no	12	1	3	5	1	2	0,00	0,32

Asia and the	yes	7		1	1	3	2	0,86	
Europe and North America	no	4		2	2			-0,50	0,39
	yes	24	2	6	1	7	8	0,54	
Latin America and the	no	5		2	3			-0,40	-0,38
	yes	11	1	4	4	2		-0,36	
TOTAL		**74**	5	21	19	16	13	**0,15**	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	0,40
	Pop2	1				1		1,00	
	Pop3	3			2		1	0,67	
Arab States	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	-0,33
	Pop2	2		1	1			-0,50	
	Pop4	3	1			2		0,00	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2			2			0,00	0,32
	Pop2	2					2	2,00	
	Pop3	5	1	1	1	1	1	0,00	
	Pop4	3		1		2		0,33	
	Pop5	7		2	3	1	1	0,14	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1	1					-2,00	0,39
	Pop2	4		1		2	1	0,75	
	Pop3	5		2	1	1	1	0,20	
	Pop5	18	1	5	2	4	6	0,50	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3		1	2			-0,33	-0,38
	Pop2	5		2	2	1		-0,20	
	Pop3	4		1	2	1		0,00	
	Pop4	4	1	2	1			-1,00	
	Total	**74**	5	21	19	16	13	**0,15**	

c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1			1			0,00	0,60
	yes	4		1		2	1	0,75	
Arab States	no	3			1	2		0,67	0,33
	yes	3		1	1	1		0,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	2	1	3	1	5	0,50	0,53
	yes	7	1	1		3	2	0,57	
Europe and North America	no	4			1	3		0,75	1,07
	yes	24		4	1	5	13	1,13	
Latin America and the	no	5		1	2	2		0,20	0,63
	yes	11		1	2	6	2	0,82	
TOTAL		**74**	3	10	12	25	23	**0,74**	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1			1			0,00	0,60
	Pop2	1		1				-1,00	
	Pop3	3				2	1	1,33	
Arab States	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	0,33
	Pop2	2			1	1		0,50	
	Pop4	3			1	2		0,67	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2					2	2,00	0,53
	Pop2	2					2	2,00	
	Pop3	5	1	1		2	1	0,20	
	Pop4	3	1		1		1	0,00	
	Pop5	7	1	1	2	2	1	0,14	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	1,07
	Pop2	4			1		3	1,50	
	Pop3	5		1		1	3	1,20	
	Pop5	18		2	1	7	7	1,06	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			2	1		0,33	0,63
	Pop2	5				4	1	1,20	
	Pop3	4		2	1		1	0,00	

	Pop4	4			1	3		0,75	
	Total	**74**	3	10	12	25	23	**0,74**	

d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1				1		1,00	0,80
	yes	4		1		2	1	0,75	
Arab States	no	3				2	1	1,33	1,00
	yes	3			1	2		0,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		3	1	4	4	0,75	0,74
	yes	7	1		1	3	2	0,71	
Europe and North America	no	4				3	1	1,25	1,14
	yes	24		3		8	11	1,13	
Latin America and the	no	5		1	1	3		0,40	0,75
	yes	11			3	6	2	0,91	
TOTAL		**74**	1	8	7	34	22	**0,92**	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,80
	Pop2	1		1				-1,00	
	Pop3	3				2	1	1,33	
Arab States	Pop1	1			1			0,00	1,00
	Pop2	2				2		1,00	
	Pop4	3				2	1	1,33	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2					2	2,00	0,74
	Pop2	2					2	2,00	
	Pop3	5		1	1	2	1	0,60	
	Pop4	3	1			2		0,00	
	Pop5	7		2	1	3	1	0,43	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	1,14
	Pop2	4				2	2	1,50	
	Pop3	5				2	3	1,60	
	Pop5	18		2		7	7	1,06	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			3			0,00	0,75
	Pop2	5			1	3	1	1,00	
	Pop3	4		1		2	1	0,75	
	Pop4	4				4		1,00	
	Total	**74**	1	8	7	34	22	**0,92**	

e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city / by case size

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1					1	2,00	2,00
	yes	4					4	2,00	
Arab States	no	3		2		1		-0,33	0,33
	yes	3				1	1	1,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		1	3	2	4	0,75	0,84
	yes	7		1	1	2	3	1,00	
Europe and North America	no	4			1	1	2	1,25	1,25
	yes	24		1	3	5	13	1,25	
Latin America and the	no	5			1	2	1	0,80	1,19
	yes	11		1	1	2	7	1,36	
TOTAL		**74**		6	10	16	36	**1,11**	
Region	**Population**	**Total**	**Totally**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally**	**Weighted**	**Weighted**
Africa	Pop1	1					1	2,00	2,00
	Pop2	1					1	2,00	
	Pop3	3					3	2,00	
Arab States	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,33
	Pop2	2					1	1,00	
	Pop4	3		2		1		-0,33	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2			1			0,00	0,84
	Pop2	2					2	2,00	

	Pop3	5		1			3	1,00	
	Pop4	3		1		2		0,33	
	Pop5	7			3	2	2	0,86	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1					1	2,00	1,25
	Pop2	4					3	1,50	
	Pop3	5		1		1	3	1,20	
	Pop5	18			4	5	8	1,17	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			1	1	1	1,00	1,19
	Pop2	5		1	1		3	1,00	
	Pop3	4				2	1	1,00	
	Pop4	4				1	3	1,75	
	Total	**74**	0	6	10	16	36	**1,11**	

f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1		1				-1,00	0,00
	yes	4		1		2		0,25	
Arab States	no	3		2			1	0,00	-0,17
	yes	3		2		1		-0,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	2	5	4		0,00	0,26
	yes	7		1	1	4	1	0,71	
Europe and North America	no	4			2	2		0,50	0,68
	yes	24	1	3	4	8	7	0,71	
Latin America and the	no	5		2	3			-0,40	-0,56
	yes	11	3	4	1	3		-0,64	
TOTAL		**74**	5	18	16	24	9	**0,19**	
Region	**Population**	**Total**	**Totally**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally**	**Weighted**	**Weighted**
Africa	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	0,00
	Pop2	1		1				-1,00	
	Pop3	3				2		0,67	
Arab States	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	-0,17
	Pop2	2		1		1		0,00	
	Pop4	3		2			1	0,00	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2				2		1,00	0,26
	Pop2	2			1		1	1,00	
	Pop3	5	1	1		3		0,00	
	Pop4	3		1	1	1		0,00	
	Pop5	7		1	4	2		0,14	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1	1					-2,00	0,68
	Pop2	4				1	3	1,75	
	Pop3	5		1	1	2	1	0,60	
	Pop5	18		2	5	7	3	0,61	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3		1	1	1		0,00	-0,56
	Pop2	5	2	1	1	1		-0,80	
	Pop3	4		2	1	1		-0,25	
	Pop4	4	1	2	1			-1,00	
	Total	**74**	5	18	16	24	9	**0,19**	

g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment / by region and its condition as WHS

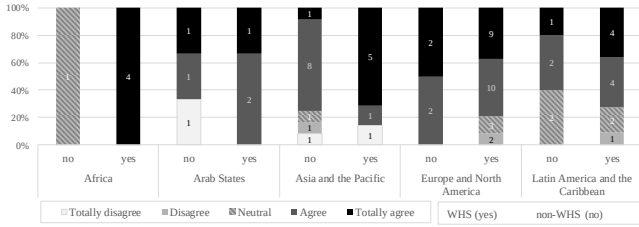
Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1				1		1,00	0,40
	yes	4		1	1		1	0,25	
Arab States	no	3		2		1		-0,33	0,33
	yes	3			1	1	1	1,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		1	1	6	4	1,08	0,84
	yes	7	1	1	1	2	2	0,43	
Europe and North America	no	4			2		2	1,00	1,11
	yes	24		4	1	5	13	1,13	
Latin America and the	no	5		1	1	3		0,40	0,75
	yes	11		2	2	2	5	0,91	

TOTAL		74	1	12	10	21	28	0,85	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,40
	Pop2	1					1	2,00	
	Pop3	3		1	1			-0,33	
Arab States	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,33
	Pop2	2			1		1	1,00	
	Pop4	3		2		1		-0,33	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2				2		1,00	0,84
	Pop2	2					2	2,00	
	Pop3	5		2		2	1	0,40	
	Pop4	3	1			1	1	0,33	
	Pop5	7			2	3	2	1,00	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1		1				-1,00	1,11
	Pop2	4		1		1	2	1,00	
	Pop3	5		1		1	3	1,20	
	Pop5	18		1	3	3	10	1,22	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			1	2		0,67	0,75
	Pop2	5		3	1		1	-0,20	
	Pop3	4			1	1	2	1,25	
	Pop4	4				2	2	1,50	
	Total	**74**	1	12	10	21	28	**0,85**	

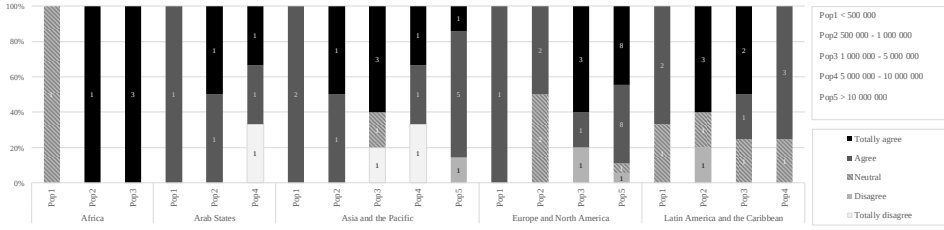
h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people) / by region and its condition as WHS

Region	**WHL**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	no	1				1		1,00	0,20
	yes	4		1	1	1		0,00	
Arab States	no	3		1		1	1	0,67	0,67
	yes	3			1	2		0,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	3	2		4	3	0,17	0,32
	yes	7		2	1	2	2	0,57	
Europe and North	no	4		1	1	1	1	0,50	0,64
	yes	24	1		8	8	5	0,67	
Latin America and	no	5	1		2	1	1	0,20	0,81
	yes	11			4	2	5	1,09	
TOTAL		**74**	5	7	18	23	18	**0,57**	
Region	**Population**	**Total cases**	**Totally disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Totally agree**	**Weighted average**	**Weighted average by region**
Africa	Pop1	1				1		1,00	0,20
	Pop2	1		1				-1,00	
	Pop3	3			1	1		0,33	
Arab States	Pop1	1			1			0,00	0,67
	Pop2	2				2		1,00	
	Pop4	3		1		1	1	0,67	
Asia and the Pacific	Pop1	2		1		1		0,00	0,32
	Pop2	2				1	1	1,50	
	Pop3	5	1	2			2	0,00	
	Pop4	3	1		1	1		-0,33	
	Pop5	7	1	1		3	2	0,57	
Europe and North America	Pop1	1			1			0,00	0,64
	Pop2	4			2	1	1	0,75	
	Pop3	5			1	2	1	0,80	
	Pop5	18	1	1	5	6	4	0,61	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Pop1	3			2		1	0,67	0,81
	Pop2	5			2		3	1,20	
	Pop3	4	1		1	1	1	0,25	
	Pop4	4			1	2	1	1,00	
	Total	**74**	5	7	18	23	18	**0,57**	

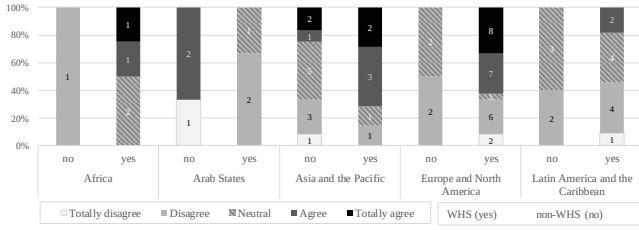
a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city / by region and its condition as WHS



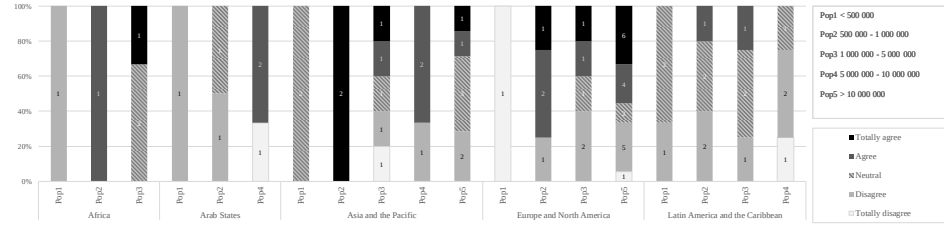
a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city / by case size



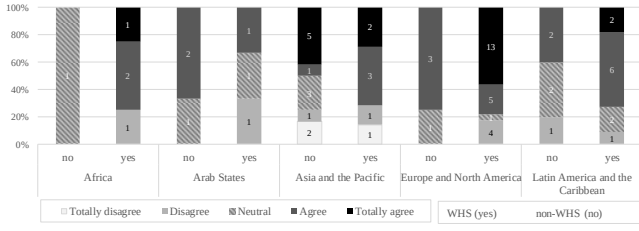
b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied / by region and its condition as WHS



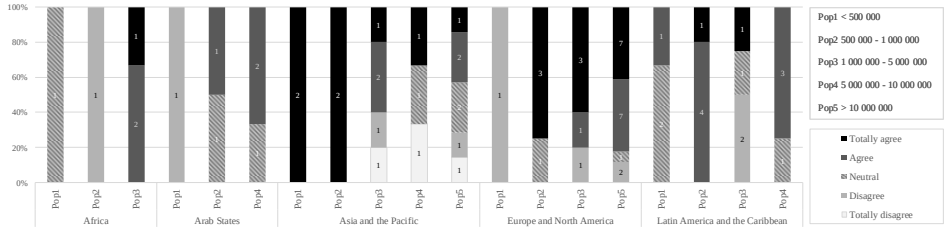
b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied / by case size



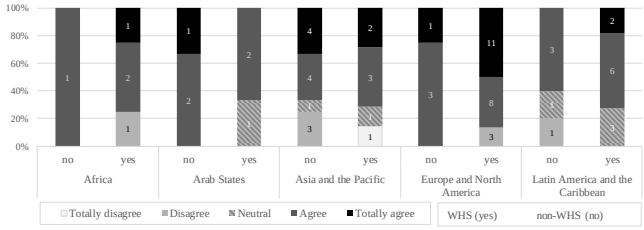
c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city / by region and its condition as WHS



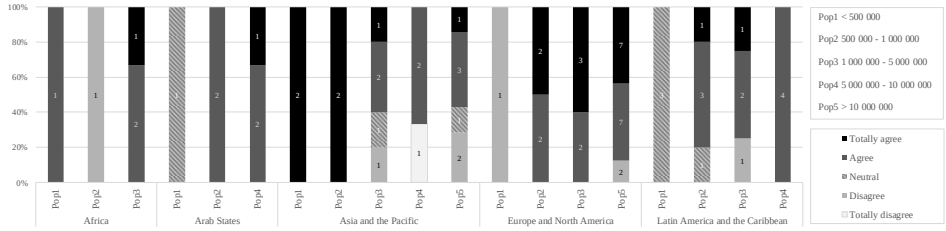
c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city / by case size



