

Two Historical Eco-cosmologies

- Ferrara, Italia, and Thua Thien Hué, Vietnam -

A Study on Protection Tools for World Heritage Cultural Sites with a Strong Ecological Component

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Abstract:

This paper works on the idea of the "historical eco-cosmology" as an inclusive regional type in which regional lifestyles and natural systems are connected to heritage. This type of site will require more complex and adapted preservation strategies that go beyond the existing official tools, such as buffer zones and a Management Plans, which seem to lack of a multi-layer perspective.

In this context this research focused on two different World Heritage sites: Ferrara in Italy and Hue in Vietnam. Ferrara is an example of the UNESCO recommended methodology best practice, with one of the biggest cores in Europe, including a series of renaissance architectural properties and their related drained farmland and water systems. Hue, despite having a similar physical structure, consisting of a rich regional diversity in symbiosis with Nguyen royal city and tombs², has a narrow buffer and no Management Plan².

At this point the research studied 1. The historical territory and the heritage site 2. The applied laws and management 3. Parallel strategies. Through direct involvement, official documents and a series of interviews with key persons, the research found that in the case of Ferrara, although the site matches the criteria from UNESCO and there is a connection between historical and natural management, the protection is carried out in a very fragmented way overlooking site boundaries. For Hue, despite the weak and old protection measures, eco-groups are slowly starting to work on rural bottom up projects that could link back communities to regional protection and management initiatives.

As a conclusion, the investigation recommends:

-In the case of Ferrara: 1. Consensus of all the regional management groups including cooperatives and resources management groups 2. Create a platform to share expertise and development lines at governmental level 3. Province as an ideological leader and Comune of Ferrara as activity reference leader 4. Create local platforms for a stable contact with social/eco-groups and thus fill in the gap of urban and rural communities.

-In the case of Hue: 1. Establish a permanent network of regional eco-groups 2. Create bonds and share vision between eco-groups and HMCC 3. Expand eco project sites to heritage areas and the idea of heritage to rural land 4. Advocate the eco-historical idea as a common source of development

The purpose should be always to share one common regional image and strategy while respecting the independency and different peculiarities of each local area.

Keywords:

World Heritage, eco-region, cultural landscape, buffer zone, regional management

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1 PREFACE

1.1 Background and purpose-The problem:

In the last decades rapidly evolving urban planning trends have been calling for a more dynamic interdisciplinarity and broaden vision of the territory. Methodologies, as spatial planning, emphasize the importance of the integration of different layers and disciplines for the creation of sustainable and balanced areas. Thus, regions lose their borders and become macro-organisms.

The concept becomes particularly significant when applied to historical sites where the cultural layer gives cohesion to the whole system. UNESCO, assuming those concepts, has been insistently trying to lead the state parties to more inclusive and participatory policies. Currently still few clear results can be observed, and good examples are mostly adopted in recently registered sites. Due to the continuously growing preservation criteria, which are just wished and not compulsory measures, the official preservation tools: buffer zone and a Management Plan (MP from now on), seem to lag behind the new holistic and community based preservation approaches.

Nowadays, among the actual 759 World Heritage cultural sites' a specially inclusive regional type, in which surrounding lifestyles and natural resources management have direct impact on the heritage object and the historical conception of the whole, can be found; an indivisible human-natural mechanism that this paper will call the "historical eco-cosmology".

“The system should aim to enhance the entire cultural heritage, in the perspective of actions qualification and integration of the resources, considering the whole territory as an entity, not only geographical but also historical, or as different sites that should be placed in an ensemble”, states Raimondi already in 1997. Those ideas are not just contemporary though. The Renaissance link between the humanist man and the medium, and specially the worldwide known East-Asian *feng-shui* philosophy left its influence in urban structures that have survived until our days. Now this balanced visions, once forgotten by the planning sector, seem to come back to the front of the preservation issues.

Taking those ideas as a starting point, and using case study sites of Ferrara (Italy) and Hue (Vietnam), the goal of the research was on the one hand, to clarify the position of natural and human historical structures in the regional development strategies for old multi-spot WH sites and find new ways outside official protection that could fill in the management gaps. On the other hand, the purpose was to broaden the idea of heritage active protection, showing that, in these cases, it must start from an analysis of different structures at regional level and the consideration of the regional symbiosis as the center of preservation strategies.

In doing so, the purpose of the study was to build up a clear potential image of inclusive management scenario for eco historical preservation. This method could be then used as a model of adapted development by other similar WH sites that are growing nowadays.

1.2 Literature review

In global terms, the volume of literature concerning research on World Heritage regional preservation is quite vast. UNESCO and ICOMOS themselves, since the Operational Guidelines for site management in 2005 (then reviewed in 2008, 2012), are constantly publishing new documents on preservation strategies and compilations of good practices through their Publi-Papers, periodical magazine and diverse publications.

Many other researchers have also been approaching the heritage management topic in the last years. Trying to give recent examples we can refer to Leitao, who gives a collection of UNESCO tools (MP, Buffer) application examples focusing in their accuracy.

Other researchers address particular heritage preservation problems as can be community management of heritage, heritage as a generator of economic development, resiliency...

Concerning the two particular case study sites, Yamada presented an exhaustive description of the Italian WH management and a series of practical projects that could be applied to Hue.

Ferrara, has been a core of active research for a long time. The studies focused specially on urban historical patterns (Cesari), urban sustainable regeneration and development (Ceccarelli), cultural landscapes (Leder, Bellini, who researched among other topics on local character rural architecture and the connection with canals,) support studies for the creation of the UNESCO Management Plan (Badia). This exhaustive research helped create an accurate image of the historical territory and delimited carefully the boundaries of the world heritage property while at the same time brought new awareness on the regional value to local institutions.

In the case of Hue, intensive research from Waseda University (Satoh, Furakawa) tried to define the connection between natural and historical structures. Starting from the study of the citadel and its water-system, then moved to the tomb areas and their design principles, which connect them with the surrounding mountain and water units². Finally, more recent studies try to focus on social aspects, as they prove the influence of neighboring villages on heritage preservation, as well as regional scale unitary vision drawn in their last workshop in 2013³. This research group has been continuously suggesting practical action guidelines on some preservation and development issues (tomb systems preservation, landscape, green tourism, etc.).

At the same time, in depth action research was conducted through pilot rural development projects

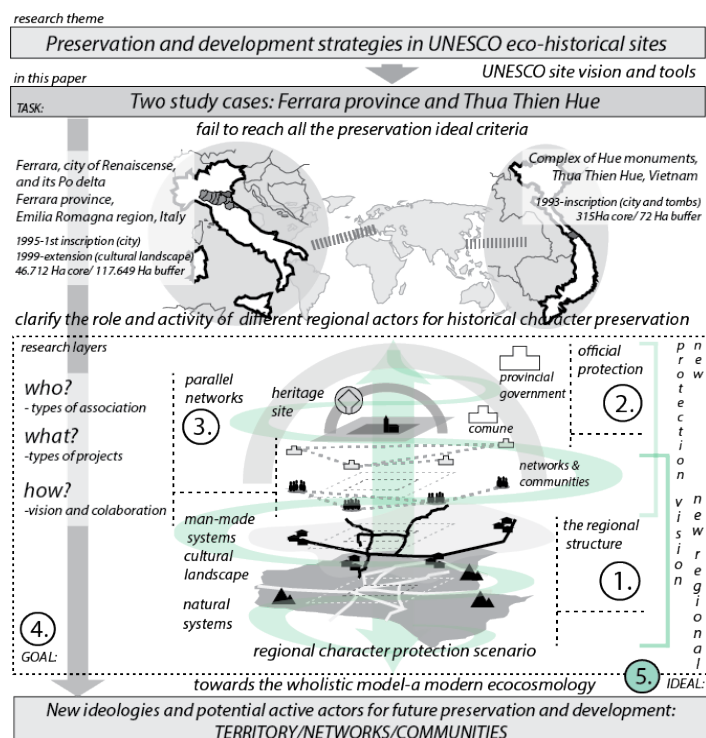


Figure 1: research flow

by the University of Agriculture in cooperation with Kyoto University (An, Ueru, Kobayashi). Other NPOs are also working in natural disaster prevention and community development, hence the volume of information is growing in the last ten years.

On the basis of this varied research and topics that influence directly on the regional character (figure 3), the input of this paper is to give a global vision of the diverse levels involved in the regional character protection, trying to look for gaps and potential relationships between actors that could materialize all those previous guidelines and preservation criteria in real systemized efforts. At that point, this global research tried to fill in some gaps between ideal recommendations, real problems of the management structures and community scale action.

1.3 Research Methodology (figure 1)

The analysis compares two areas with similar natural structures but different protection strategies and evolution. Both sites were registered as World Heritage in the 90s and now have to face adaptation to a new point of view and preservation criteria. Expecting that actual preservation methods required by UNESCO, even when correctly applied, are not able to reach active preservation of local character, this research tried to investigate further for alternative guardians of community activity and cultural landscape.

For that purpose, first an overview of the historical territory is given, then a review official actors and law for its preservation is exposed, and finally the scope of rural development bottom up complementary projects are presented.

Through direct involvement (03/2013 field work and Hué workshop), the analysis of official law and reports, and qualitative analysis of a series of interviews with key persons on heritage management and rural development (01/07/2014 Ferrara, 03/2014 Hué) - the historical eco-cosmology was delimited -protection systems analyzed -the potential actors were identified, their projects classified and located in the regional structure. Then, by comparison of the two cases, the lacks and potentials of each model will be pointed out looking for the creation of evolutionary patterns and practical alternatives.

1) Interviews (figure 2) 2) Official documents (see references)

	FERRARA	HUÉ
P U B L I C	PROVINCIAL GOV. Mr M.P./Dirigente Settore Programmazione Strategica e Progetti Speciali 16/07/14	HMCC Mr N.V.P./Chief of Secretariat 14/03/14
	COMUNE di FERRARA Ms R.F./Giunta comunale Urbanistica, all'Edilizia Privata e Pubblica. 16/07/14	
	Ente di Gestione Parco Delta del Po Ms L.P./Director 23/01/14	
A C A D E M I C	UNIFE *Mr D.P./Architecture professor 14/01+15/07/14	HUÉ UNIVERSITY of AGRICULTURE Mr L.V.A./Professor 15/03/14
	Ms E.d.M./Doct.assistant professor 09/01/14	KYOTO UNIVERSITY Global Environmental Architecture Mr H.K./Professor 15/03/14
A S S O C I A T I O N	DELTA 2000 Soc. Cons. a r.l. Ms C.L./Area Ambiente e Territorio 13/01/14	CORENARM (NPO) Mr B.P.C./Executive Director 14/01/14
	Istituto Delta Ecologia Applicata Ms G.M./Partner 16/01/14	CSRD (NPO) Ms T.T.D.M./Partner 11/03/14
	Pro-loco Mesola Mr A.M./Director 22/01/14	RTG: DMZ_Mr L.X.P./General Director 14/03/14
O R G A N I Z A T I O N	NUOVA TERRAVIVA Mr A.G./Partner 10/01/14	RTC-HANOI Ms. Chi/Coordinator 19/03/14
		JICA Mr Y.K./Volunteer 10/03/14
	UNESCO *Mr D.P. UNESCO advisor on urban studies 14/01+15/07/14	UNESCO Hanoi office Ms D.B.H./National responsible for culture 19/03/14

Figure 2: interview matrix



Figure 3: work topic diversity

1.4 Justification of the selected sites

In this context the research focused in two different sites. The site of Ferrara, an example of UNESCO recommended methodology best practice, with one of the biggest cores in Europe (46.712 Ha; buffer 117.649Ha) ¹ including a series of renaissance architectural properties and their related drained farmland and water systems, is defined by skilled disconnected authorities and financial help from upper European spheres. Whith a similar physical structure, the research analyzes then the case Hue (315.47 Ha; buffer 71.93 Ha) ¹, which despite the regional diversity and symbiosis between Nguyen royal city and tombs and the regional natural environment², has an old style narrow buffer and no MP¹.

Both sites have a dispersed layout, with main heritage highlights disseminated on a vast territory along water systems and paddy fields, and both have also difficulties adapting and assimilating the new regional preservation requirements championed by UNESCO. Besides, because of their limited economical resources more creative ways for development should be brought up.

In consequence, understanding the achievements and gaps in Ferrara, with further expertise in preservation issues, could give new clues for development in Hue and similar sites.

1.5 The international point of view. UNESCO recommendations

Since 2005 UNESCO is requesting a MP and clear definition of the site boundaries to new inscriptions. However, being just recommendations and not mandatory to old sites, many properties still have meaningless boundaries and not updated regulations. Besides, even when well applied, these tools don't reach some layers addressed in the diverse publications such as participation, community development, cultural landscape...

ICCROM in their last program for 2014-15⁴, states the problem of a “*growing demand for people centered approaches*”. They admit the “*need for new approaches to enhance the link of heritage to sustainable development including a wide variety of non professionals*”.

Thus, the challenge now is to achieve the integration of the different layers in old management structures for a global preservation of the heritage values.

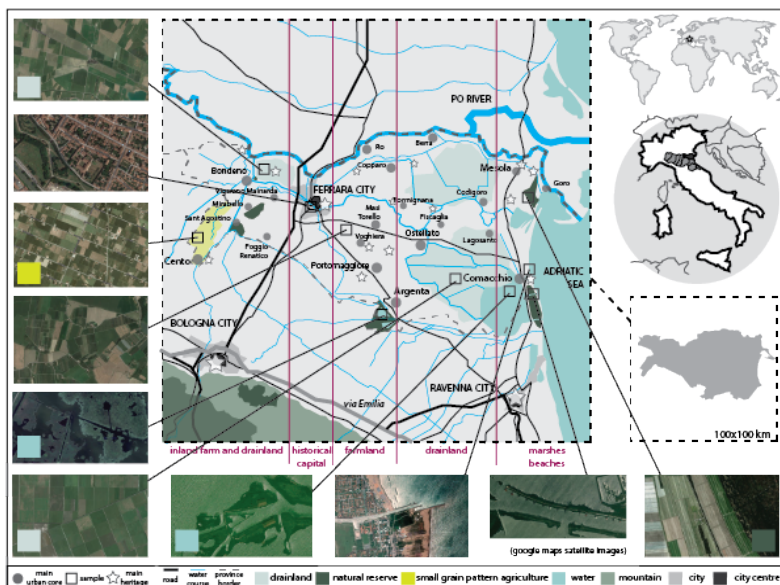


figure 4: Ferrara physical map



Image 1: Atlas Geographiae Blaviana, Amsterdam 1662.

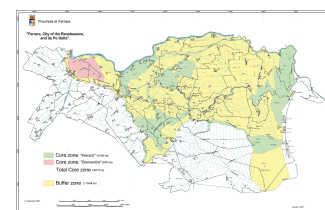


Image 2: WH site perimeter

1.6 Legend of terminologies

-*Historical eco-cosmology*: territory that involves in the original design conception a synergetic relationship between natural and man-made systems from a balanced regional development.

-*Eco-group*: NPO or association that works mainly on natural resources and local character protection by means of traditional resources and expertise.

-*Ecomuseum*: refers to a participatory model for management and conservation of natural and cultural resources, as the pioneer project developed in Battir (Palestine) promoted by UNESCO office in Ramallah.

-*Actors*: institutions or groups involved in a project or for a common goal.

-*Comune*: refers to an administrative unit similar to a municipality.

2. A DUAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE:

“FERRARA, CITY OF RENAISSANCE, AND ITS PO DELTA” (figure 4)

2.1 The historical regional structure: the culture hub and the productive marsh

The territory that today belongs to Ferrara Province (about 2632km²) was an extensive marsh before the Dukes of Este started their massive engineering campaigns to drain land and create a dynamic system of canals and agricultural lands during the quattrocento and cinquecento. Their capital city, Ferrara, is considered to be the first 3 dimensionally planned cities in Europe⁵, human scale made and center of a flourishing cultural industry. Throughout the territory, the Este built also a series of *Delizie*, hunt shelters, as forest played a fundamental role in old times. Still other main regional activities were directly linked to the network of canals, which granted new drained land for rice and fruits agriculture and which were as well an important communication system linked to the big Po river, north limit of the province. In this way, this territory was subject to the correct function of the engineering water control systems and natural conditions. Besides, the fact that the region is a strong seismic area⁶ makes water correct control be even more essential for regional balance.

Nowadays 4 realities can be found in the area. West to east: west commune (Cento, Bondeno...) with a special agricultural layout, disconnected from Ferrara by the N-S highway, Ferrara city with its cultural industry and careful agriculture, in contrast to petrochemicals plant, Agricultural lands linked to the new vast drainage systems, the Delta with the coast line and the strong presence of the Park. The province still preserves its agricultural character as a consequence of its positional isolation, which is being used in the past years as a unique appealing feature, as industry developed faster along the via Emilia. This apparent handicap allowed Ferrara to develop a new strategy of valorization of natural systems inside the cultural explanation of the territory.

2.2 The evolutionary WH site and the partial legislation (figure 5)

The site of Ferrara, one of the biggest cultural sites in Europe, is a good example of required tools application. It has well defined boundaries composed of water systems, historical drained land agriculture and forests. Its management board gathers authorities from the three character areas included in the zoning (in 1995 just *Comune di Ferrara*) (see figure 5), and a MP

strategic objectives and desired plans that each partner has to include in their legal instruments, but without any rule or material application. Besides that, there are no other periodical meetings or discussions about the site, and each group uses the site for its own development strategy. It depends then on each Comune's sensibility to defend their own territory against higher pressures, especially in rural land.









While the Italian Republic has long strong regulations for city centers and architectural heritage, in recent years the agricultural land is being threatened by strong renewable energy policies (corn for biomass, solar panels on agricultural land...), which come under “*Urgent Non-Derogable Works*”¹³ treatment, and that prevail on protection instruments of the MiBac (Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities). Those policies, even though they bring some apparent good, change the shape of the territory and affect the historical eco-development strategy if the *Comune* hasn't got the ability to control its development.

In consequence, for Italian municipal governments have the tutelage of heritage and there is no higher regional or national law that protects the historical territory, what complementary actions or strategies can be found outside the official management structure that could help keep the regional character and cohesion of a place?

2.3 Parallel strategies and dynamic actors (table 1)

In general a big zoning can be found. There are big groups for big areas and some small actions for the rest of the rural territory. The main activity of each group will be analyzed through their connections (figure 8) and some actions on the territory (figure 7) which, even if isolated, share the same spirit.