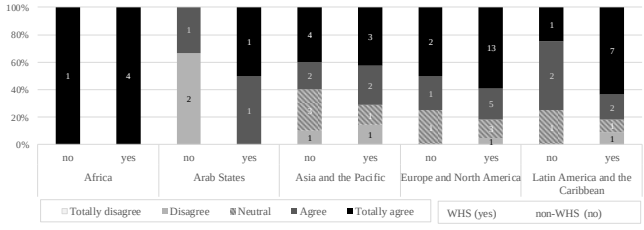
d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning / by region and its condition as WHS



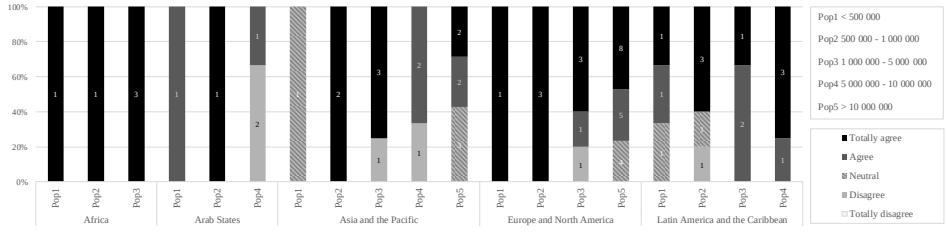
d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning / by case size



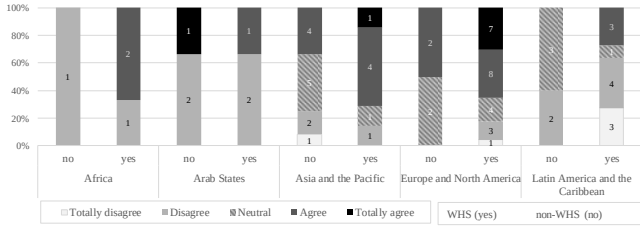
e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city / by region and its condition as WHS



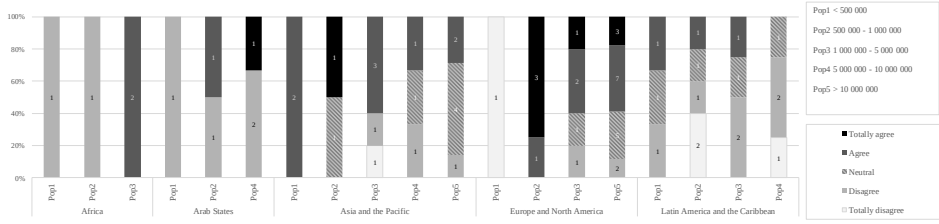
e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city / by case size



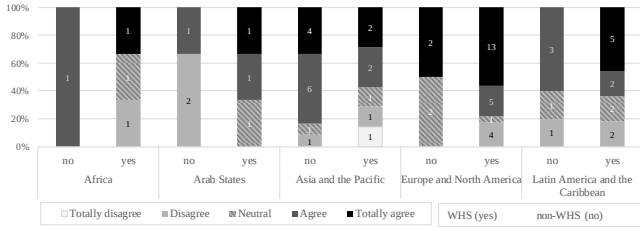
f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done / by region and its condition as WHS



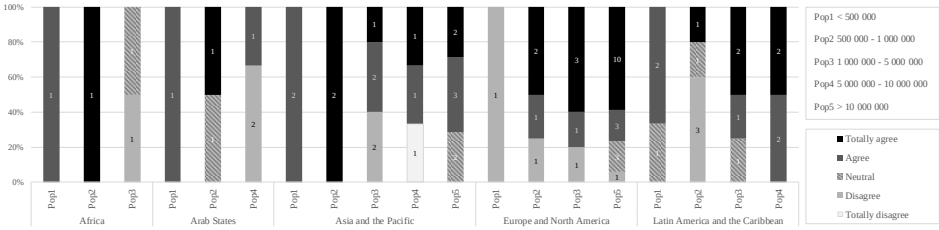
f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done / by case size



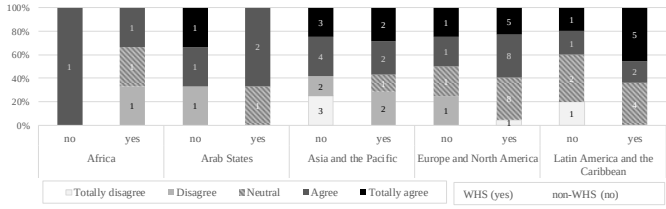
g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment / by region and its condition as WHS



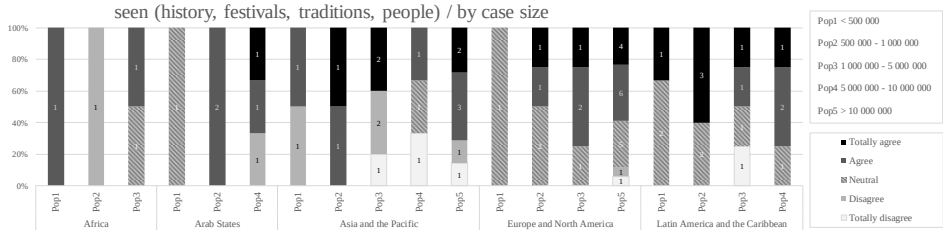
g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment / by case size



h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people) / by region and its condition as WHS



h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people) / by case size



6. How often have the following activities for the conservation of heritage attributes in the city been carried out? If necessary, add any additional activities that have been carried out in your city

Total results

Activity	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information	4	0	6	22	**28**	14	**2,57**
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques	2	2	11	27	27	5	2,24
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city	3	3	17	**28**	16	7	2,01
d) Heritage value assessment	5	6	6	26	22	9	2,16
e) Heritage risk assessment	**6**	**8**	16	27	9	8	1,74
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the	5	2	11	21	24	11	2,28
g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits	4	2	5	22	24	**17**	2,55
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value	4	2	9	15	**28**	16	2,53
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage	4	2	16	21	22	9	2,16
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects	4	1	12	17	24	16	2,46
k) Promotion of academic results through publications	4	2	14	22	21	11	2,23
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders	4	0	12	23	25	10	2,34
m) Monitoring of results	5	5	**24**	16	18	6	1,81
Total	54	35	159	287	**288**	139	

a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,20
	yes	4			1	1	2		2,25	
Arab States	no	3				1	1	1	3,00	2,67
	yes	3				2	1		2,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1		3	3	4	1	2,08	2,26
	yes	7				4	2	1	2,57	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1		1	1	2,00	2,71
	yes	24	2		1	5	7	9	2,83	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				1	4		2,80	2,75
	yes	11				4	6	1	2,73	
Total		**74**	4	0	6	22	28	14	**2,57**	

b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,00
	yes	4			2	1		1	2,00	
Arab States	no	3				1	2		2,67	2,50
	yes	3				2	1		2,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		2	2	5	3		1,75	2,00
	yes	7			1	3	2	1	2,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1	1	1		1,50	2,29
	yes	24	1		3	7	11	2	2,42	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				1	4		2,80	2,44
	yes	11			2	5	3	1	2,27	
Total		**74**	2	2	11	27	27	5	**2,24**	

c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,40
	yes	4				3		1	2,50	
Arab States	no	3				1	2		2,67	1,83
	yes	3			3				1,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		2	4	5		1	1,50	1,53
	yes	7			4	2	1		1,57	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1	2			1,25	2,14
	yes	24	2	1	4	5	7	5	2,29	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				3	2		2,40	2,31
	yes	11			1	6	4		2,27	
Total		**74**	3	3	17	28	16	7	**2,01**	

d) Heritage value assessment

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	1,60
	yes	4		1		2	1		1,75	
Arab States	no	3	1				2		2,00	1,83
	yes	3			1	2			1,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		3	1	4	3	1	1,83	1,79
	yes	7	2		1	2	1	1	1,71	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1	1		1	1,75	2,54
	yes	24	1	1		8	8	6	2,67	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			1		4		2,60	2,25
	yes	11		1		7	3		2,09	
Total		**74**	5	6	6	26	22	9	**2,16**	

e) Heritage risk assessment

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	1,00
	yes	4		1	2	1			1,00	
Arab States	no	3	1			1	1		1,67	1,67
	yes	3			1	2			1,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	2	2	6	1		1,42	1,42
	yes	7	1	1	2	2		1	1,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1	1		1		1	1,50	2,14
	yes	24	2	1	3	9	3	6	2,25	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			2	1	2		2,00	1,69
	yes	11		2	3	4	2		1,55	
Total		**74**	6	8	16	27	9	8	**1,74**	

f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	2,00
	yes	4			1	2		1	2,25	
Arab States	no	3			1		2		2,33	2,17
	yes	3			1	1	1		2,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		1	3	2	5	1	2,17	2,11
	yes	7	2			2	2	1	2,00	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1	1		1	1,75	2,50
	yes	24	2	1		7	7	7	2,63	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			1	2	2		2,20	2,25
	yes	11			2	4	5		2,27	
Total		**74**	5	2	11	21	24	11	**2,28**	

g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	3,00
	yes	4				1	1	2	3,25	
Arab States	no	3				2	1		2,33	2,17
	yes	3				3			2,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	2	1	3	4		2	1,58	1,89
	yes	7	1			2	3	1	2,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1	1		1	1,75	2,93
	yes	24		1	1	3	8	11	3,13	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				1	4		2,80	2,69
	yes	11				4	7		2,64	
Total		**74**	4	2	5	22	24	17	**2,55**	

h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	2,60
	yes	4				2		2	3,00	
Arab States	no	3				1	2		2,67	2,67
	yes	3			1		1	1	2,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		1	3	1	6	1	2,25	2,32
	yes	7	1		1	1	2	2	2,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1			1	1	1	2,25	2,79
	yes	24	2	1		3	9	9	2,88	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			1	1	3		2,40	2,25
	yes	11			2	5	4		2,18	
Total		**74**	4	2	9	15	28	16	**2,53**	

i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	2,40
	yes	4			1		2	1	2,75	
Arab States	no	3		1		1	1		1,67	1,50
	yes	3			2	1			1,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	1	3	2	3	2	2,00	2,16
	yes	7			2	1	3	1	2,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1			1	2		2,00	2,36
	yes	24	1		5	6	7	5	2,42	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5	1			3	1		1,80	2,00
	yes	11			2	6	3		2,09	
Total		**74**	4	2	16	21	22	9	**2,16**	

j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,00
	yes	4			1	2	1		2,00	
Arab States	no	3			1		2		2,33	2,33
	yes	3			1		2		2,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1		2	2	4	3	2,50	2,47
	yes	7	1		1	1	2	2	2,43	
Europe and North America	no	4	1		1		1	1	2,00	2,71
	yes	24	1	1	1	6	5	10	2,83	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				2	3		2,60	2,19
	yes	11			4	3	4		2,00	
Total		**74**	4	1	12	17	24	16	**2,46**	

k) Promotion of academic results through publications

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,00
	yes	4			2	1		1	2,00	
Arab States	no	3					2	1	3,33	3,00
	yes	3				1	2		2,67	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12		2	4	3	1	2	1,75	1,95
	yes	7			3		3	1	2,29	
Europe and North America	no	4	1			1	1	1	2,25	2,21
	yes	24	3		3	7	8	3	2,21	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5			1	1	2	1	2,60	2,38
	yes	11			1	7	2	1	2,27	
Total		**74**	4	2	14	22	21	11	**2,23**	

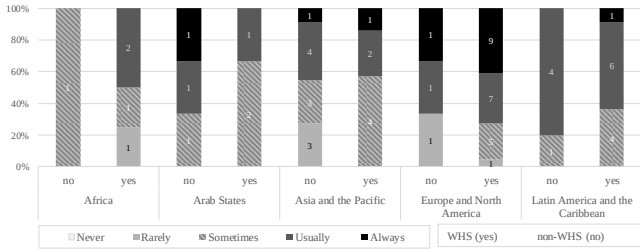
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1				1			2,00	2,60
	yes	4				2	1	1	2,75	
Arab States	no	3				1	2		2,67	2,83
	yes	3					3		3,00	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12			5	3	4		1,92	1,84
	yes	7	2			4		1	1,71	
Europe and North America	no	4	1			1	1	1	2,25	2,50
	yes	24	1		6	2	9	6	2,54	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5				1	3	1	3,00	2,38
	yes	11			1	8	2		2,09	
Total		**74**	4	0	12	23	25	10	**2,34**	

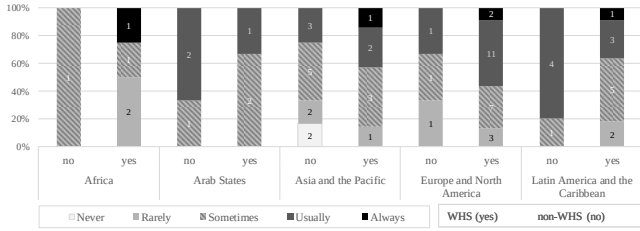
m) Monitoring of results

Region	WHS	Total cases	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Africa	no	1			1				1,00	1,80
	yes	4			2	1		1	2,00	
Arab States	no	3			1	1	1		2,00	2,17
	yes	3			1		2		2,33	
Asia and the Pacific	no	12	1	3	4	1	3		1,25	1,26
	yes	7	3		1	2		1	1,29	
Europe and North America	no	4	1			1	2		2,00	2,29
	yes	24		1	6	5	8	4	2,33	
Latin America and the Caribbean	no	5		1	2	1	1		1,40	1,50
	yes	11			6	4	1		1,55	
Total		**74**	5	5	24	16	18	6	**1,81**	

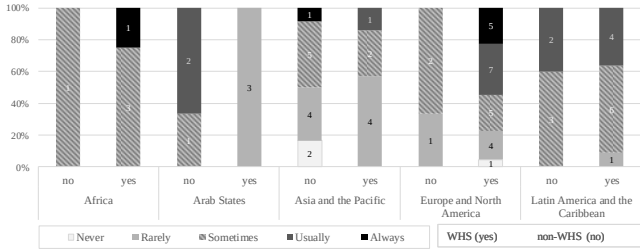
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information