Table 1: project actor characteristics

	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION				FERRARA city: local NGO			COLLABORATION
	Ferrara province							academicians
name	Parco Delta ▲	Delta2000 ▼	Istituto Delta □	Pro-loco ◆	*Basso Profilo	*Città della Cultura, Cultura della Città	Nuova Terraviva	UNIFE
getting started	born in 1988 since 2011 managed by a consortium	1994 NPO since 1996 consortium 2000-	spin-off company group of researchers of the Biology Dpt. of the UNIFE	1880s in Italy as collective festivities management groups	10 young university students 2007-	2012-	1983 Terraviva 1985-	-
type of group	public consortium: Fe. and Ra. provinces and the 9 Communes inside the park	consortium company: development agency+GAL for European funds management	private group	partners assembly NPO?	social promotion NPO	APS	NPO	public academic institution
methodology (figure 6)	project implementation...	-call for projects: public/private -direct implementation -local level, bottom	consultancy, research and small scale bottom up and networking project support, fund raising	promote local character as a touristic and cultural attraction for travellers	urban guerrilla	pioneer practical action and low economic impact model for creative cities	re-use of space for agriculture (waldorf) and social activities	research, advisory, project ideas
main funds-resource	European and Italian funds for green areas	LEADER+ regional funds REG	payed by client	donation, partners	reuse of public architecture	reuse of public spaces	members quote, activities offered, public space use	public
human resources/ members	park communities and executive committee	93 public and private (71%) partners from Fe. and Ra. provinces. GAL (81,72% from total).	experienced professional scientists and technicians	private local partners	10 young professionals	5 architects and urban planners specialized in cultural promotion in the regional and urban context	fund raising	academicians and students
main project location (figure 7)	diverse stations in Ferrara and Ravenna	interprovincial level, Delta semiluno-romagnolo, Basso Ferrarese	natural and rural areas	small-mid size Comune	ferrara city	ferrara city: miss-used spaces	ferrara city: a space within the walls	administrative level and some rural and urban enhancement projects
main practice	international projects management, specially in the field of environmental protection and biodiversity	-rural markets and product fairs -historical agrarian building refurbishment for community activity -touristic routes	scientific assistance and project design in production, fishing, aquaculture, agriculture and water quality, and conservation issues. Education	promotion and development of the turistic activity in the territory: products, enogastronomy, handicrafts, traditions, heritage...	participatory cultural projects, urban space interpretation and re-use for all social layers, workshops	experts meetings and symposium, events in empty public spaces in order to build up local awareness	gardening, summer camps, social activities in nature, handycrafts workshops	advice or urban management, research on cultural landscapes, rural empowerment project ideas
topics diagram								

APS: social promotion association; GAL: Gruppo di Azione Locale (local action group); UNIFE: Università degli Studi di Ferrara; Fe.: Ferrara; Ra.: Ravenna; *not interviewed

2.3.1 The provincial government¹⁴: looking for the connection thread

The institution, which is in charge of general province coordination, has an overall vision of the territory and culture as something inherent to each and every inhabitant. In that way, its protection is seen not as an imposition but a daily sensibility towards the entourage. For that reason criticizes strongly the actual fragmentation of the territory and underlines the importance of water systems management as an evident need that affects the territory equally.

However, the leading role of the Provincial Government is weak and the approved abolition of the Italian Provinces leaves the group with still unclear functions.

The objective for the moment will be to prepare a new Management Plan, until next UNESCO report date in 2020, and strengthen the governance of the site through small 2-3 year plans and legal tools committed to increase regional awareness. The main goal now is to fill in the gap of rural territory and to try to connect it with the general image of the Este agricultural drainage works. On that purpose, the Province is working with the help of eco-groups on small rural commune, cooperatives, *pro-loco* NPO groups throughout the Province.

The work is till slow and has no conclusive results. However, through workshop and manuals they are trying to address local farmers and producers in a way that they can understand the issues and insert them in everyday tasks.

In this context, the Province calls upon the *Comune di Ferrara* to be a regional leader and to share the vision and expertise with other more unskilled or small commune

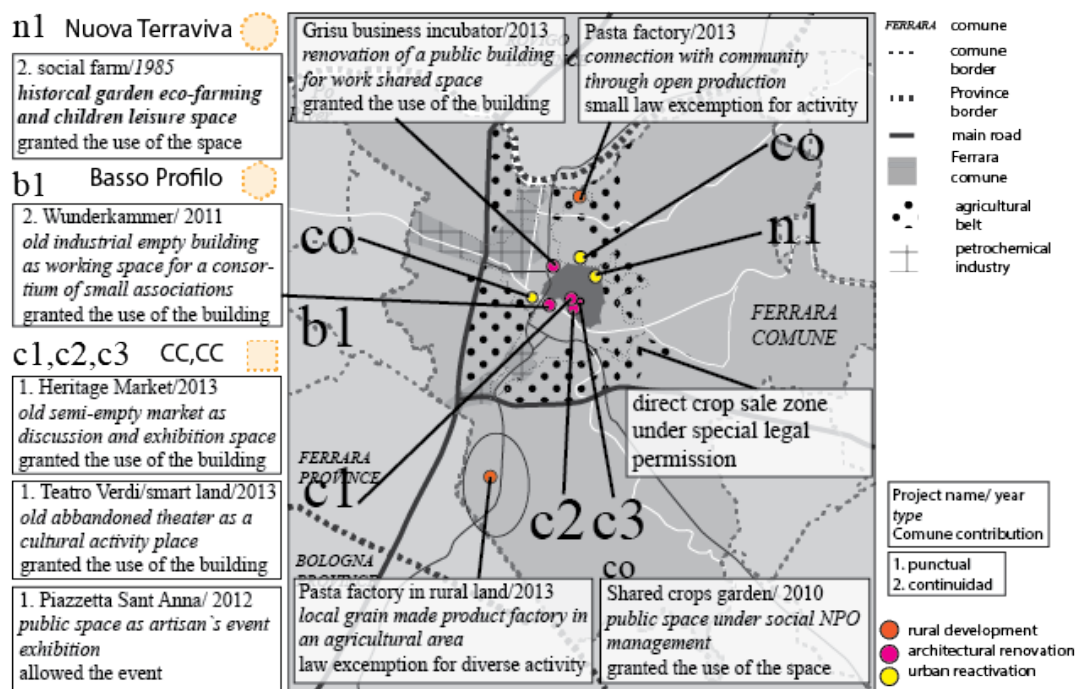


Figure 6: Ferrara creative city-land: projects

2.3.3 The commune of Ferrara: “creative city-creative land”

Since the first urban renovation plans in the 80s there has been a progressive integration of the idea of cultural landscape in the municipal strategy. Through an intensive analysis of the different character elements (ex. *Quadro cognoscitivo* in *Piano strutturale*) the *Comune* is trying to follow strategies that help preserve those unique aspects. However, the concept

supported by the UNESCO nomination itself has not a strong impact on the development strategies.

Moreover, the detailed analysis remains just within the administrative borders of the commune, without any connection with the neighboring land, or any contribution of other commune in the same type of identification. Thus, bigger systems are not represented.

In the last years, after the strike of the economical crisis and the 2012 earthquake in Emilia Romagna, community initiatives and groups are perceptively growing. The *Comune*, in order to fight back the lack of funds and promote the link with people, is supporting the approach of entrepreneurs by some special concessions. In rural areas permissions for special land use have been made in order to defend local high quality production from extensive agriculture. In urban areas on the other hand, grants for use and refurbishment of public buildings have been given to

creative social groups (*Basso Profilo*, *Citta della Cultura*,...), which give a new use to empty facilities and boost the creation of new bonds between associations, local community and the *Comune*. This interest to approach locals was also made clear with the creation of a Urban Center, in 2012, and the creation of some urban instruments through debate with agricultural cooperatives in order to fit real requirements. All these efforts connect the *Comune* with locals and allow delegate some functions that would require public investments.

The gap of this creative system is in the link to the rest of the territory and its existence as a creative isolated core in the middle of the Province.

2.3.2 Parco Delta, a universe connected to Europe

The institution Parco del Delta (Emilia Romagna) is a public consortium that gathers commune in the littoral of the province (and Ravenna). Under its special natural and geographical conditions develops a very independent strategy. The condition of “natural park” of the area allows special connections and funds that connect them with similar areas in Europe

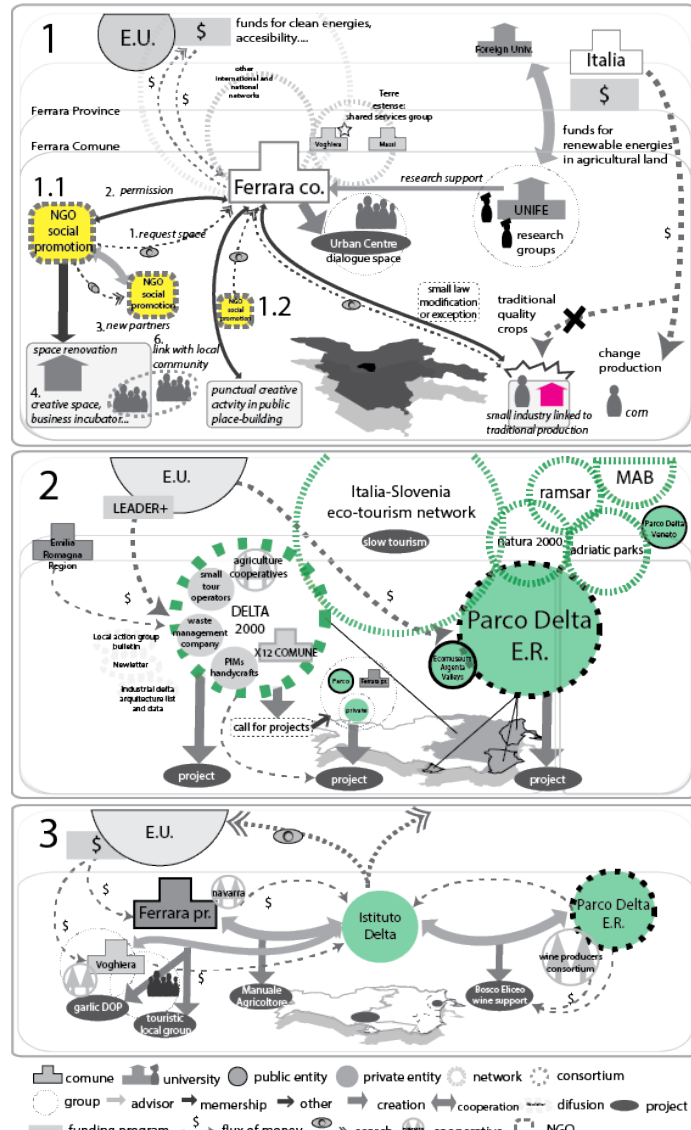


Figure 7: association relationships

through many cooperation networks (ex. Adriatic parks).