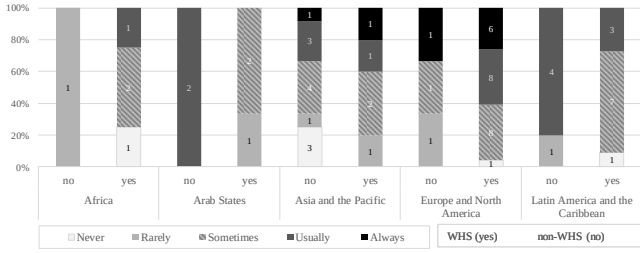
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques



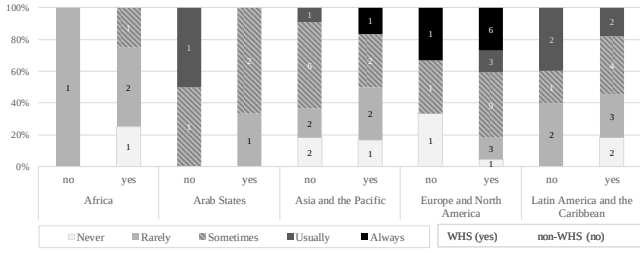
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city



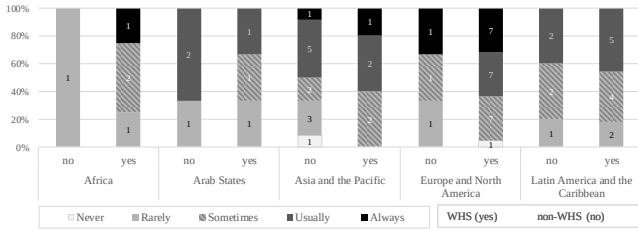
d) Heritage value assessment



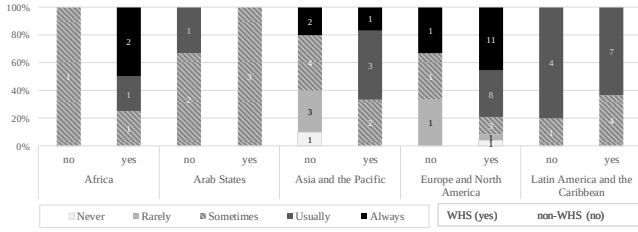
e) Heritage risk assessment



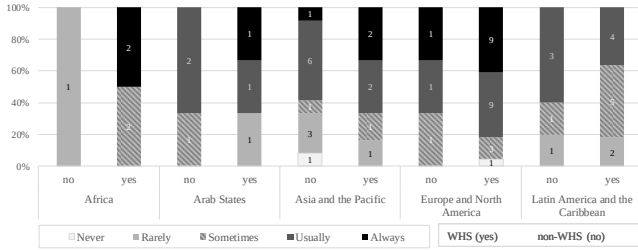
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage



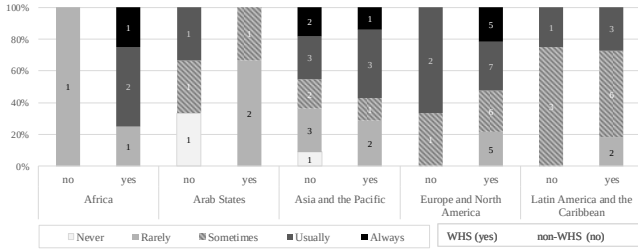
g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits



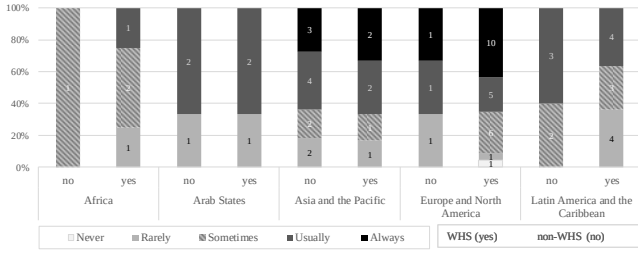
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value



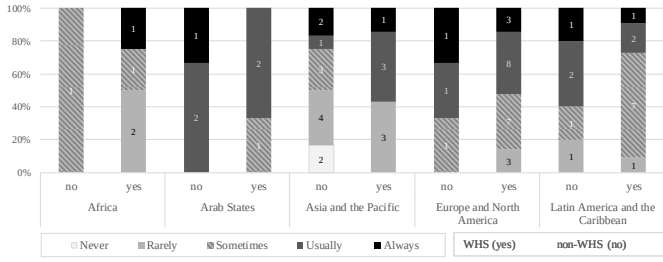
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage



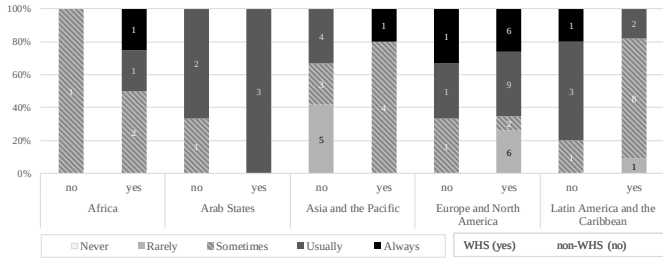
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects



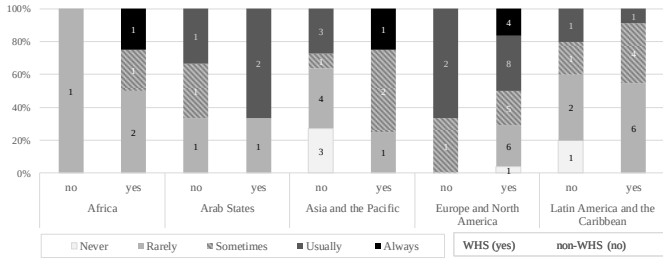
k) Promotion of academic results through publications



l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders



m) Monitoring of results



SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN EFFORTS CARRIED OUT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF URBAN HERITAGE

Considering the following four key groups of stakeholders:

Public Administration (politicians, councillors, civil servants…

Academics (universities, researchers, schools, colleges…

Civil society (citizens, owners, neighbourhood associations ...

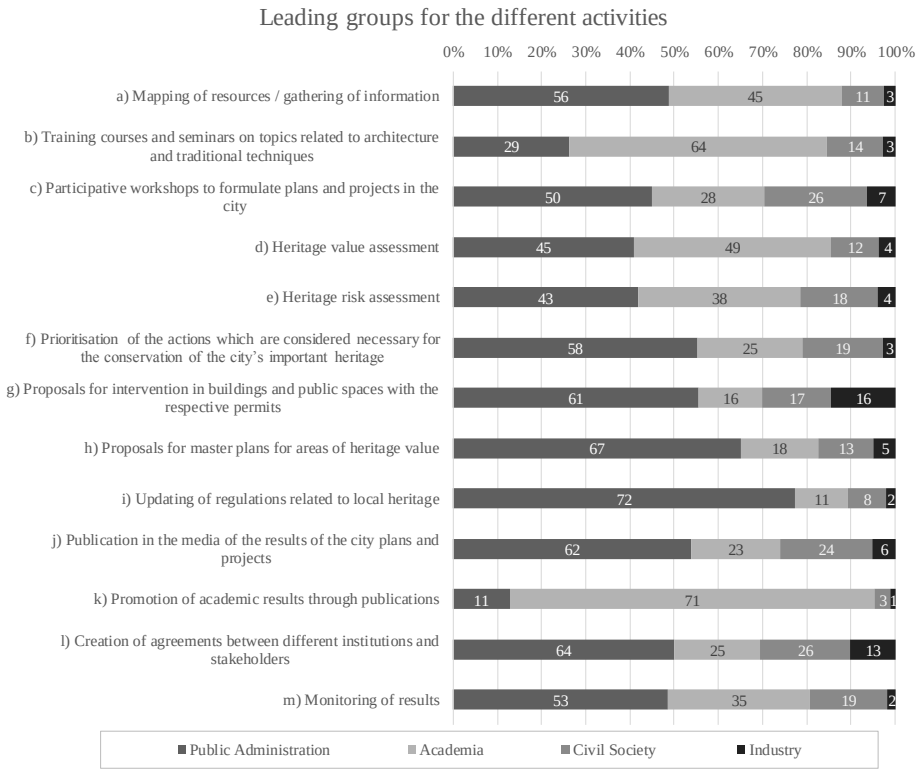
Industry (private sector, companies, commerce, investors, real estate, consultants ...

7. Indicate which group takes the lead of the following activities in the city

Total results

Activity	Public	Academia	Civil	Industry
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information	56	45	11	3
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to	29	64	14	3
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the	50	28	**26**	7
d) Heritage value assessment	45	49	12	4
e) Heritage risk assessment	43	38	18	4
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary	58	25	19	3

g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits	61	16	17	**16**
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value	67	18	13	5
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage	**72**	11	8	2
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and	62	23	24	6
k) Promotion of academic results through publications	11	**71**	3	1
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and	64	25	**26**	13
m) Monitoring of results	53	35	19	2
Total	671	448	210	69



a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	10	2			50,00%	41,67%	8,33%	0,00%
Europe and North America	24	15	6	1		52,17%	32,61%	13,04%	2,17%
Asia and the Pacific	12	13	2	1		42,86%	46,43%	7,14%	3,57%
Arab States	5	5	1	1		41,67%	41,67%	8,33%	8,33%
Africa	3	2				60,00%	40,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	56	45	11	3		48,70%	39,13%	9,57%	2,61%

b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	14	2			30,43%	60,87%	8,70%	0,00%
Europe and North America	10	25	7	2		22,73%	56,82%	15,91%	4,55%
Asia and the Pacific	8	16	2			30,77%	61,54%	7,69%	0,00%
Arab States	1	5	3	1		10,00%	50,00%	30,00%	10,00%
Africa	3	4				42,86%	57,14%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	29	64	14	3		26,36%	58,18%	12,73%	2,73%

c)Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	6	3	1		60,00%	24,00%	12,00%	4,00%
Europe and North America	17	11	16	5		34,69%	22,45%	32,65%	10,20%

Asia and the Pacific	12	7	3	1		52,17%	30,43%	13,04%	4,35%
Arab States	2	3	4			22,22%	33,33%	44,44%	0,00%
Africa	4	1				80,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	50	28	26	7		45,05%	25,23%	23,42%	6,31%

d) Heritage value assessment

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	1			50,00%	45,83%	4,17%	0,00%
Europe and North America	17	19	5	2		39,53%	44,19%	11,63%	4,65%
Asia and the Pacific	10	14	2	1		37,04%	51,85%	7,41%	3,70%
Arab States	2	4	4	1		18,18%	36,36%	36,36%	9,09%
Africa	4	1				80,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	45	49	12	4		40,91%	44,55%	10,91%	3,64%

e) Heritage risk assessment

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	6	5			50,00%	27,27%	22,73%	0,00%
Europe and North America	20	15	5	2		47,62%	35,71%	11,90%	4,76%
Asia and the Pacific	7	11	3	1		31,82%	50,00%	13,64%	4,55%
Arab States	1	5	4	1		9,09%	45,45%	36,36%	9,09%
Africa	4	1	1			66,67%	16,67%	16,67%	0,00%
Total	43	38	18	4		41,75%	36,89%	17,48%	3,88%

f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	3	3			66,67%	16,67%	16,67%	0,00%
Europe and North America	24	11	8	2		53,33%	24,44%	17,78%	4,44%
Asia and the Pacific	14	7	3			58,33%	29,17%	12,50%	0,00%
Arab States	3	2	4	1		30,00%	20,00%	40,00%	10,00%
Africa	5	2	1			62,50%	25,00%	12,50%	0,00%
Total	58	25	19	3		55,24%	23,81%	18,10%	2,86%

g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	5	2	1		63,64%	22,73%	9,09%	4,55%
Europe and North America	22	6	8	9		48,89%	13,33%	17,78%	20,00%
Asia and the Pacific	14	3	4	4		56,00%	12,00%	16,00%	16,00%
Arab States	6	2	3	1		50,00%	16,67%	25,00%	8,33%
Africa	5			1		83,33%	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%
Total	61	16	17	16		55,45%	14,55%	15,45%	14,55%

h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	3		2		75,00%	15,00%	0,00%	10,00%
Europe and North America	27	6	8	1		64,29%	14,29%	19,05%	2,38%
Asia and the Pacific	16	5	3	1		64,00%	20,00%	12,00%	4,00%
Arab States	5	3	1	1		50,00%	30,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Africa	4	1	1			66,67%	16,67%	16,67%	0,00%
Total	67	18	13	5		65,05%	17,48%	12,62%	4,85%

i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	2	1			84,21%	10,53%	5,26%	0,00%
Europe and North America	27	5	5	1		71,05%	13,16%	13,16%	2,63%
Asia and the Pacific	18	2	2			81,82%	9,09%	9,09%	0,00%
Arab States	6			1		85,71%	0,00%	0,00%	14,29%
Africa	5	2				71,43%	28,57%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	72	11	8	2		77,42%	11,83%	8,60%	2,15%

j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	8	2	1		54,17%	33,33%	8,33%	4,17%
Europe and North America	24	10	9	3		52,17%	21,74%	19,57%	6,52%
Asia and the Pacific	16	3	8	2		55,17%	10,34%	27,59%	6,90%
Arab States	4	1	5			40,00%	10,00%	50,00%	0,00%
Africa	5	1				83,33%	16,67%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	62	23	24	6		53,91%	20,00%	20,87%	5,22%

k) Promotion of academic results through publications

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	16				15,79%	84,21%	0,00%	0,00%
Europe and North America	4	27	3	1		11,43%	77,14%	8,57%	2,86%
Asia and the Pacific	2	19				9,52%	90,48%	0,00%	0,00%
Arab States		6				0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Africa	2	3				40,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	11	71	3	1		12,79%	82,56%	3,49%	1,16%

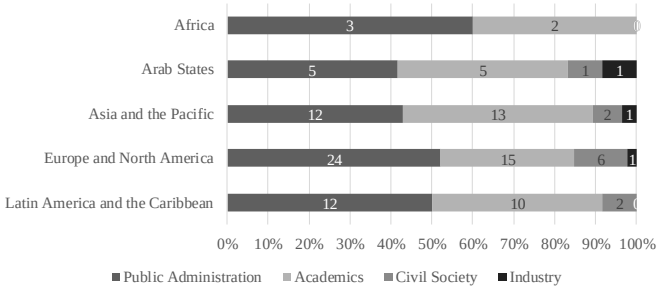
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	7	4	2		53,57%	25,00%	14,29%	7,14%
Europe and North America	24	11	11	8		44,44%	20,37%	20,37%	14,81%
Asia and the Pacific	14	6	6	2		50,00%	21,43%	21,43%	7,14%
Arab States	6	1	4	1		50,00%	8,33%	33,33%	8,33%
Africa	5		1			83,33%	0,00%	16,67%	0,00%
Total	64	25	26	13		50,00%	19,53%	20,31%	10,16%