The site has already the qualification Ramsar, besides the different WH perimeter and idea, and is also planning to get the MAB recognition. All those standards hide the historical concept between other priority development lines. Nonetheless, the group follows protective green policies and works also for rural development and integration of the communities inside it.

It must be remarked their awareness on local water management systems as an essential part of their own territory, as can be remarked by the creation of a museum of the historical drainage systems, *Museo della Bonifica*.

2.3.4 The role of the UNIFE (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), a womb of ideas

Although the University doesn't get directly involved in planning issues as an institution, many of its academicians are working on research assistance projects for the Comune, as advisor, develop ideal projects through academic workshops or involve in many pioneer initiatives for urban reactivation in a private way. All this makes the presence of the University fundamental to extend the regional ideals and promote local dynamism.

2.3.6 Other groups

Delta 2000, products linked to the land

This group focuses mainly in the promotion of local products (fairs, markets...) and rural development through traditional activity. The direct connection with European policies and network projects, and the economic resources make it an important instrument for rural areas.

In contrast to its positive work is its limited area of action, the Eastern commune, and some steadiness as they follow very classical forms of product promotion.

Istituto Delta, disperse creative initiatives

Istituto Delta works in the rural gap by fund raising strategy and creative solutions. This small private group shares the regional ideal with the Provincial Government and has the dynamism to create original projects for diverse sites.

The group works as connection or support for bigger groups as the Province and the Parco at community level, but also addresses directly small commune and creates new original products and networks (ex. PDO¹⁵ garlic connected to the history of the Delizia de Belriguardo in Voghiera).

The problem they have to face is the limited action they can accomplish in such a big territory.

2.4 Gaps of the structure.

Although there is a general acceptance of the slow-green touristic and commercial strategy inserted in the historical frame, there is not a real development project shared by all the stakeholders. In consequence the UNESCO boundaries are often disregarded and don't have a practical meaning. The territory should then be object of a better identification of its unique features and a better sensibility, understood not just as eco-policies. There is also the need to think about whole systems (a clear example is the unified consortium for provincial drainage works, which was not created until 2009). One of the most remarkable problems is the gap in rural areas, which more unaware of their potentials show a mistaken competitiveness between them. This situation makes clear the need for stronger preservation regulations from Emilia Romagna and Italy, and more capacity to understand the risk and influence of the landscape of their policies, as well as a better identification of the roles of each stakeholder.

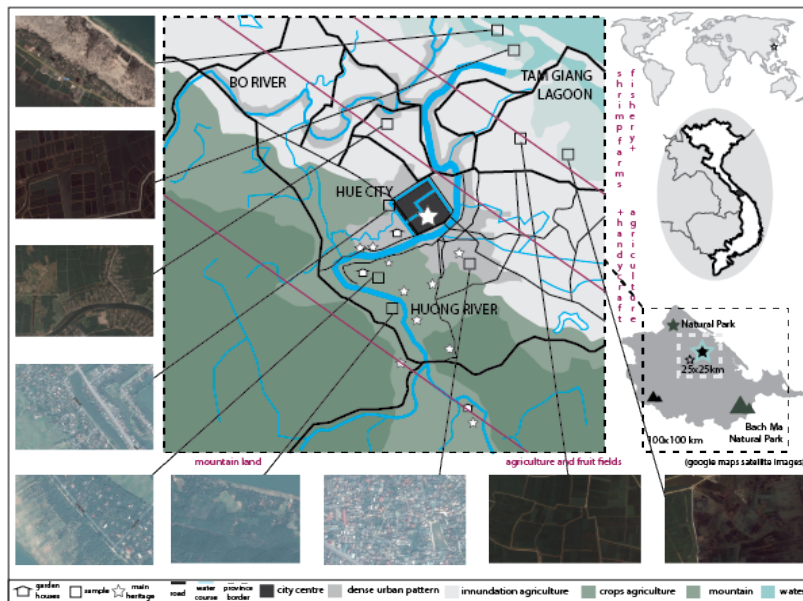


Figure 8: Hue physical map

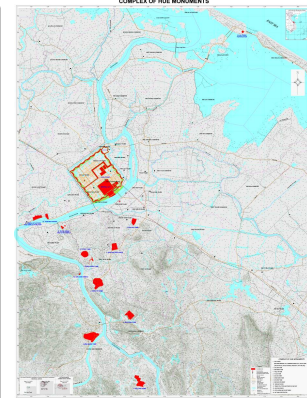


Image 3: WHS Hue



Image 4: Royal arena and Voi Re Temple

3. AN OPTIMIZED REGIONAL FENG-SHUI: “COMPLEX OF HUE MONUMENTS”

3.1 The regional historical structure: a royal capital in an inexorable nature (figure 9)

Hue Province (Thừa Thiên–Huế in Vietnamese) is a vast region of around 5,062.6 km² in Central Vietnam with very different geographical conditions. Integrated by the course of the Perfume river (Houng from now on) mountains to the west and south, fruits agriculture lands in the mid stream and rice and aquaculture towards the lagoon, on the east, compose a territory of predominant continuous rural patterns with a main core, the city.

The strategic place was once chosen by Nguyen kings to establish this new capital (from 1802-1945) designed by feng-shui principles that pointed this site as a special place for harmony. All along the course of the Houng, upstream, the kings constructed a series of tombs of remarkable scenic beauty. In a place with extreme climate, periodical floods, where natural systems prevail on any other man-made construction, the Nguyen's engineers managed to adapt Chinese design concepts to those special conditions. Thus, each and every tomb was designed to coexist with its surroundings. The design included mountain views and peripheral landscapes, water systems to control and store the floodwaters and surrounding paddy fields managed by local villagers that benefited from those reservoirs and indirectly help tombs preservation by their daily activity. In the lower stream, also the royal citadel, in a different scale, followed a similar idiosyncrasy. This influence becomes manifest again in traditional dwellings, the so called “garden houses”, which can be found nowadays in areas close to the citadel like Kim Long, or rural settlements like Phuoc Tich, Thuy Bieu or Gia Long.

All this features make of Hue Province an intricate combination of an evident strong nature and delicately adapted man-made structures that have been preserved until today.

Nowadays the compound has to face diverse pressures that are threatening the historical symbiosis. On the one hand, consequences of fast development as rapid urbanization and increase of traffic, and massive tourism, which can be controlled by a change in strategy or regulations. But on the other hand, natural disaster as: deforestation, landslide, resource depletion, coastal erosion in lagoon areas, regular floods, etc. The last ones, being probably

increased by an inadequate exploitation of the regional resources, are one of the main issues against regional development. At this point, the government, instead of using non-invasive solutions or adapting the policies to the territorial conditions, has been reacting for the moment with the construction a series of hydropower dams, which change the course of the river affecting rural communities.

Furthermore, harsh living conditions and the lack of resources are gradually depopulating the rural areas, once base of the regional balance. As a result, the uniqueness of this rich territory is being gradually threatened.

3.2 A partial protection for great heritage (figure 9)

The “Complex of hue monuments” is a clear example of application of old preservation criteria. The site is what UNESCO calls “a serial” nomination. It comprises a series of monuments disperse in the territory, each site composed barely of the architectural heritage and with a very narrow buffer zone. Other natural structures are not inside the nomination, which has not changed since 1993. The site, according to its registration dossier, is property of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and responsibility of the Department for Conservation of Historical Monuments and Museums of the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sport, which