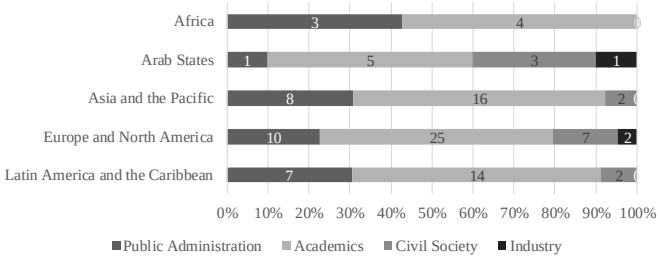
m) Monitoring of results

Region	PA	AC	CV	IN		PA	AC	CV	IN
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	6	2			60,00%	30,00%	10,00%	0,00%
Europe and North America	21	17	8			45,65%	36,96%	17,39%	0,00%
Asia and the Pacific	12	8	6	1		44,44%	29,63%	22,22%	3,70%
Arab States	3	3	3	1		30,00%	30,00%	30,00%	10,00%
Africa	5	1				83,33%	16,67%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	53	35	19	2		48,62%	32,11%	17,43%	1,83%

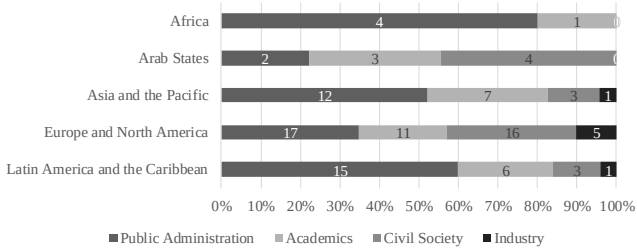
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information



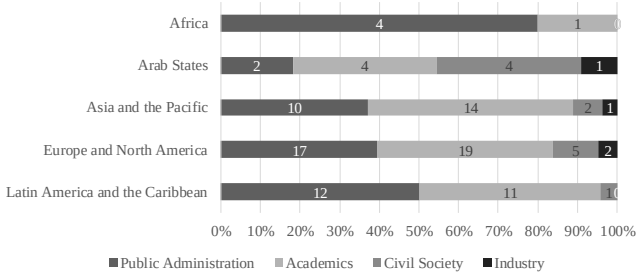
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques



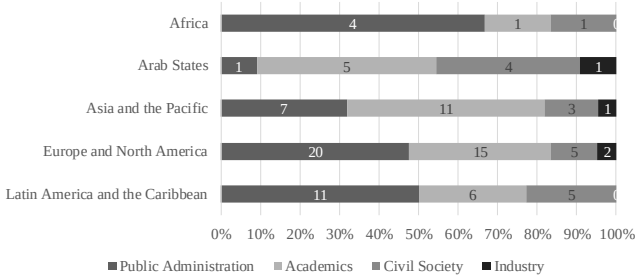
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city



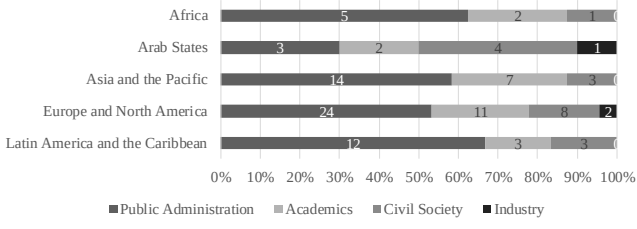
d) Heritage value assessment



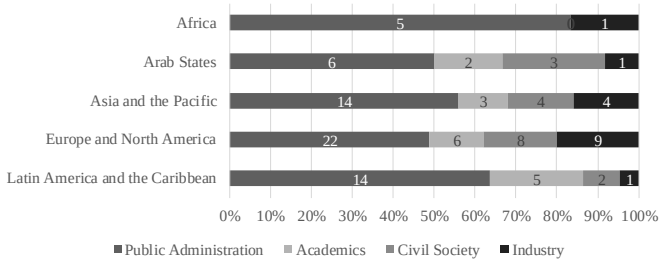
e) Heritage risk assessment



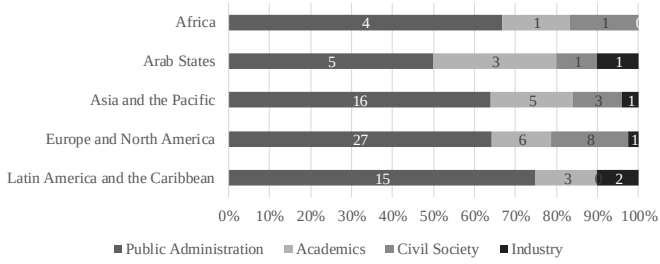
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage



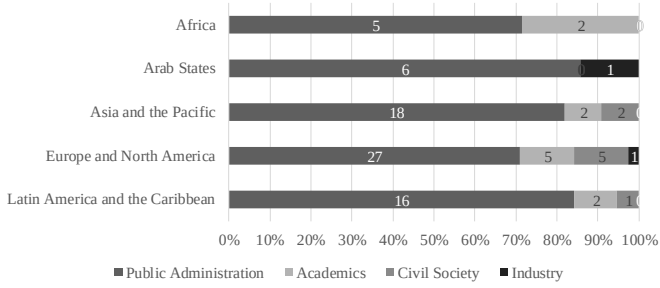
g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits



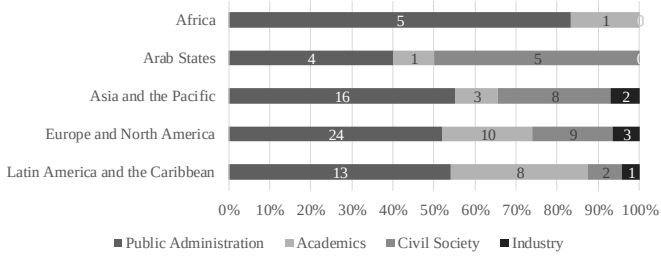
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value



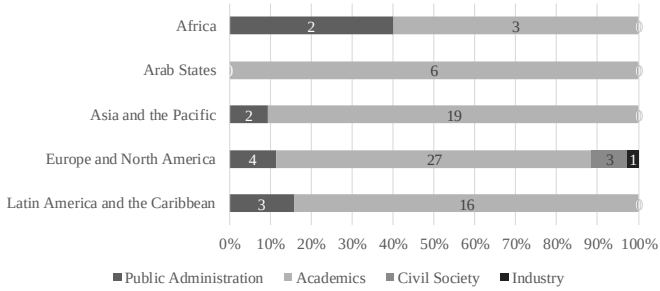
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage



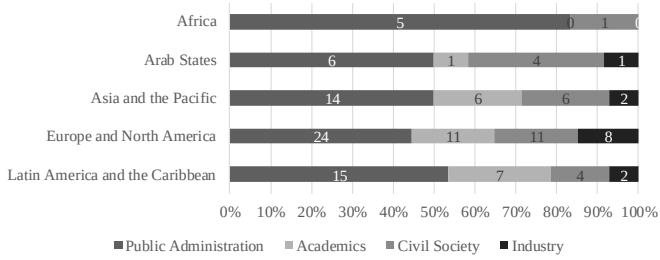
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects



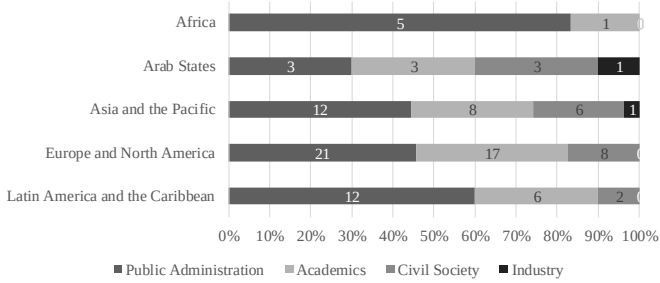
k) Promotion of academic results through publications



l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders



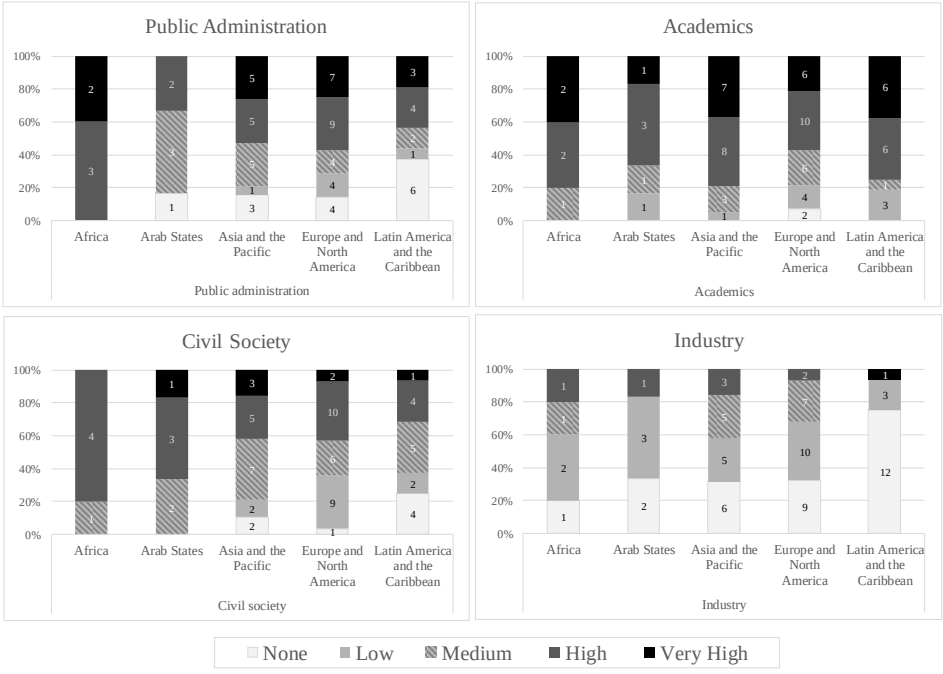
m) Monitoring of results



8. In terms of the activities that you carry out for the conservation of heritage attributes in the city; rate your level of participation as a stakeholder within the following groups.

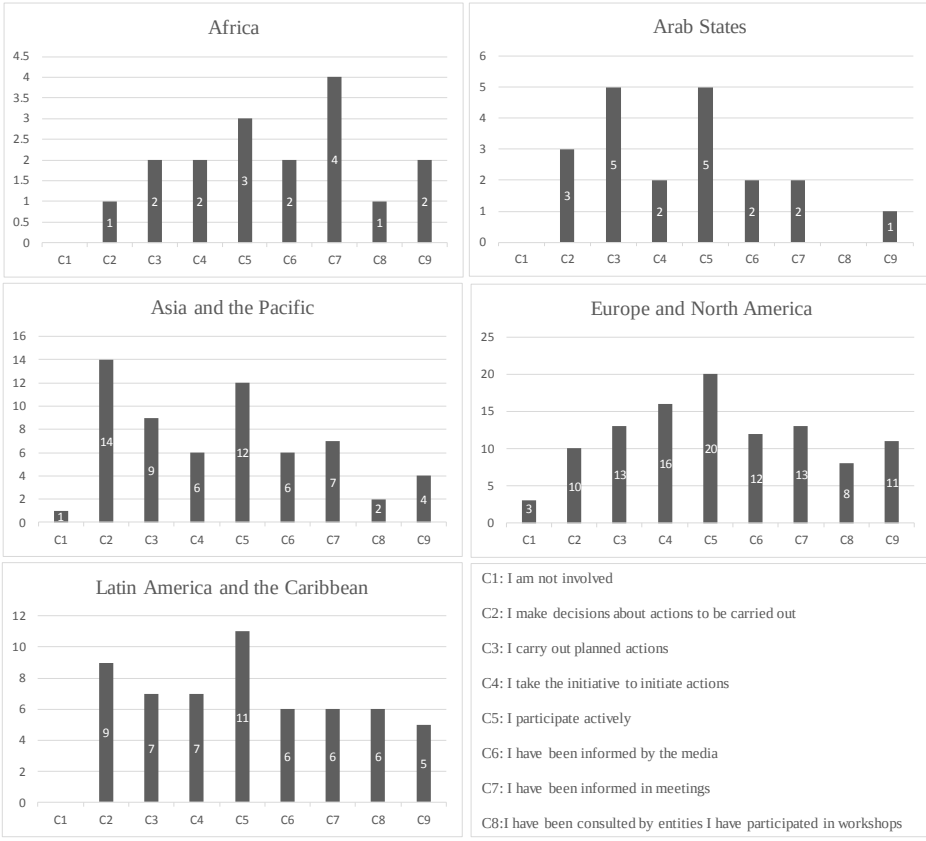
QH model	Region	Total	None	Low	Medium	High	Very	Weighted	Weighted
Public Administration	Africa	5				3	2	3,40	2,31
	Arab States	6	1		3	2		2,00	
	Asia and the	19	3	1	5	5	5	2,42	
	Europe and	28	4	4	4	9	7	2,39	
	Latin America	16	6	1	2	4	3	1,81	
Academics	Africa	5			1	2	2	3,20	2,81
	Arab States	6		1	1	3	1	2,67	
	Asia and the	19		1	3	8	7	3,11	
	Europe and	28	2	4	6	10	6	2,50	
	Latin America	16		3	1	6	6	2,94	
Civil society	Africa	5			1	4		2,80	2,18
	Arab States	6			2	3	1	2,83	
	Asia and the	19	2	2	7	5	3	2,26	

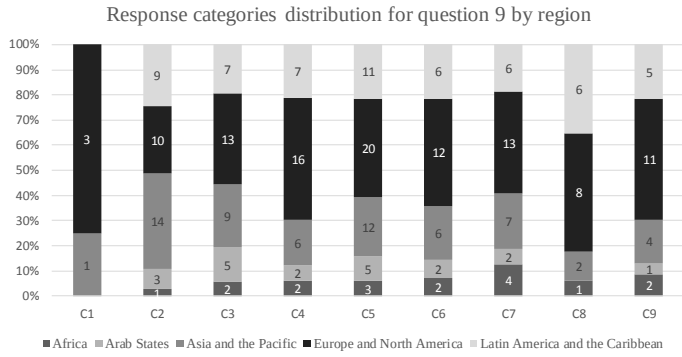
	Europe and	28	1	9	6	10	2	2,11	
	Latin America	16	4	2	5	4	1	1,75	
Industry	Africa	5	1	2	1	1		1,40	1,00
	Arab States	6	2	3		1		1,00	
	Asia and the	19	6	5	5	3		1,26	
	Europe and	28	9	10	7	2		1,07	
	Latin America	16	12	3			1	0,44	
Total		74	53	51	60	85	47	**8,30**	



9. How do you participate in activities related to the conservation of heritage attributes in the city? You may select more than one option.

Region	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	TOTAL
I am not involved	0	0	1	3		4
I have been consulted by entities	1	3	14	10	9	37
I have been informed in meetings	2	5	9	13	7	36
I have been informed by the media	2	2	6	16	7	33
I have participated in workshops	3	5	12	20	11	51
I take the initiative to initiate actions	2	2	6	12	6	28
I participate actively	4	2	7	13	6	32
I make decisions about actions to be carried out	1	0	2	8	6	17
I carry out planned actions	2	1	4	11	5	23
TOTAL	17	20	61	106	57	261



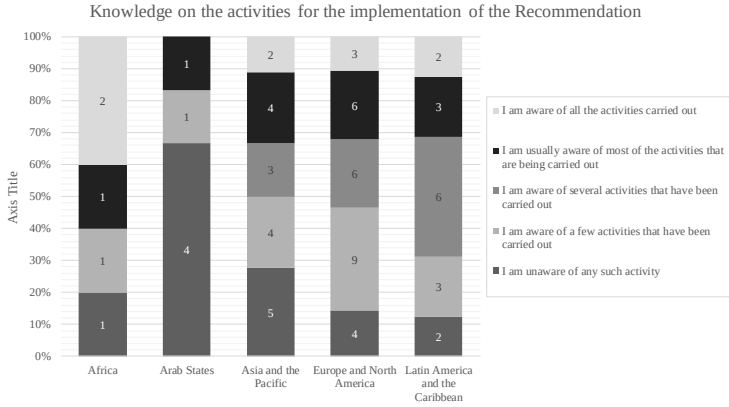


SECTION 3: AWARENESS OF THE RECOMMENDATION ON HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPES

In 2011, UNESCO adopted a Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) that refers to the urban area resulting from a historical stratification of natural and cultural values, and this goes beyond the notion of a "historic centre" to include the general urban context and its geographical setting.

10. How much do you know about the activities that have been carried out in the city for the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL?

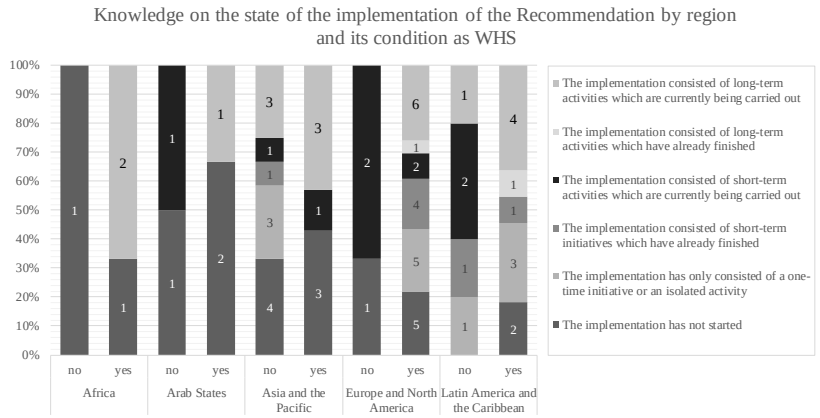
Region	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	TOTAL
Total cases	5	6	19	28	16	74
I am unaware of any such activity	1	4	5	4	2	16
I am aware of a few activities that have been carried out	1	1	4	9	3	18
I am aware of several activities that have been carried out	0	0	3	6	6	15
I am usually aware of most of the activities that are being carried out	1	1	4	6	3	15
I am aware of all the activities carried out	2		2	3	2	7
Weighted average	2,40	0,67	1,58	1,82	2,00	1,64



11. How would you describe the state of implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in the city?

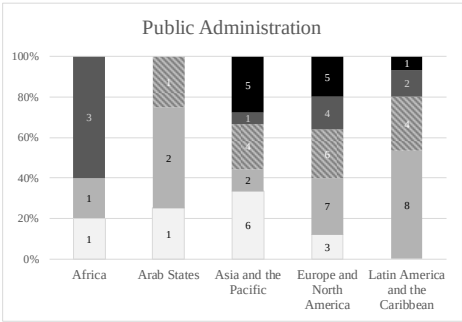
Region	Africa		Arab States		Asia and the Pacific		Europe and North America		Latin America and the Caribbean		**TOTAL**
WHL	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	
Total cases	1	4	3	3	12	7	4	24	5	11	74
The implementation has not started	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	5		2	20
The implementation has only consisted of a one-time initiative or an isolated activity	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	3	12
The implementation consisted of short-term initiatives which have already finished	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	7
The implementation consisted of short-term activities which are currently being carried out	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	2		9
The implementation consisted of long-term activities which have already finished	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	2
The implementation consisted of long-term activities which are currently being carried out	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	6	1	4	20
Unknown	0	1	1				1	1			4

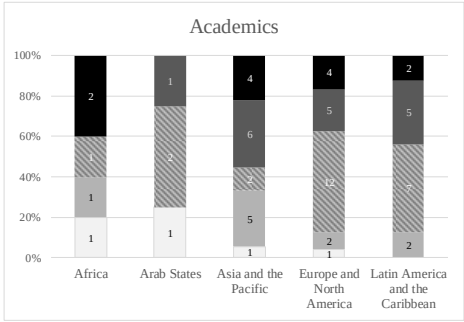
Weighted average	0,00	2,50	1,00	1,67	1,92	2,57	1,50	2,21	2,80	2,64	**2,18**
Weighted average by region	2,00		1,33		2,16		2,11		2,69		

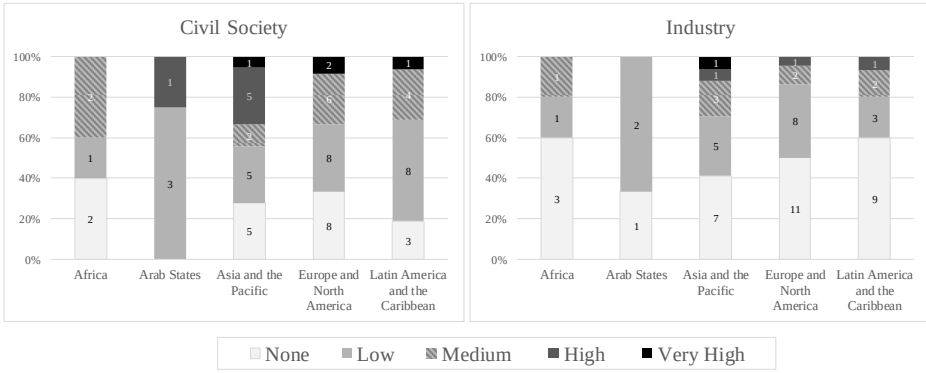


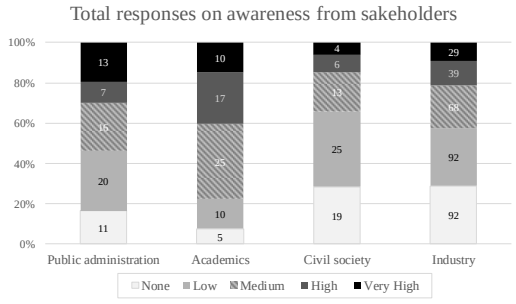
12. In terms of the different groups of stakeholders. What level of knowledge does each group have with regards to the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in the city?

QH model	Region	Total cases	None	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Unknown	Weighted average	Weighted average by region
Public administration	Africa	5	1	1		3			2,00	1,68
	Arab States	6	1	2	1			2	0,67	
	Asia and the	19	6	2	4	1	5	1	1,74	
	Europe and	28	3	7	6	4	5	3	1,82	
	Latin America	16		8	4	2	1	1	1,63	
Academics	Africa	5	1	1	1		2		2,20	2,12
	Arab States	6	1		2	1		2	1,17	
	Asia and the	19	1	5	2	6	4	1	2,26	
	Europe and	28	1	2	12	5	4	4	2,04	
	Latin America	16		2	7	5	2		2,44	
Civil society	Africa	5	2	1	2				1,00	1,18
	Arab States	6		3		1		2	1,00	
	Asia and the	19	5	5	2	5	1	1	1,47	
	Europe and	28	8	8	6		2	4	1,00	
	Latin America	16	3	8	4		1		1,25	
Industry	Africa	5	3	1	1				0,60	0,65
	Arab States	6	1	2				3	0,33	
	Asia and the	19	7	5	3	1	1	2	0,95	
	Europe and	28	11	8	2	1		6	0,54	
	Latin America	16	9	3	2	1		1	0,63	
Total		74	64	74	61	36	28	33	**5,45**	

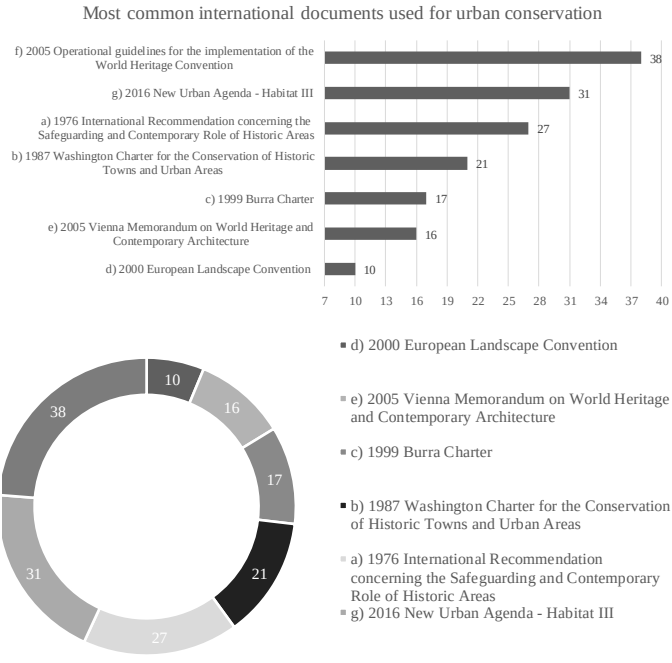




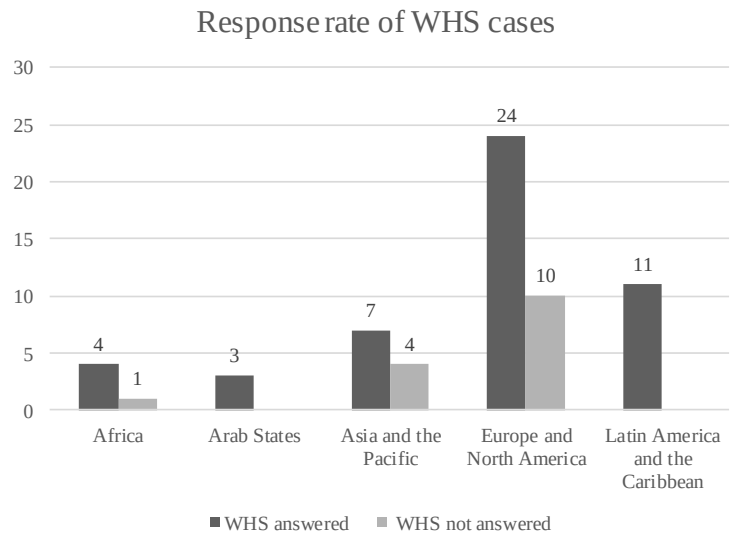


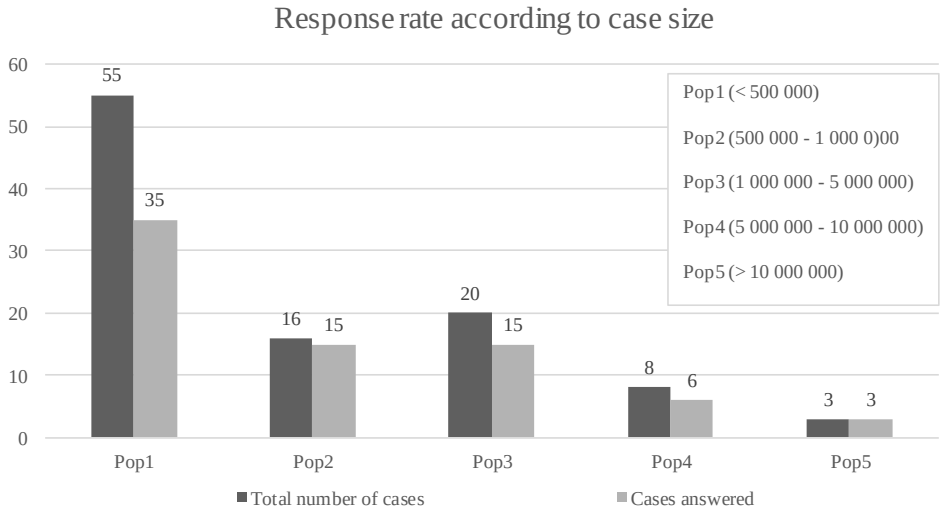


13. What other international recommendations, letters or documents are used as guides for Urban Conservation in the city? (for InQ only)