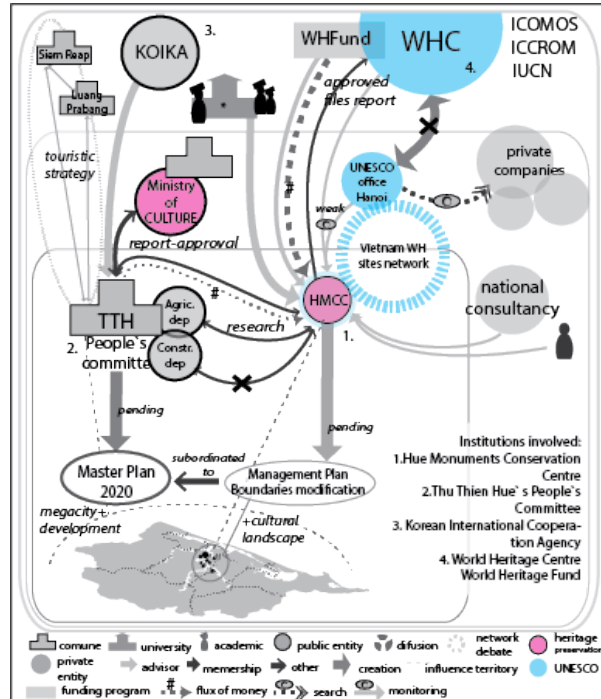


Figure 9: WH site management

Table 2: project actor characteristics

	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION				NETWORK	
	local NGO		academicians	cooperation agency	eco-tourism network	
name	CORENARM	CSR	Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	JICA	RTG	
getting started	2005, 7 people from the faculty of Agronomy, work experience	2008, 5 people	1994, start participatory approach (collaboration with IDIC Canada)	1995-Faculty of science (change to sociology dep.)	-	2010 spin off from RTC Hanoi
type of group	NPO	NGO	academic institution	NGO	Japanese Int. Coop. Agency	discussion group, forum
methodology	work at local level learn from locals two-way consultancy	work at local level learn from locals	bottom up collaboration with other universities	bottom up	bottom up	-periodical meetings -fair tour design
main funds	international fund-raising	international fund-raising	international project fund	international fund and self promotion	national budget from origin country	no cost
human resources/ members	-7 vietnamese permanent staff Master or PhD in Agronomy -5 part-time staff -english teacher -volunteers	-20 vietnamese permanent staff Master or PhD in Agronomy -visiting researchers -foreign management advisor	-professors and students	-professors and students -collaboration with foreign Universities	origin country staff: -experts -volunteers	-Tour operators: DMZ, Hue Tourist, Vietnamsouthern-Hanoi, Que Hong Travel, Asia Travel Land, Eco Travel, Viet Phap Service, -Hue Tourism College -NGO: CSR, CSSH
main project location	lagoon and mountain sites	lagoon, mid, up stream Central Vietnam	Bo river: 3 sites-high, mid, low stream	lagoon area	heritage villages Thua Thien Hue	multiple site Thua Thien Hue
main practice	-community forest management, Nam Dong -climate change adaptation, Tam Giang lagoon	-calamity change adaptation, mangrove planting, Tam Giang lagoon -re-think hydropower, governance -dam impact	-traditional livelihood preservation and production diversification in tree spots, up-mid-low Bo river	-lagoon fishery re-development project, in collaboration with ICCO Netherlands	-CBET and community re-activation in national heritage areas: Phuoc Tic and Thanh Thuan	-periodical meeting on eco-tour marketing, implementation fair profit sharing know how
topics diagram type	1.1	1.1-1.2	2	2	3	4

CORENARM: consultative and research centre on natural resource management; CSR: centre for social development; CSSH: centre for social sciences and humanity; JICA: Japanese International Cooperation Agency; RTG: responsible tourism group; CBET: community based eco-tourism; RTC: responsible tourism club *not interviewed

operates through the Culture and Information Service of the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province and is managed by a specific body, the Hue Monuments Conservation Center (HMCC from now on). Still today it is under control of the National Law on Cultural Heritage from 2001, which considers scenic landscapes as national heritage and gives its identification the Provincial Government.

In the last years UNESCO and other international advisors have been insistently suggesting the HMCC to submit a Management Plan and to expand the boundaries in order to include the cultural landscape of character agriculture that connects the group. Now the institution is preparing a plan for the management of the actual sites and has evidenced the will to expand the perimeter to include some other monuments, cultural landscape and further mountain views. However, this institution has limited power against higher development pressures and its project will be subordinated to the new development Master Plan expected for 2020.

Due to the fact that local government is very interested on the protection of the architectural heritage, until now the protocol for buffer zones has been to forbid renovations and progressively relocate people (on the citadel ramparts, “boat people”...) to the city suburbs creating some integration problems. Apart from the citadel itself, for other historical places as Kim Long, Bao Vinh, Phuc Tich, where many particular historical houses can be found, many renovation works have been carried out with foreign help.

At this point, the HMCC has to face alone its own lack of experience on regional action projects and its limited resources beyond UNESCO for public influence. Thus, which groups can help with the task of cultural landscape preservation?

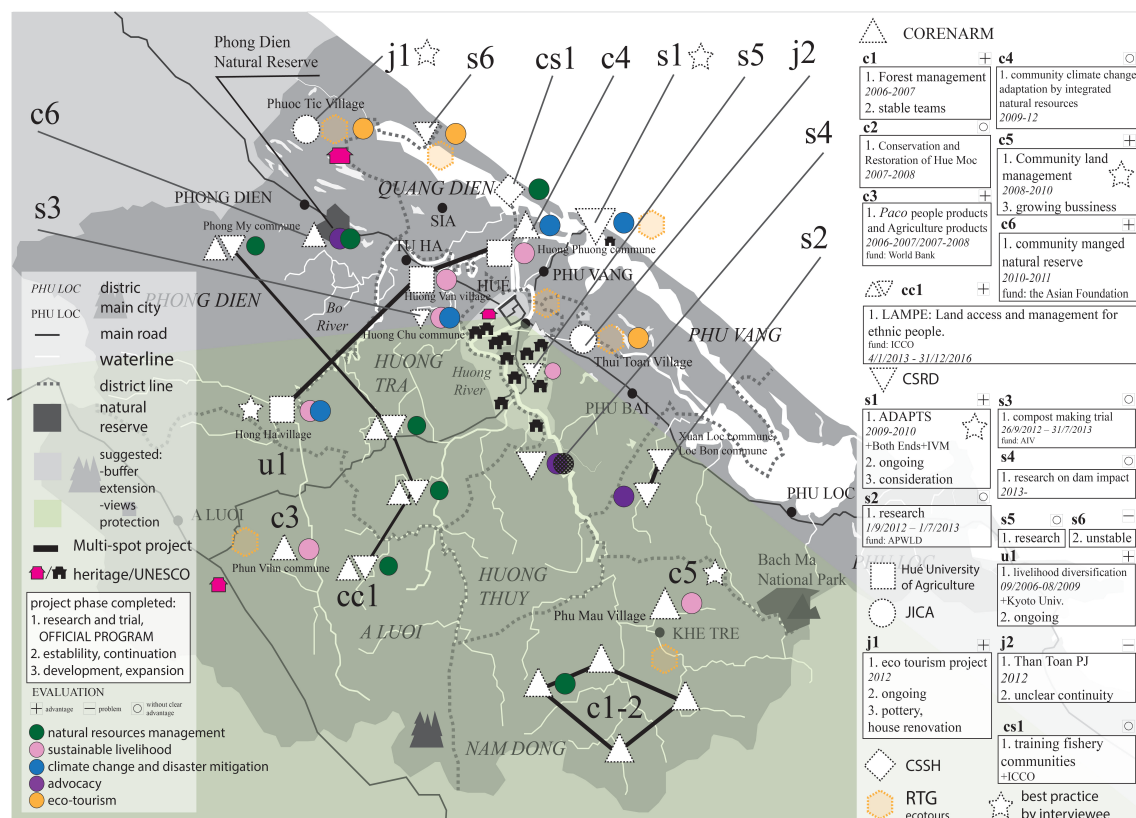


Figure 10: eco-projects in Thua Thien Hue

3.3 Parallel strategies and dynamic actors (table 2)

Parallel actions in Hue province resume the scope of regional characters (figure 10) and try to involve local communities (figure 11) but still have weak connections and small impact on the global structure (figure 12).

3.3.1 The eco-groups

(CORENARM, CSRD, University NPOs)

Natural protection and rural development groups start developing their activity after the big flood occurred in 1999. At that time the arrival of multiple international organizations allowed local awareness and therefore the creation of new young action groups. By their diverse projects these growing associations are covering the different characters all along the region, and are trying to give new tools to local communities against natural disaster and towards a future development in the area.

This kind of institutions utilize participatory approaches and local expertise, which allows them find tailor made solutions for each specific problem. The deep research pre-project, the role of the group as simple moderator and facilitators of the projects, and long term monitoring of the results are obtaining good reactions from local communities, who get encouraged to continue their new business.

Withal the main problem that those groups have to face is the absence of meaningful resources and the great need for basic help to improve living conditions all along the region.

Relationship with local government agencies has proved to be satisfactory. However, there is still a lack of awareness in governmental offices that makes difficult a strong impact of the eco-projects on general conditions. Eco-groups try also to influence on general policies and build stronger national networks, which would allow them make impact on local governments.

3.3.2 The touristic network

The RTG (responsible tourism group) appears as to face the mass tourism problem in Hue. With the will to help local communities get a fair income from visitors and influence on governmental offices against tourism competitiveness and the destruction of local environments by mass tours.

However, each member of the group, mostly tour companies, has to fight itself for their own survival, and the discussion group is not working regularly.