RESPONSE RATE STATISTICS

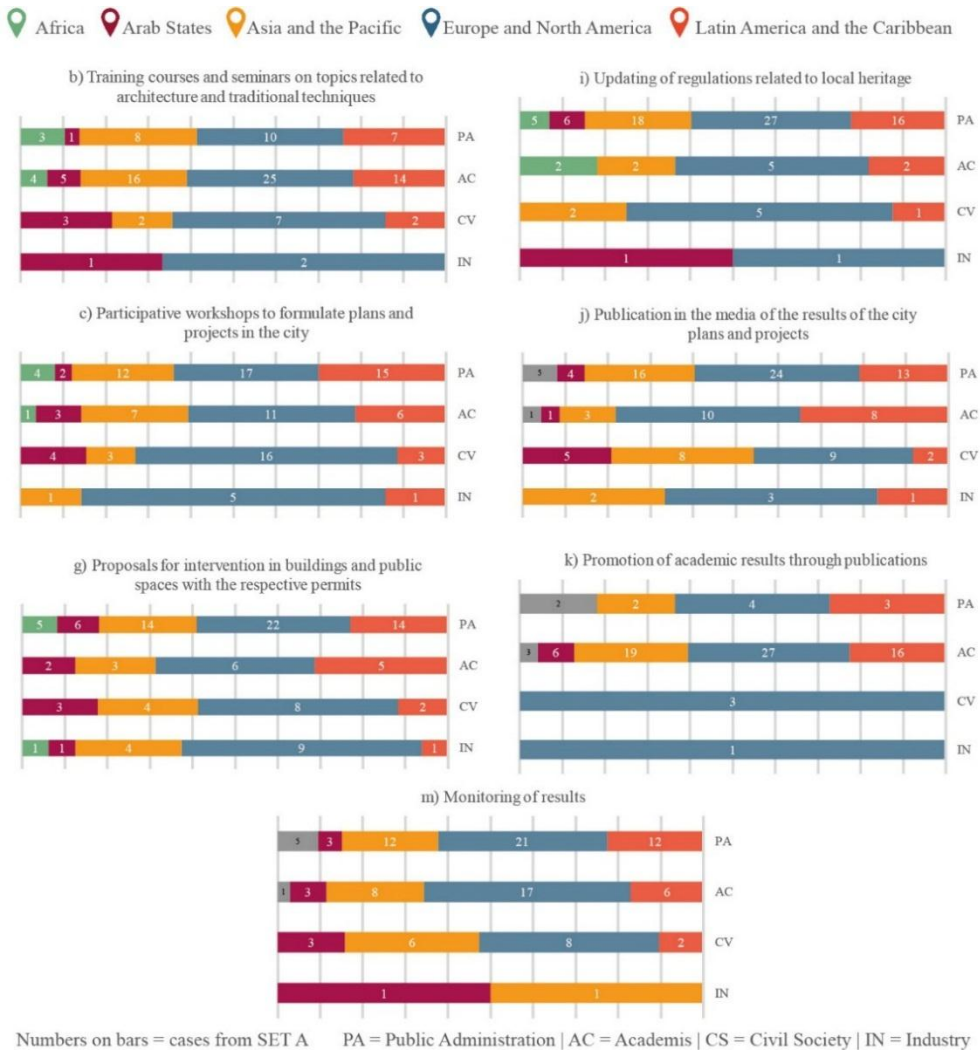




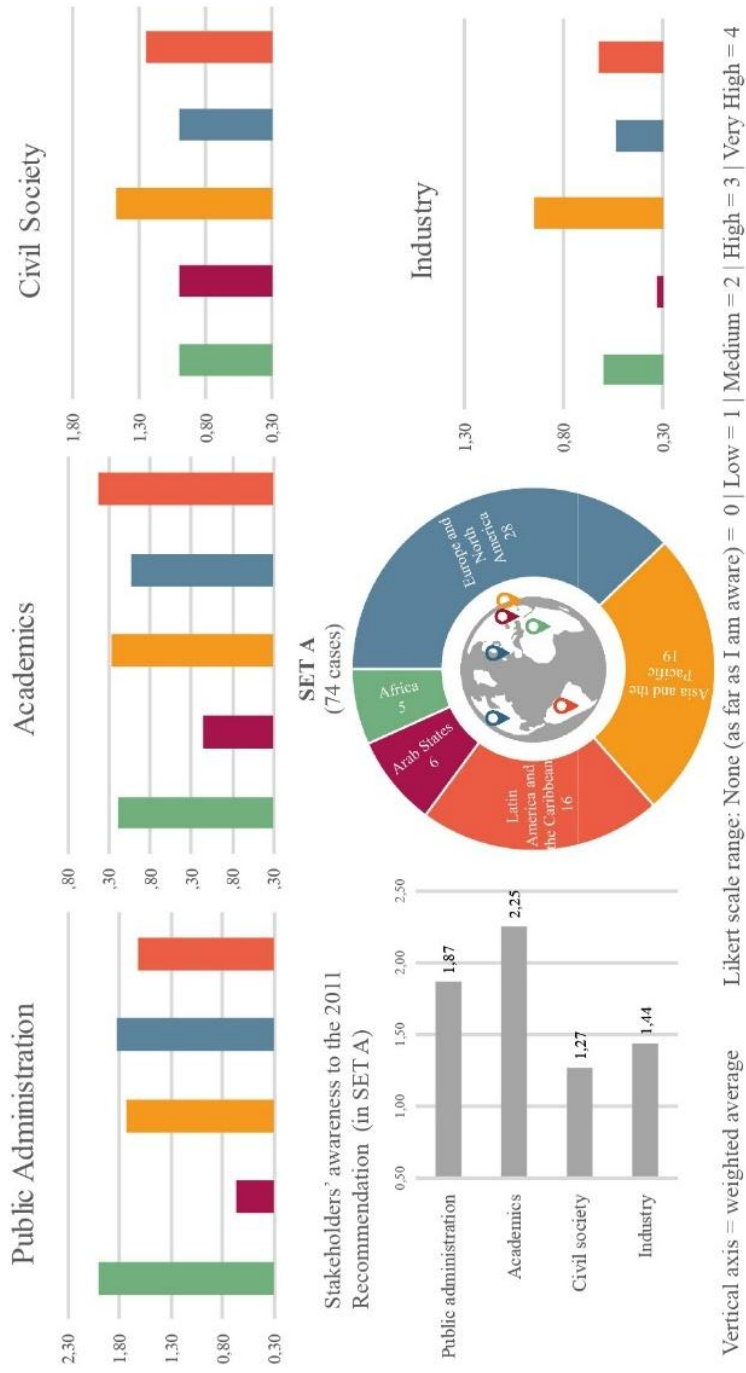
Frequency of the additional activities carried out by region, the total weighted average and the top ten case studies with the highest frequency of activities measured by their weighted average



Stakeholders' involvement on the activities carried out (implicit six-step Action Plan) by region according to the QH model



Stakeholders' involvement in the additional activities carried out by region according to the QH model



Stakeholders' awareness of the 2011 Recommendation by region and total weighted average according to the QH model

Annex 6

Results and analysis of the local questionnaire (LoQ)

ENCUESTA: CUENCA Y SU PATRIMONIO URBANO

Iniciativas emprendidas desde la Academia, en específico de la Universidad de Cuenca a través de su Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo y el proyecto "Ciudad Patrimonio Mundial", reconocen el rol vital de los involucrados en procesos participativos. Por este motivo, esta encuesta tiene como objetivo conocer acerca de la implicación de los distintos actores ciudadanos para la conservación de atributos patrimoniales urbanos en la ciudad de Cuenca.

Usted tendrá hasta el día viernes 1 de junio de 2018 para completar esta encuesta y por su participación tendrá la oportunidad participar en un sorteo en el cual se entregarán 30 libros. El sorteo se realizará el día jueves 7 de junio de 2018 vía Facebook Live en la página "Paisaje Urbano Histórico Cuenca" (https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008898605465)

Nota: En caso de ser ganador deberá retirar su libro en las instalaciones de la Universidad de Cuenca (Avenida 12 de Abril y Agustín Cueva, Ciudadela Universitaria, Facultad de Arquitectura, Bloque B - 3er piso, proyecto Ciudad Patrimonio Mundial)

Completar el cuestionario llevará alrededor de 15 minutos.

PREGUNTAS INTRODUCTORIAS (INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS LoQ)

1. Indique su ocupación actual (Indicate your current occupation)

Categories of occupation	Number of respondents
Academic	45
Civil Society	4
Freelance architect	17
Freelance professional	4
Government oficcial	2
Local Heritage Institution practitioner	2
Researcher	3

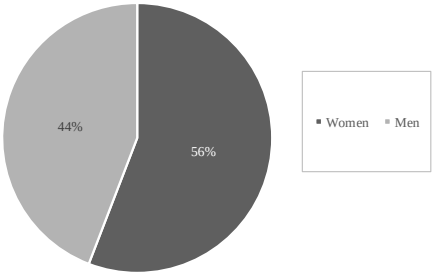
2. Indique su género y nivel de instrucción (Indicate your gender and level of instruction)

Gender	Number of respondents
Women	43
Men	34
Level of instruction	**Number of respondents**
Secondary School	32
Bachelor	31
Master degree	14

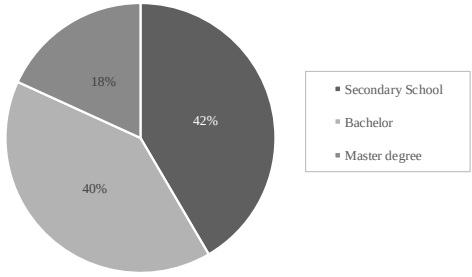
3. Indique el número de encuentros (talleres, conferencias) sobre Patrimonio Urbano en los que ha participado en la ciudad (Indicate the number of meetings (workshops, lectures) on urban heritage in which you have participated in the city)

Activities attended	Number of respondents
> 5 meetings	10
2 to 5 meetings	32
1 meeting	35

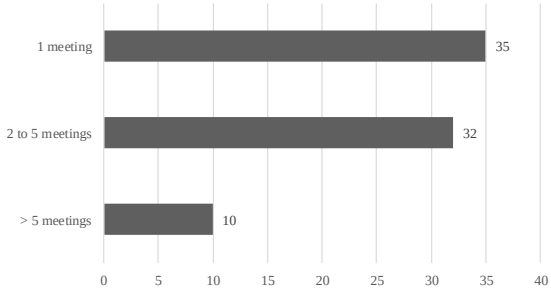
Gender of respondents in Cuenca



Level of instruction of respondents in Cuenca



Range of meetings attended by the participants

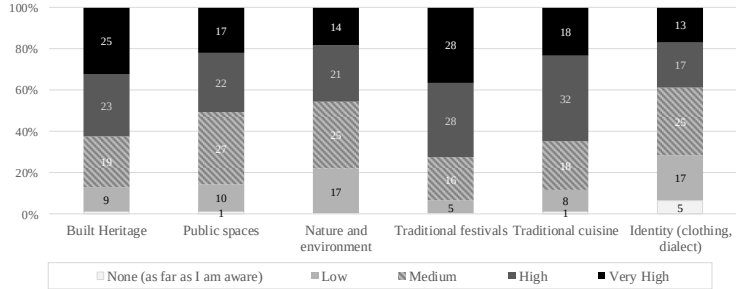


SECCIÓN 1: CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO EN CUENCA
SECTION 1: HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN CUENCA

4. ¿Qué nivel de importancia se les da -en general- a los siguientes atributos patrimoniales en Cuenca? (What level of importance is given –in general- to the following heritage attributes in the in Cuenca?)

Heritage attributes	None (as far as I am aware)	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average
Built Heritage	1	9	19	23	25	2,81
Public spaces	1	10	27	22	17	2,57
Nature and environment		17	25	21	14	2,42
Traditional festivals		5	16	28	28	3,03
Traditional cuisine	1	8	18	32	18	2,75
Identity (clothing, dialect)	5	17	25	17	13	2,21
Total	8	66	130	143	115	2,63

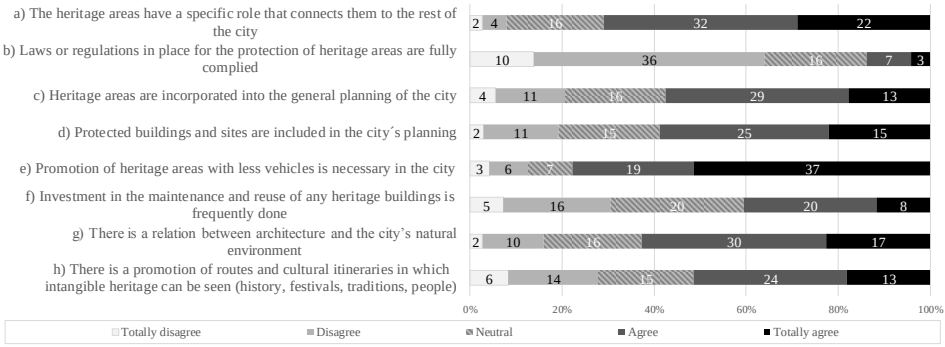
Attributes and their given value in Cuenca



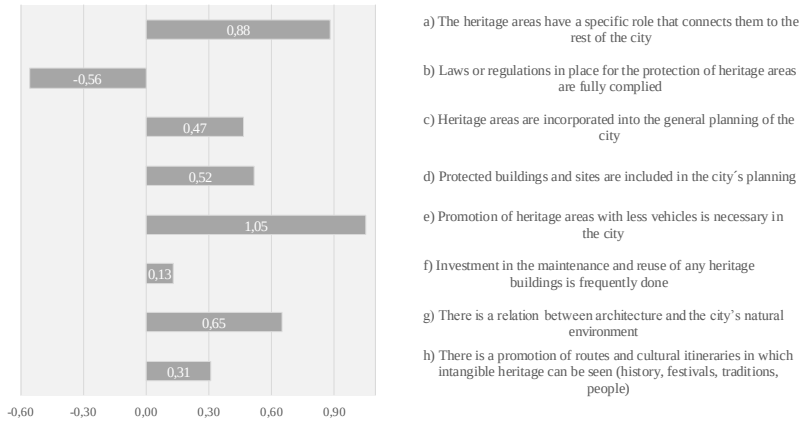
5. Indique en qué medida estos enunciados reflejan la realidad en Cuenca (Sólo es posible una respuesta por pregunta) (To what extent do these statements reflect the reality in Cuenca? (please only give one answer per question)

Statement	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Totally agree	Unknown	Weighted average
a) The heritage areas have a specific role that connects them to the rest of the city	2	4	16	32	22	1	0,88
b) Laws or regulations in place for the protection of heritage areas are fully complied	10	36	16	7	3	5	-0,56
c) Heritage areas are incorporated into the general planning of the city	4	11	16	29	13	4	0,47
d) Protected buildings and sites are included in the city´s planning	2	11	15	25	15	9	0,52
e) Promotion of heritage areas with less vehicles is necessary in the city	3	6	7	19	37	5	1,05
f) Investment in the maintenance and reuse of any heritage buildings is frequently done	5	16	20	20	8	8	0,13
g) There is a relation between architecture and the city's natural environment	2	10	16	30	17	2	0,65
h) There is a promotion of routes and cultural itineraries in which intangible heritage can be seen (history, festivals, traditions, people)	6	14	15	24	13	5	0,31

Level of agreement towards the statements

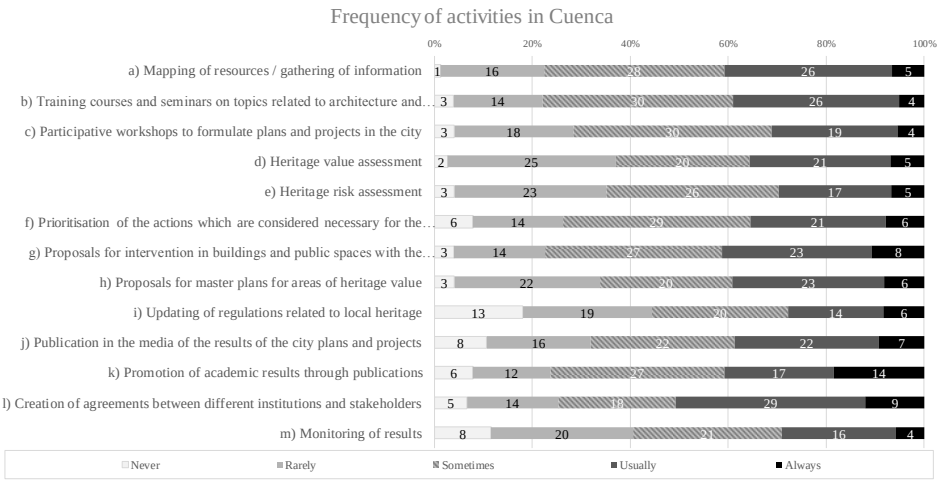


Level of agreement towards the statements



6. Para la conservación de los atributos patrimoniales de Cuenca, ¿con qué frecuencia se han realizado las siguientes actividades? De ser necesario, añada actividades adicionales que se han desarrollado. (How often have the following activities for the conservation of heritage attributes in Cuenca been carried out? If necessary, add any additional activities that have been carried out)