3.3.3 The foreign associations

Foreign associations, as JICA and other NPOs, tend to find local groups for support of their project ideas or work as advisors of local governmental offices. Even though their bottom up approach and project ideas can have good impact on local communities, the temporality of their

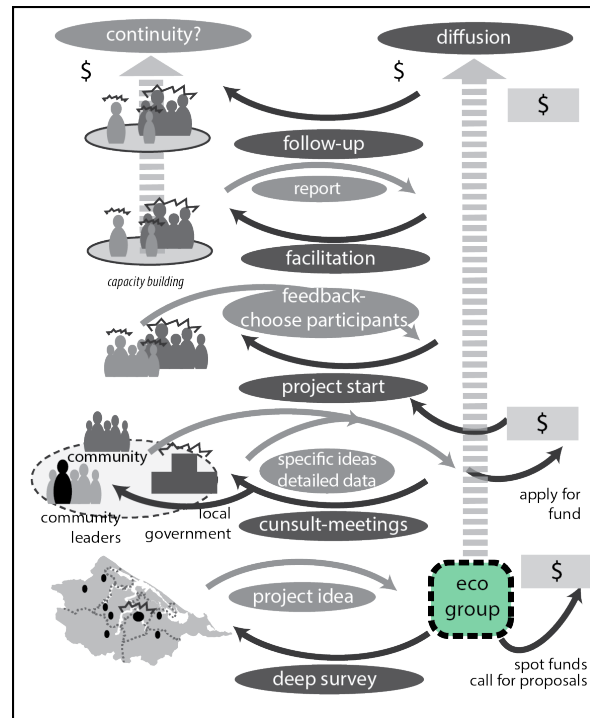


Figure 11: participatory project system

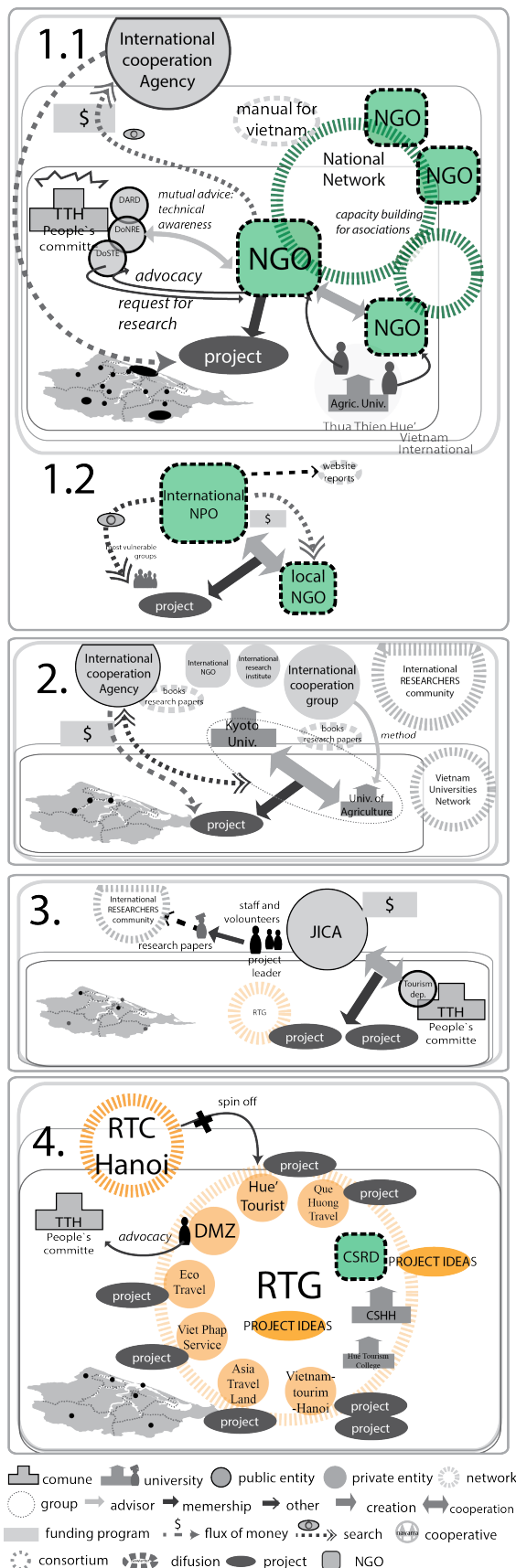


Figure 12: association relationships

projects and the lack at some point of local know-how make those many efforts very punctual actions.

3.4 Gaps of the structure.

The most evident characteristic of Hue region is the unavoidable connection with natural systems. This dependency cannot be solved with just engineering systems without losing the regional potential. Very immediate and drastic solutions come from a bad analysis of the territory and doesn't cover real needs of local inhabitants.

The management of the WH site system is old and partial and there is a big gap in urban regulations, which cannot control aggressive development and modifications on the urban pattern. Besides that, while the management lie with the HMCC almost exclusively, the dialogue and advice with other departments is scarce.

Eco-groups are positively working on rural areas but their power is still low. Without higher support those projects risk to remain punctual efforts without a general improvement of the local living conditions. Furthermore, although they have a broad vision of the territory they tend to have a partial point of view (natural resources centered, tourism centered...) and mix with similar organizations limiting the potential interdisciplinarity.

Finally, the connection between groups is not stable. The organizations tend to join national or international networks, but at regional scale there are not visible platforms.

4. Conclusion:

From the analysis of the diverse documents and interviews (table 3) a series of development aspirations were identified, classified and used to make future proposals as follows:

Table 3: vision of the diverse groups

PROVINCIA DI FERRARA						
name	Provincial Gov.	Comune Ferrara	Parco Delta	Delta2000	Istituto Delta	UNIFE
strength/achievements in the region	education and awareness actions are growing slowly insert "heritage land's idea" management tools and everyday local's life slowly	delegate in community associations for architecture, urban activation promote creative initiative by small law exemption etc	broad vision of the territory, work beyond administration (Ravenna) active preservation of natural systems	great collaboration between comune-D2000 same objective in the area	educational project for rural gap easy language for locals public-private projects rural networking	all the historical urban preservation plans focus on culture and green slow policies active role of Comune Fe.
weakness/regional problems	disconnection of urban plans on the same land mix of wills, need for a strong regional leader low power, weak law	limited resources, funds local unawareness institutional connection between groups	disconnection with the rest of the region, coastal area centered	operate from the bottom slow now aware about the ecoregion no global provincial vision	province has limited resources and work is slow difficulties for consensus and collaboration between producers	minimum impact of heritage site on regional strategy
potential/strategical regional development	"heritage land" as a real value, can be used improve governmental capacity	"shared heritage" support public participation paths green culture imprenditorial diffusion	attention from international programs, funds, ideologically up to date good diffusion	rural territory natural resources connexion rural-tourism	change of role in agriculture land use influence on landscape and identity marketing linked to landscape	awareness of administration on heritage potential branding creative role of community
regional threats	territory seen as a resource without limit urban planners don't have territory level vision but city centered	water dependency lack of stronger provincial policies green energies national policy	trying to get MAB recognition, added boundaries system, more complicated governance subject to European policy	bureaucracy mass tourism disconnection with Ferrara dualism	network weariness individual groups and comune with same potentials but mistaken competitiveness	decreasing Comune and Government intervention capacity
future vision	new sensibility unitary management combine individualities +water governance	inclusive vision, mix layers territory promotion social activity diverse realities synergy	responsible management of unique natural resources as a way for balanced development	better public-private collaboration rural-tourism connection same development line	common development strategy beyond bureaucracy and administrative limits aware people in government	no administrative limits free idea flow
territorial vision	general low awareness on cultural connection with canal systems, water and land-use	Ferrara: compact culture city+quality agriculture slow tourism: travel through the territory	nature, water, agriculture territory depends strongly on natural resources	linked to infrastructure many local diversities production+tourism	agricultural land water drainage production linked to land diversity	culture+agriculture fragmented territory
heritage site vision	too big site not an obligation but an inherent feature	heritage as support for economic growth everyones good	diverse qualifications: Natura 2000, RAMSAR, WH use of the idea with an independent goal connection with local farmers and networking for branding and education	unesco gave publicity to the whole region/no mark disconnected to the farming territory	now no use at local level just institutional level unique potential resource for rural development	exceptional perimeter reflects some intentions but has no meaning in urban plans
community vision	incentivate community through legal instruments (eg. tax exemption for strategic land-use)	growing initiative, creative bad connection with the commercial sector, good with agriculture and urban	international networks good collaboration with communities inside the Park	implication, ideas, request growing awareness small networking	farmers don't know about the link of their work with local heritage	research showed low awareness of rural communities but it is difficult to measure
networks and collaboration	lack of common effort Comune di Ferrara as future regional leader	connections inside the comune with social groups disconnected for other comune		good collaboration with rural comune	role of technical assistance for bigger organizations (Parco, Province)	role of technical assistance and research for institutions contact with UNESCO
THUA THIEN HUE						
name	HMCC	CORENARM	CSR	RTG	Hue Univ. of Agr.	JICA
strength/achievements	increasing awareness connections	growing awareness environment and capacity of young very positive reaction of local staff and authorities	influence on policy makers diffusion, creation of links strong research before project and suitability to the place	establishment of the group will for dialogue and sustainable and fair progress aware communities	use local know how and just facilitate the project positive local implication well developed approach	model implementation and diffusion new local production work with local tourism department
weakness/problems	small low power dependence on stronger governmental departments shortage of money and resources	lack of human resources lack of funds and temporality lack of confidence on future progress by locals small group	lack of funds general unawareness	unstable: busy, changing members, not clear compromise	resiliency still new concept limited funds	quality of some tours is not satisfactory, few facilities limited market for products, bad commercial strategy
potential/strategical	UNESCO insistence new way other sites	growing awareness of governmental institutions protection of natural systems by local groups	the historical connection local customs as a resource network	win strenght progressively influence other groups contact with local government	project suitability diffusion international expertise sharing	local crafts as a new business eco-tourism
threats	urban and population development other groups lack of skills mass tourism	fast development natural resources depletion	natural disaster, climate need for great support unawareness	market competitiveness and cheaper offers general lack of awareness and compromise outside the group	natural disaster great underdevelopment of rural areas progressive loss of local character and know how	tourism competitiveness decrease of population in rural areas aging population
future vision	more active communities cultural landscape link better dialogue and awareness of groups	stable development for rural support from the government eco-city: Fr. colony style-low rise and Houng river and water systems	a green city connecting welfare, natural resources and heritage to make unique touristic image	better connection with government, bigger group strenght and balance of tourism and locals	resilient self sufficient communities	just education is not enough, facilitate business vision up to 20 years stable income
territorial vision	great historical potential tourism	exhausted resources people's lack of land importance of landscape	3 character areas: mountain, mid, lagoon natural disaster	many unique cultural diversities ignored by tourism	positive diversity 3 areas: mountain, mid, lagoon natural vulnerability	historical character potential eco-tourism
heritage site vision	buffer generally seen as a freezed zone-negative expand to S-W Huong +nature and agriculture	they contribute by ethnic minorities cultural protection, water shed and eco-system landscape outside heritage is forgotten by actual protection	connected to nature unique value infrautilized by them as a resource, potential	not the only attraction attracts touristic attention but doesn't leave money for locals	disconnected different field traditional rural house-preservation	fast garden house renovation by government use tourism as a way for preservation
community vision	some might develop their own eco-way through a model or support platform still unable, aged	growing independency need for support of cooperatives	still unable great need for awareness and education	must be the center of development not aware yet	giving them the appropriate tools they will find their future	old people and unaware no interest of young people
networks and collaboration	advice from foreign academicians and groups wish for more aware governmental offices	good cooperation with local authorities and national and international NGOs and networks will for expansion	similar groups at provincial and national level advice environmental protection agency?	unstable network disconnection with rtc hanoi will for expansion	international network good relationship with local government	good cooperation with governmental agencies

vision evaluation connection key educational role governmental local role limited resources influence on government community low awareness ideal
 of ideas concept: unitarian image fractured land legal tools local eco-way cooperation of local authority/ still must improve

4.1 Next step for Ferrara, towards consensus (figure 13).

A correct interpretation of the territory would demand the design of individual plans structured by general systems instead of administrative limits and consequently, a permanent dialogue and consensus between stakeholders.

A management platform should be created and new groups, as the water management group *Consorzio della Bonifica* and cooperatives should join the strategic discussion.

This type of management would require first, a stronger and clearer governance from Provincial government to impose the same development line. The Province should become thus an idea-leader, which connects all the provincial layers, stimulates dialogue and builds consensus between stakeholders. Once the team understands and agrees on common practical key points, the Province would create the new MP to be followed by the rest of the provincial groups. Even if it is not possible to create a legal MP for the regional systems, the goal is to create common practical strategic lines and promote creativity and flexibility for new specific solutions to be developed by the individual municipalities. The ideas must be included as a practical reality, not just as a poetical complement.

The *Comune di Ferrara* too, has the potential to become the application-action leader, which shares its step forward vision, experience and tools with the rest of the group and promotes activity and dynamism in typically lazier groups. Itself the *Comune* can consolidate support platforms for social groups and entrepreneurs and systemize the experience of participated law as a normal practice.

In order to achieve this balance, the first step is would be education at all levels. From this first consensus, the role of eco-groups and UNIFE would be then to support the regional education with research and project ideas as they have been already doing. Also, eco-groups fill in the activity gaps in rural land and ease the work of local government. With their help, every commune, association and community must identify and keep its individuality integrated in a bigger vision. Then each one can create its own platforms to connect with local community, or new alliances based on the system-based regional vision.

This holistic idea of heritage must be given to citizens in a practical way, not as an award but a way of life. In that event, each Community works to find a strong historical identity, their origin and strategic position inside the whole, their contribution by their specific activity (wine, garlic, rice...) connected to historical origin with production and everyday activity. The future for Ferrara would be thus, a unitary image composed of diverse identities that are connected at governmental level in favor of balanced development.

4.2 What can be understood from the example of Ferrara? (figure 16).

-The cultural dependency on the territory:

In a territory strongly linked to its natural conditions water and agriculture are identified as the base of the local culture (ex. Drainage works museum) developing consequently a series of plans for preservation of local production and slow tourism through the discovery of the whole historical land (PDO, product fairs, degustation, thematic bike trails...)

-Site management-division of aware authorities

The sole nomination of such a big area is a great declaration of intentions and the theoretical Management Plan a good opportunity to characterize regional systems. Even in such a case where there is no practical connection between the UNESCO site and the practical management, the success relies on the awareness and creativity of all the stakeholders and their ability to use creative solutions to put in value the territory with just a few resources.

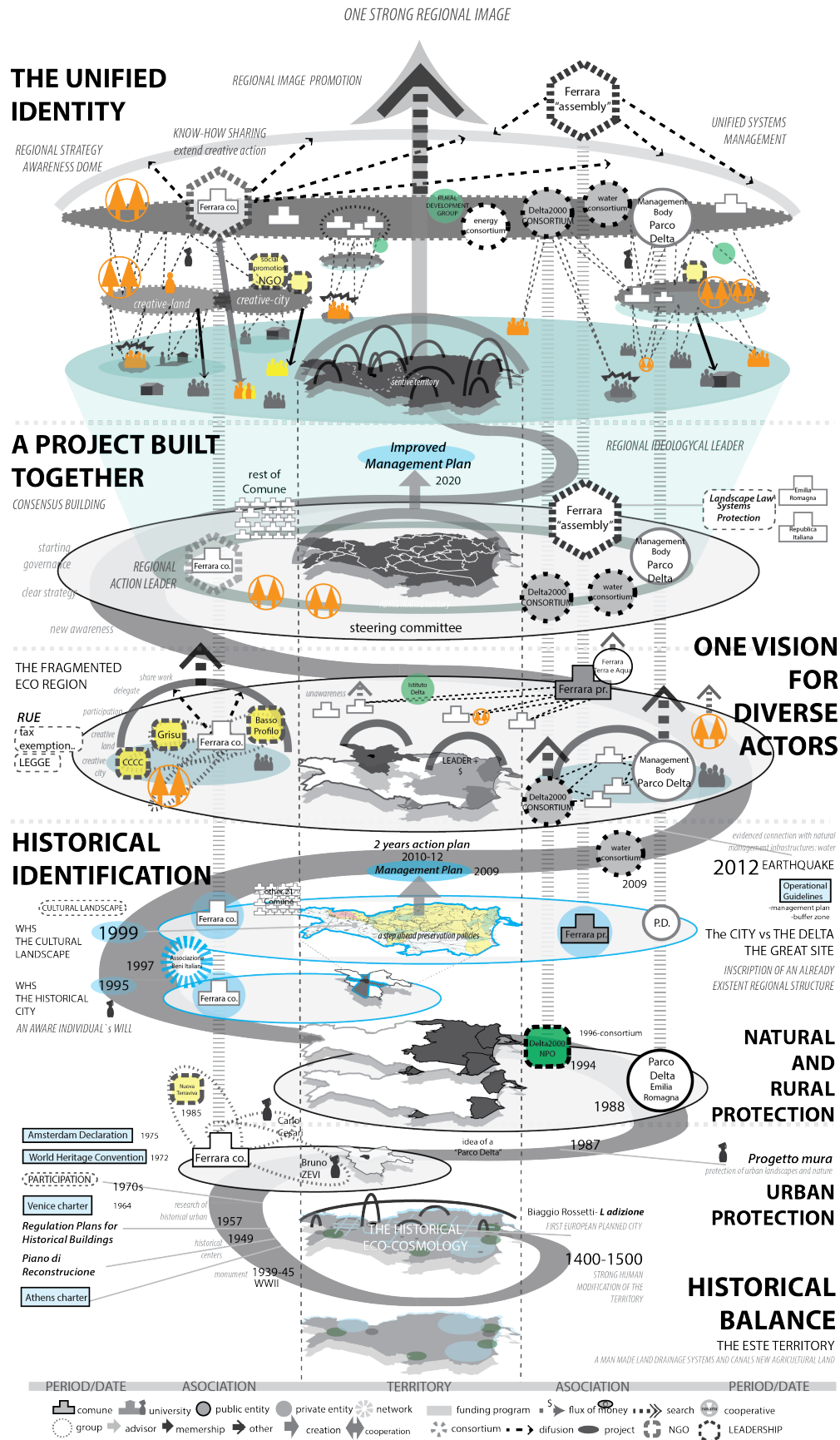


Figure 13: administrative evolution spiral diagram in Ferrara

Some of the ways used to delegate and approach community were:

1. Legal instruments (transparency see where it goes, tax exemption for an appropriate use of the land, resources.... Law modifications to promote new ways...) the upper law has to be flexible to admit those. 2. Workshop, pamphlet, community maps, book... 3. Support business and branding, creative activity linked to the regional idea...

-Eco groups as rural connectors

In the rural gap, the objective is to create a unique mixed-character land, which allows new economic development and adds value to the regional production (ex. Allows PDO, commercial strategies...). By means of connection with creative eco-groups that reach community level, such as cooperatives and local eco and social promotion groups, the government is trying to create diverse pilot projects to educate and encourage rural groups to use their unique resources.

-The growing community

Local communities are still unaware of the potentials of higher scale vision for development. However, they are reacting positively to small projects and education, as they are eager to progress. Community, with its diverse ways to follow a strategy, can give human cohesion to the whole regional image and economy giving at the same time, diverse local identities.

4.3 Hue, plural education for local actors. A possibility for future change.

Hue has a longer way to achieve the regional balance since there is a big gap in basic living conditions. However this adverse situation could be seen as an opportunity for sustainable development. The eco historical vision of the territory is directly connected to the regional management of natural resources, and consequently to natural disaster control and adaptation. At the same time, disaster is present and evident because it affects local people and economy periodically. At this point the eco-historical strategy must be seen as a practical alternative and not just a heritage preservation tool.