Statement	Unknown	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Weighted average
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information	1	1	16	28	26	5	2,21
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques	0	3	14	30	26	4	2,18
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city	3	3	18	30	19	4	1,96
d) Heritage value assessment	4	2	25	20	21	5	1,92
e) Heritage risk assessment	3	3	23	26	17	5	1,90
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important heritage	1	6	14	29	21	6	2,06
g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits	2	3	14	27	23	8	2,19
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value	3	3	22	20	23	6	2,01
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage	5	13	19	20	14	6	1,62
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects	2	8	16	22	22	7	2,00
k) Promotion of academic results through publications	1	6	12	27	17	14	2,25
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders	2	5	14	18	29	9	2,25
m) Monitoring of results	8	8	20	21	16	4	1,64
TOTAL	35	64	227	318	274	83	26,19



SECCIÓN 2: PARTICIPACIÓN DE ACTORES EN ACCIONES PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO URBANO

SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN EFFORTS CARRIED OUT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF URBAN HERITAGE

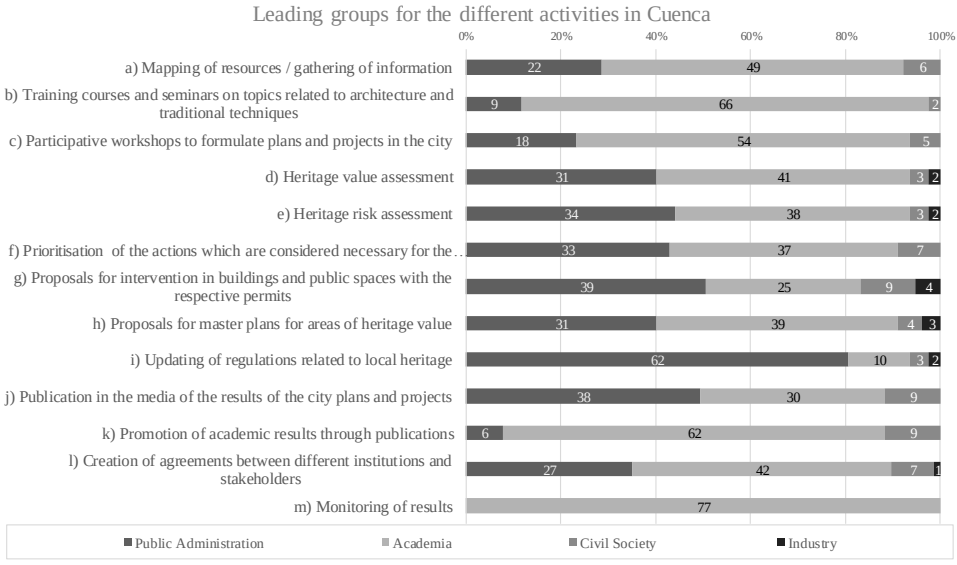
Considerando los siguientes cuatro grupos clave de actores:

Administración Pública (políticos, concejales, funcionarios públicos…)

Academia (universidades, investigadores, escuelas, colegios...)
Sociedad civil (ciudadanos, propietarios, asociaciones de vecinos ...)
Industria (sector privado, empresas, comercio, inversores, inmobiliarias, consultoras ...)
Considering the following four key groups of stakeholders:
Public Administration (politicians, councillors, civil servants…
Academics (universities, researchers, schools, colleges…
Civil society (citizens, owners, neighbourhood associations ...
Industry (private sector, companies, commerce, investors, real estate, consultants ...

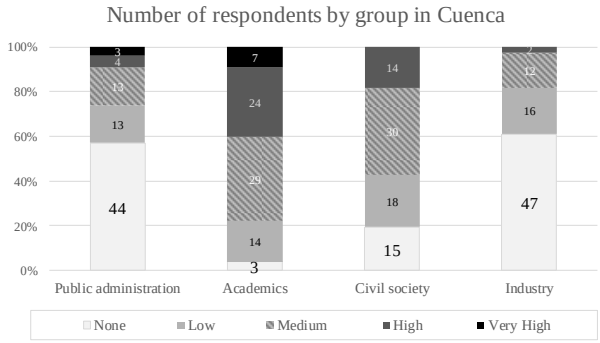
7. Indique qué grupo lidera las siguientes actividades en Cuenca (Indicate which group takes the lead of the following activities in Cuenca)

ACTIVITIES	Public Administration	Academia	Civil Society	Industry	Total cases
a) Mapping of resources / gathering of information	22	49	6		77
b) Training courses and seminars on topics related to architecture and traditional techniques	9	66	2		
c) Participative workshops to formulate plans and projects in the city	18	54	5		
d) Heritage value assessment	31	41	3	2	
e) Heritage risk assessment	34	38	3	2	
f) Prioritisation of the actions which are considered necessary for the conservation of the city's important	33	37	7		
g) Proposals for intervention in buildings and public spaces with the respective permits	39	25	9	4	
h) Proposals for master plans for areas of heritage value	31	39	4	3	
i) Updating of regulations related to local heritage	62	10	3	2	
j) Publication in the media of the results of the city plans and projects	38	30	9		
k) Promotion of academic results through publications	6	62	9		
l) Creation of agreements between different institutions and stakeholders	27	42	7	1	
m) Monitoring of results		77			
TOTAL	328	521	61	14	



8. En cuanto a las actividades que usted realiza para la conservación de atributos patrimoniales en la ciudad; califique su nivel de participación como actor dentro de cada uno de los siguientes grupos (In terms of the activities that you carry out for the conservation of heritage attributes in Cuenca; rate your level of participation as a stakeholder within the following groups)

Stakeholders (QH model)	None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Weighted average
Public administration	44	13	13	4	3	0,82
Academics	3	14	29	24	7	2,23
Civil society	15	18	30	14		1,56
Industry	47	16	12	2		0,60
Total	109	61	84	44	10	



9. ¿Cómo participa Usted en actividades relacionadas con la conservación de atributos patrimoniales en Cuenca? Varias opciones son posibles. (How do you participate in activities related to the conservation of heritage attributes in Cuenca? You may select more than one option)

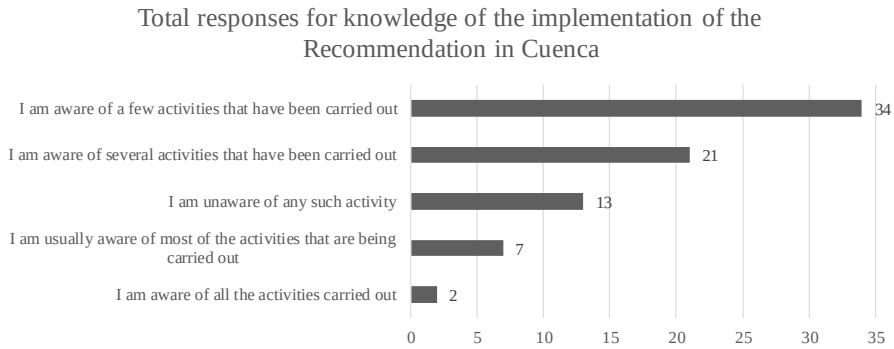
Participation	Responses	Weight	Weighted average	Percentage
I am not involved	13	0	0	0,06915
I have been consulted by entities	19	1	0,24675	0,10106
I have been informed in meetings	31	2	0,80519	0,16489
I have been informed by the media	39	3	1,51948	0,20745
I have participated in workshops	48	4	2,49351	0,25532
I take the initiative to initiate actions	14	5	0,90909	0,07447
I participate actively	14	6	1,09091	0,07447
I make decisions about actions to be carried out	4	7	0,36364	0,02128
I carry out planned actions	6	8	0,62338	0,03191

SECCIÓN 3: CONOCIMIENTO ACERCA DE LA RECOMENDACIÓN SOBRE PAISAJES URBANOS HISTÓRICOS

SECTION 3: AWARENESS OF THE RECOMMENDATION ON HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPES

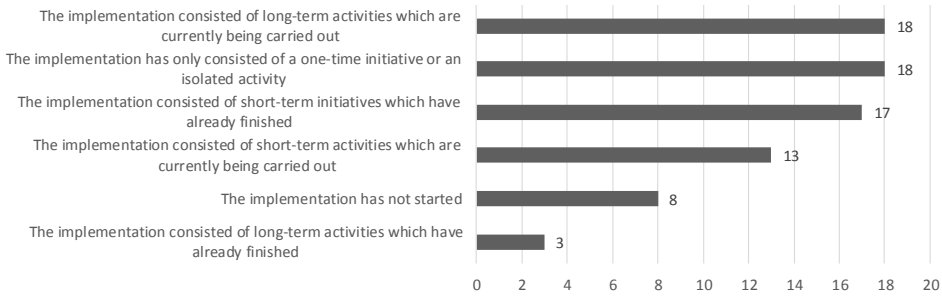
10. ¿Qué tanto conoce usted de las actividades que se han llevado a cabo en Cuenca para implementar la Recomendación sobre Paisajes Urbanos Históricos? (How much do you know about the activities that have been carried out in Cuenca for the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL?)

Knowledge about the implementation of the 2011 Recommendation	Responses	Weight	Weighted average	Total
I am unaware of any such activity	13	0	0,00	0,17
I am aware of a few activities that have been carried out	34	1	0,44	0,44
I am aware of several activities that have been carried out	21	2	0,55	0,27
I am usually aware of most of the activities that are being carried out	7	3	0,27	0,09
I am aware of all the activities carried out	2	4	0,10	0,03



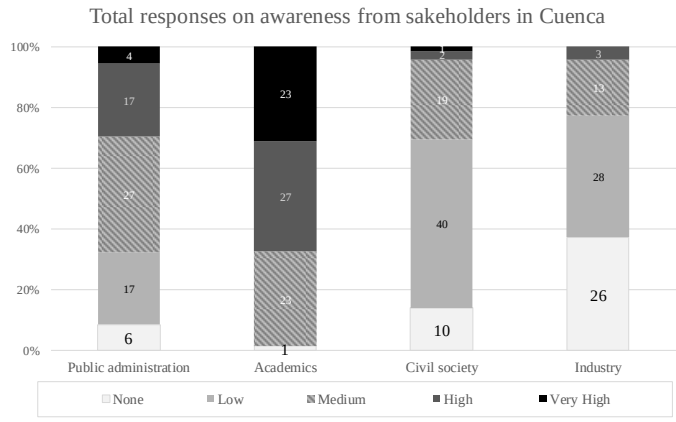
11. ¿Cómo describiría Usted el estado de implementación de la Recomendación sobre Paisajes Urbanos Históricos en Cuenca? (How would you describe the state of implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in Cuenca?)

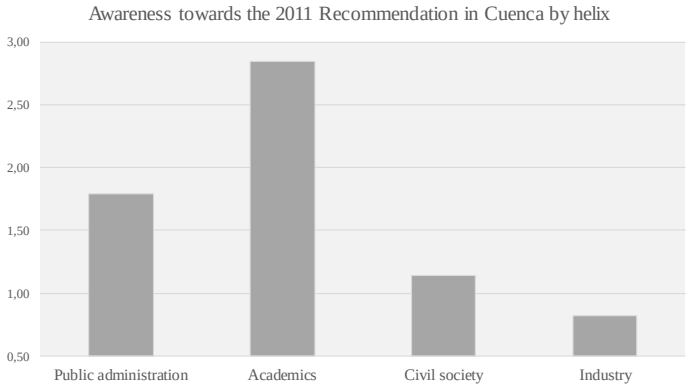
State of the implementation	Responses	Weight	Percentage
The implementation has not started	8	0	10,39%
The implementation has only consisted of a one-time initiative or an isolated activity	18	1	23,38%
The implementation consisted of short-term initiatives which have already finished	17	2	22,08%
The implementation consisted of short-term activities which are currently being	13	3	16,88%
The implementation consisted of long-term activities which have already finished	3	4	3,90%
The implementation consisted of long-term activities which are currently being	18	5	23,38%



12. Los distintos grupos de actores, ¿qué nivel de conocimiento tienen sobre la implementación de la Recomendación sobre Paisajes Urbanos Históricos en Cuenca? (In terms of the different groups of stakeholders. What level of knowledge does each group have with regards to the implementation of the Recommendation on HUL in Cuenca?)

Stakeholders (QH model)	None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Unknown	Weighted average
Public administration	6	17	27	17	4	6	1,79
Academics	1		23	27	23	3	2,84
Civil society	10	40	19	2	1	5	1,14
Industry	26	28	13	3		7	0,82



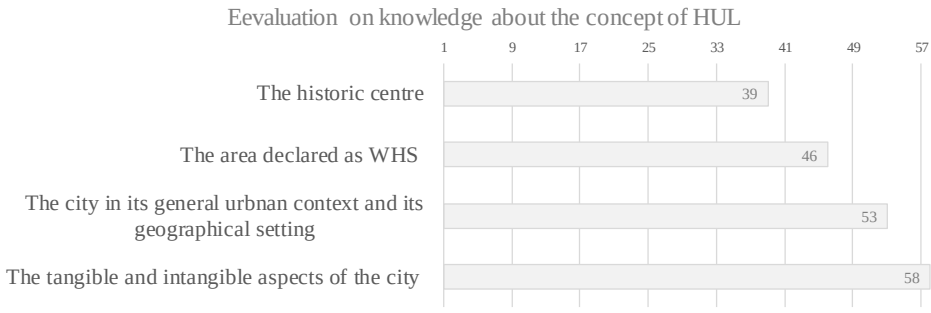


SECCIÓN EVALUACIÓN LOCAL

LOCAL EVALUATION SECTION (for LoQ only)

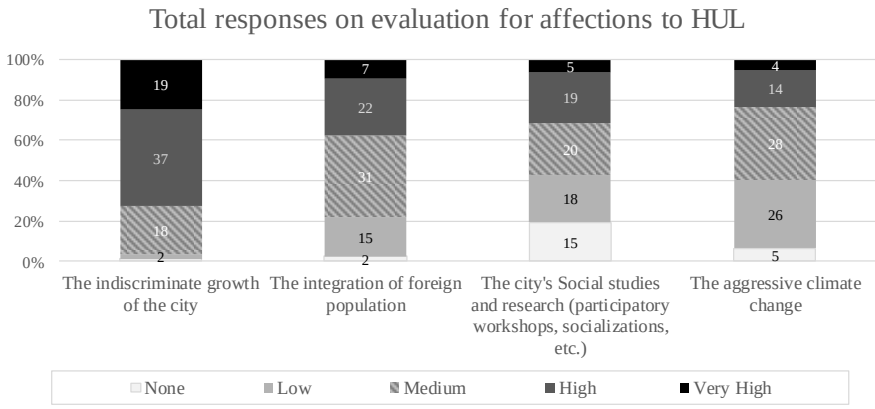
13. El Paisaje Urbano Histórico de Cuenca comprende: (puede seleccionar más de una) (The Historic Urban Landscape in Cuenca is: -various options are possible-)

Statement	Responses	Percentage
The area declared as WHS	46	47,42%
The city in its general urban context and its geographical setting	53	54,64%
The historic centre	39	40,21%
The tangible and intangible aspects of the city	58	59,79%



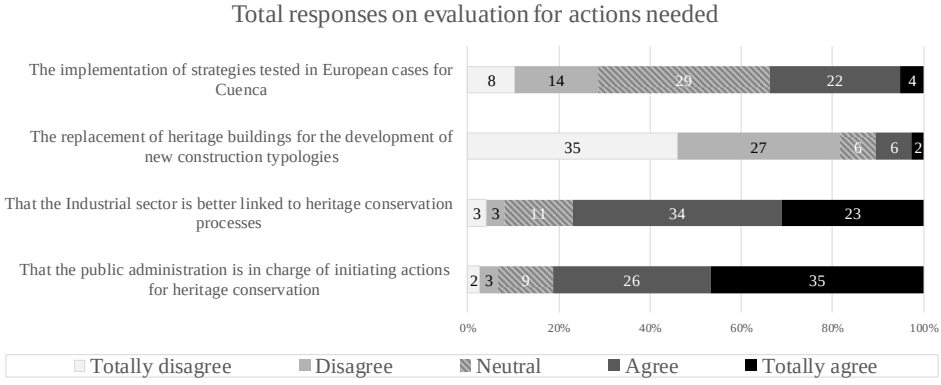
14. En qué nivel alteran el Paisaje Urbano Histórico de Cuenca las siguientes circunstancias: (Up to which level do the following circumstances affect the Historic Urban Landscape identified in Cuenca?)

Statement	None	Low	Medium	High	Very High	TOTAL	Weighted average
(a) The indiscriminate growth of the city	1	2	18	37	19	77	2,92
(b) The integration of foreign population	2	15	31	22	7	77	2,22
(c) The city's Social studies and research	15	18	20	19	5	77	2,25
(d) The aggressive climate change	5	26	28	14	4	77	2,18



15. Para la conservación del Paisaje Urbano Histórico en Cuenca es necesario: (To conserve the Historic Urban Landscape in Cuenca the following actions are needed)

Statement	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Totally agree	Unknown	TOTAL	Weighted average
That the public administration is in charge of initiating actions for heritage conservation	2	3	9	26	35	2	77,00	1,16
That the Industrial sector is better linked to heritage conservation processes	3	3	11	34	23	3	77,00	0,92
The replacement of heritage buildings for the development of new construction typologies	35	27	6	6	2	1	77,00	-1,13
The implementation of strategies tested in European cases for Cuenca	8	14	29	22	4		77,00	0,00



Curriculum vitae

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Areas of interest:

Cultural heritage focused on the urban context. Geographic information systems and spatial analysis applied to heritage management at the urban scale. The worldwide implementation of the *2011 Recommendation* and its impact on the conservation of urban heritage. Planning, heritage management, and sustainable development.

Education:

2014 – 2018 PhD candidate, KU Leuven, Faculty of Engineering Science, Department of Civil Engineering, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation. Dissertation: 'Historic Urban Landscape Approach for the conservation of the historic centre of Cuenca, Ecuador'. Promoter: Prof. dr. ir. Koen

Van Balen. Partially funded by the VLIR-UOS (Flemish Inter-University Council – University Development Cooperation).

2016-2017 Strategic Spatial Planning for Sustainable Development, KU Leuven (postgraduate level course), as part of the doctoral training.

2012 – 2014 Master of Science in Conservation of Monuments and Sites, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation. KU Leuven, Belgium. MSc thesis: 'Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) areas/units for the conservation of the Historic Centre of Cuenca'.

2006-2012 Bachelor architect, *Universidad de Cuenca*, Ecuador. Bachelor thesis: 'Conservación a nivel Urbano, aplicación de herramientas de conservación a nivel urbano en las manzanas de Cuenca. Caso: Sector del Vado, manzanas comprendidas entre las calles Mariscal Sucre, Coronel Talbot, Paseo Tres de Noviembre y Tarqui'.

Professional experience:

July 2013 – present Main researcher at the CPM research project. Universidad de Cuenca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAUC), Cuenca, Ecuador.

January 2018 – present Consultancy on urban impacts for the Project: Estudios para la restauración del edificio patrimonial del colegio nacional Benigno Malo y diseño de edificios complementarios. Empresa Pública de la Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

March 2018 – July 2018 Consultancy on landscape in the historic urban context for: Campaña de Mantenimiento de las Edificaciones Patrimoniales del Barrio El Vergel, Calle las Herrerías. Dirección de Investigación de la Universidad de Cuenca (DIUC), Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

November 2014 - February 2016 Main researcher for the project: Revalorización del patrimonio cultural y natural de la ciudad de Cuenca a partir de estrategias de desarrollo sostenible apoyadas en la figura del Paisaje Urbano Histórico (PUH_C). Dirección de Investigación de la Universidad de Cuenca (DIUC), Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

September 2013 - November 2013 Intern. Implementation of the Methodology "Conservation Manuals" in the Historic Rural Area of Susudel. Instituto Nacional

de Patrimonio Nacional (INPC) (National Institute for Cultural Heritage), Cuenca, Ecuador.

June 2011 - April 2012 Assistant architect at Wilson Pacurucu Architectural Design Office.

April 2011 – May 2011 Surveyor for the update of the Inventory of Heritage properties in the area of 'El Ejido'. INPC and VLIR-CPM project of Universidad de Cuenca.

May 2011 – March 2012 Assistant architect for the following consultancy projects:

- Conservation Studies and Rehabilitation of the Buildings, Auditorium, Museum and the archaeologist house at the Archaeological Complex of Ingapirca
- Restoration of Virgen de Bronce Architectural Complex in Cuenca
- Restoration of Santa Ana Old Street and Renewal of SanLuis Seminar
- Urban Regeneration of Public Spaces in El Carmen de Pijili Project in Santa Isabel

Academic Activities

Teaching

September 2015 – February 2016 Assistant Professor at Universidad de Cuenca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAUC), Cuenca, Ecuador. Subjects: History of Architectural Restoration (8th level), Conservation and Restoration Option (8th level), and Conservation and Restoration Workshop (9th level).

September 2017 – January 2018 Assistant Professor at Universidad del Azuay, Faculty of Design, School of Architecture, Cuenca, Ecuador. Subject: Art History (1st level).

Research projects

2019 – 2022 Collaborator for the TEAM project proposal 'Innovative governance systems for built cultural heritage, based on traditional Andean organisational principles in Ecuador' selected for funding by the VLIR-UOS. Collaboration between RLICC at KU Leuven and the CPM research project at Universidad de Cuenca.

2018 – 2021 Collaborator for the European call H2020 – Societal Challenges with the proposal 'International network for Leveraging Successful Cultural heritage-led Innovations and Diplomacy through capacity building and awareness raising - ILUCIDARE-' in cooperation with the RLICC, Leuven, Belgium.

November 2014 - February 2016 Main researcher for the research project 'Revalorización del patrimonio cultural y natural de la ciudad de Cuenca a partir de estrategias de desarrollo sostenible apoyadas en la figura del Paisaje Urbano Histórico (PUH_C)'. Dirección de Investigación de la Universidad de Cuenca (DIUC), Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

Participation in seminar series or courses organised for doctoral students

February - April 2017 Academic English: writing skills. KU Leuven (2 ECTS).

September 2016 Academic English: presentation and seminar skills. KU Leuven (1,5 ECTS).

September 2016 Teacher Assistant seminar. KULeuven.

February 2016 Módulo 5: Análisis espacial socioeconómico del curso 'la investigación aplicada en ciencias sociales. Técnicas de producción de datos y análisis (2° edición)'. Pydlos, Universidad de Cuenca.

Thesis guidance

June 2018 Master of Science thesis. Micco, Francesca. 'Integrating heritage and Urban Development, case study of HRIDAY Scheme for Amritsar; India'. Master on Conservation of Monuments ad sites, RLICC, KU Leuven.

August 2016 Master of Science thesis. Prado, Freddy. 'Fast urban growth and the visual impact on a historical neighbourhood'. Master on Conservation of Monuments ad sites, RLICC, KU Leuven.

August 2017 Bachelor thesis. Bermeo, Danny & Jaramillo, Estefanía. 'Propuesta metodológica para la identificación de amenazas que afectan al paisaje urbano histórico en la ciudad de Cuenca'. FAUC, Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

In process Professional Master thesis. Barrera, Valeria. 'Conservación del paisaje histórico urbano situaciones de vulnerabilidad e identificación de amenazas'.

Maestría en Conservación, Restauración e Intervención del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Urbano CRIP, Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina.

In process Professional Master thesis. Auquilla, Silvia. 'Aplicación de la metodología de paisaje urbano histórico en el área de El Ejido de Cuenca'. Maestría en Conservación y Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural Edificado, FAUC, Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador.

List of publications

Articles in internationally peer-reviewed academic journals

- Rey-Perez J., **Siguencia Avila ME.** (2017). Historic urban landscape: an approach for sustainable management in Cuenca (Ecuador). *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, 7 (3), 308-327.
- **Siguencia Avila ME.**, Rey Perez J. (2016). Heritage values protection, from the monument to the urban dimension. Case study: the historic centre of Santa Ana de los Rios de Cuenca, Ecuador. *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice*, 7 (2), 164-176.

Books

- Rey Pérez J., Astudillo Cordero S., **Siguencia Avila ME**., Forero J., Auquilla Zambrano S. (Eds.) (2017). Historic Urban Landscape The application of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in Cuenca - Ecuador. A new approach to cultural and natural heritage. Cuenca - Ecuador: Universidad de Cuenca. ISBN: 978-9978-14-351-3.
- Cardoso Martínez F. (Ed. coordination). (2017). Discursos y experiencias para la gestión del patrimonio Febrero-Marzo 2016. Universidad de Cuenca. ISBN: 978-9978-14-367-4.

Book chapter

- Rey-Pérez J., Astudillo Cordero S., **Siguencia Avila ME.** (2018). The HUL approach to create heritage management tools in the Latin American city of Cuenca-Ecuador. In: Bandarin F., Roders AP. (Eds.), Reshaping Urban Conservation. The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action. Springer, 20 Dec 2018. ISBN: 978-9811-08-886-5 (In preparation).

Articles in academic books, internationally recognised scientific publisher

- **Siguencia Avila ME.**, Vintimilla Andrade S. (2018). The Historic Urban Landscape practice in Latin America, Cuenca as a case study. In: Van Balen K., Vandesande A. (Eds.), Innovative Built Heritage Models. Reflections on Cultural Heritage Theories and Practices. A series by the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, KU Leuven (pp.37-44). (Innovative Built Heritage Models). London, UK: CRC Press. Taylor and Francis Group a Balkema Book. ISBN: 978-1-138-49861-7.
- Cardoso Martinez F., Barrera Salamea VA., Zhindon Andrade PN., **Siguencia Avila ME.** (2013). El monitoreo patrimonial a través de la fotografía aérea. In: Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio. (Eds.), Paisajes Culturales (pp.61-76). (Memorias del I Encuentro de Expertos. Paisajes Culturales. Reflexiones Conceptuales y Metodológicas, 1). Quito - Ecuador: Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio. ISBN: 978-9942-07-456-0.

Papers at international scientific conferences and symposia, published in full in proceedings

- **Siguencia Avila ME**., Auquilla Zambrano S., Vintimilla Andrade S. (2018). El paisaje en la perspectiva de la comunidad, identificando el patrimonio en Cuenca, Ecuador. Revista Arte y Sociedad ASRI, PRECOM^{3}OS 2017: Patrimonio y Desarrollo frente a las Transformaciones 236-253. (Peer-reviewed).
- **Siguencia Avila ME.**, Vintimilla Andrade S., Auquilla Zambrano S. (2016). Pérdida de edificaciones en tierra en el centro histórico de la ciudad de Cuenca-Ecuador. In: Actas del 16º SIACOT – Seminario Iberoamericano de Arquitectura y Construcción con Tierra: vol. 1 (1) (pp.1-17). (Peer-reviewed).
- **Siguencia Avila ME.** (2016). Capacity building integration for urban heritage conservation. In: Actas de la II Convención Internacional de Ciencias Técnicas: vol. 1 (1) (pp.1-4). (Peer-reviewed).
- **Siguencia Avila ME.**, Roders AP., Van Balen K. (2016). How can the HUL approach improve heritage management in Cuenca? In: Inheriting the city: Advancing Understandings of Urban Heritage, Conference Proceedings: vol. 1 (1) (pp.1-17).

Scientific outreach, abstracts and posters presented and submitted

- Poster submitted. The HUL approach implementation, a review on worldwide cases. 19th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium. New Delhi – India. December 2017.
- Abstract submitted. Patrimonio urbano y su planificación en Cuenca-Ecuador, I Congreso de estudios urbanos del Ecuador. Quito – Ecuador. November 23-25, 2017
- Poster presentation. HUL Recommendation in Action. Historic Urban Landscape Forum, The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL. March 21-22, 2017. London-UK
- Poster presentation. RLICC. The first step for a countless knowledge exchange. RLICC's the 40th anniversary. September 12, 2016. Leuven-Belgium.
- Abstract submitted: "HUL as the tool for beyond-buildings heritage conservation" for one of the four sessions of the annual Thematic Week of the RLICC "Heritage Counts, international conference on the economic, social, environmental and cultural impact of immovable heritage" from 3 to 6 February 2015. Leuven-Belgium.

Reports

- Mission Report, Latin American Axe on Preventive Conservation of built heritage. VLIR-NSS research Project between the University of Leuven (Belgium), Universidad de Oriente (Cuba), *Universidad de Cuenca* (Ecuador). August 2016.
- Project report. Research Department of *Universidad de Cuenca* (DIUC). Revalorización del patrimonio cultural y natural de la ciudad de Cuenca a partir de estrategias de desarrollo sostenible apoyadas en la figura del Paisaje Urbano Histórico. November 2016.

Science popularisation

- May 2015. Conferencia Visionaria. Una mirada ciudadana de Cuenca hacia el futuro ¡Todos tenemos algo que decir! *Universidad de Cuenca*, Ecuador. Available at: http://whc.unesco.org/document/137365.