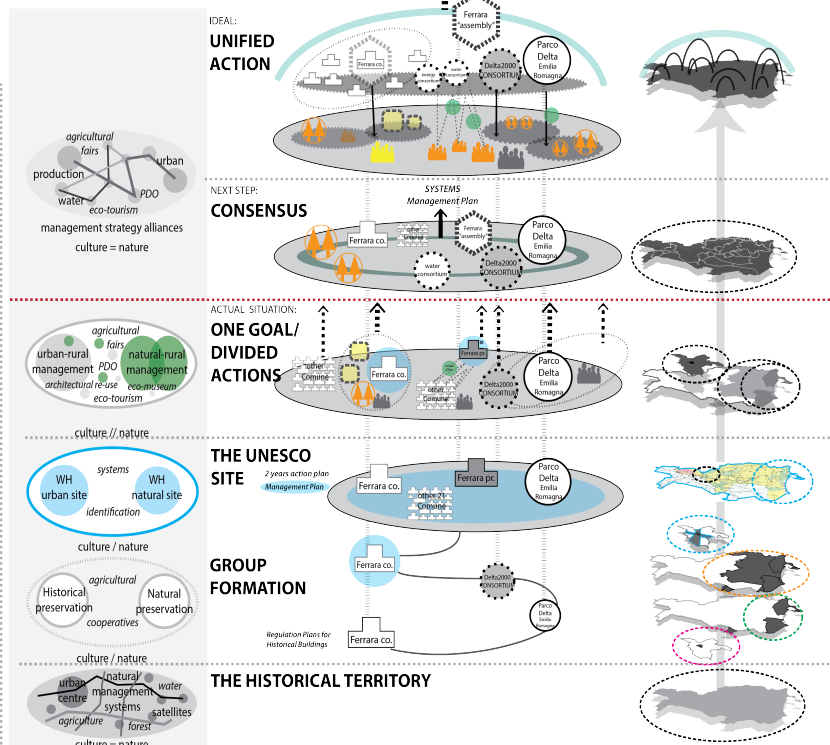
The creation of the Management Plan should be an opportunity to gather different groups and professionals (HMCC, different governmental departments, eco-groups, tourism groups...) and analyze in depth the historical regional character, the affecting factors and new preservation structures. This could be chance to make not just a preservation document that follows the UNESCO requirements and recommendations, but, a chance to share experiences and awareness and improve the capacity and interdisciplinarity of each group. By doing so all of them could create a broad integrated vision of their own territory to be used as development strategy.

The number of eco-groups in the region is big and they are improving rapidly their awareness and capacity. Many of them have already some relation and are connected to bigger Vietnamese networks. However, the potential resides in their strength as a whole in the regional structure. Eco-groups could gather in a platform in order to share expertise, make stronger impact on governmental agencies, as well as develop common strategies for the rural land.

A stable group could afterwards join HMCC for the preservation of some historical areas linked to natural systems (clean citadel canals, protect agriculture next to the tombs, help locals develop non-invasive forms of agriculture that help maintain the landscape next to heritage...). New sites as the Citadel, Kim Long and Thuy Bieu as historical cultural landscape areas, or Gia Long and Thiu Tri tomb surrounding villages, could be used as places for creative pilot projects. The goal here would be to teach community how to preserve heritage through new production or activity linked to the natural-cultural symbiosis.

FERRARA EVOLUTION STAGES AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Consensus** of all regional management groups, including cooperatives and natural resources management groups
2. Create a **platform** to share expertise and development lines at governmental level
3. Province as an ideological leader and Comune of Ferrara as activity reference leader
4. Create local platforms for a stable contact with social/eco-groups and thus fill in the gap of community, urban and rural



- **Cultural dependency on the territory:** water and agriculture identified as base of local culture
- **Same awareness, creativity and independency of all stakeholders**
- **Eco groups as rural connectors:** the work of eco-groups can link government and community level
- **Growing communities:** local communities are reacting positively to small projects and education. Aware communities can help maintain and give cohesion to rural land by their activity.

HUE EVOLUTION STAGES AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish a permanent network of regional eco-groups
2. Create bonds and share vision between eco-groups and HMCC
3. Expand eco project sites to heritage areas and the idea of heritage to rural land
4. Advocate the eco-historical idea as a common source of development

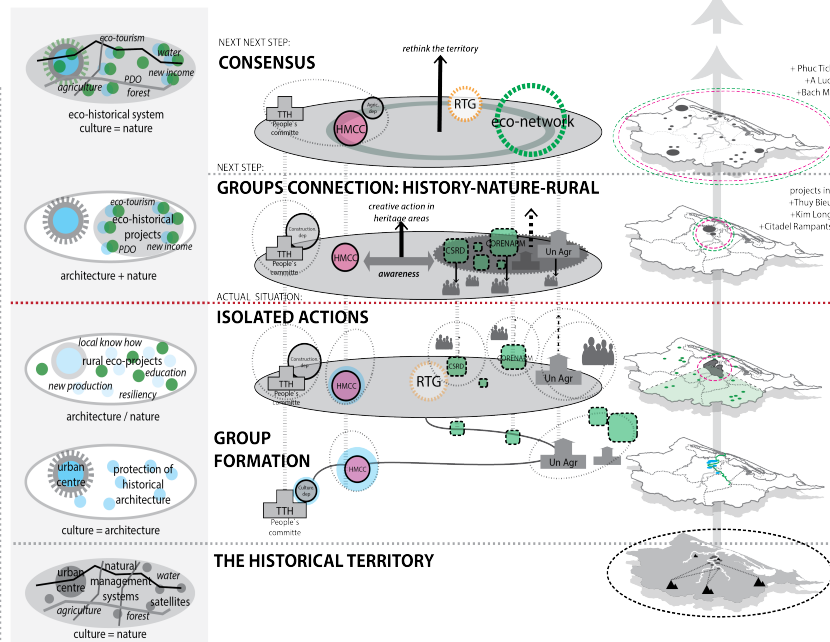


Figure 14: evolutionary diagram Ferrara-Hue

Locals, that have proved to be eager for new ways to preserve their environment and improve their living conditions, could be thus given a new tool for progress.

A new economy could be built on local peculiarities connected to the historical background, and locals, addressed in a practical way, could learn to take care of the near heritage as a part of the image of their new community business and as a common pride.

5. COMMON CONCLUSIONS TOWARDS THE ECOMUSEUM

By this research it has been made clear that the human factor is one of the main determinants of the success of regional policies. The eco-regional project can never be carried out by a single top down system. The main point would be then general awareness, education and a strong will for dialogue.

The territory: The regional development strategy requires always an analysis in depth of all the regional systems, what means already a multidisciplinary approach. This analysis has to reach somehow all levels and as to be understood by all the levels and affected parts. Here comes, as said before, the factor of the education. The role of urban planners changes too, as the technicians cannot think about its own administrative area but about broader systems.

The site: The registered World Heritage site is just a part of a whole, not the whole. It must be integrated in the protection and be a main focus but the real protection must go beyond. The tools given by UNESCO are clearly insufficient in those cases. Although a detailed buffer reflects the preservation ideal, a specific MP plan of the area cannot be proposed, as there are many overlapping layers and administrative limits. Strategic lines and thematic agreed projects have to be assimilated inside the particular legal instruments of each counterpart and supported by at national level against other development trends that can affect its integrity.

The management: Upper level networks are required. At local governmental level a continuous dialogue between offices, experience sharing and mutual help; at National level stronger preservation laws.

Without higher support all these series of efforts have no big impact. Just very specific or strong character places can follow the method (Voghiera, Phuc Tich...) the rest cannot get big benefit without the overall vision.

A parallel network of eco-cultural groups, NPO, university, supports, takes some of the governance weights and connects the government with local communities as they have the expertise and resources for direct contact with people. They also bring project ideas and creativity to rigid official methods. As a response, the government should support and facilitate their work by establishing creative dialogue platforms, at commune level. Thus, those groups become a meeting point between people and governance.

The community: The user, the cooperatives, the community...they all must be reached with a special language and tools so that they can identify the eco-historical idea in their everyday tasks, that what they do has a connection with the system and they must defend with pride.

Both sites, Ferrara and Hue, can be proud of their natural structures preserved, by territorial isolation, until now, natural an agricultural character against development. All this effort brings a new card to play for everyone in the territory and keeps a cultural unity and identity for future generations.

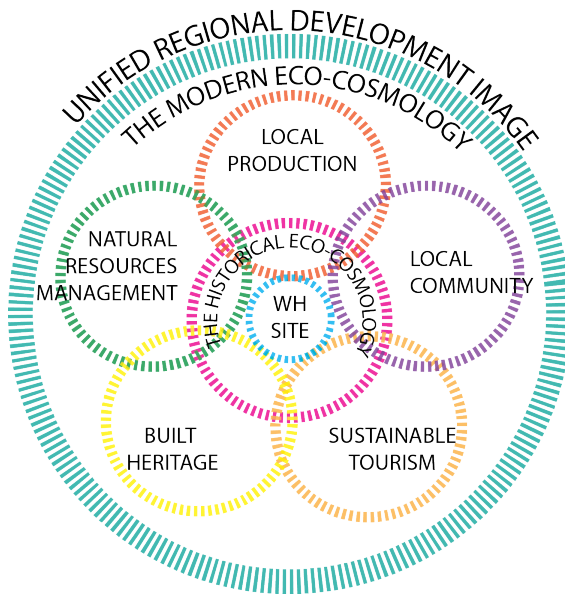


Figure 15: parts of the modern eco-cosmology

6. Prospective of the research

Assuming that the point of view of the research might be partial, as just some iconic groups in a broad context have been analyzed, it is supposed though, that the methodology and ideology of this kind of associations will be similar in other minor groups. Thus, the management scenario would vary just in the volume of groups and projects.

The same criteria can be applied to other heritage regions, where the research could be continued in a similar way.

7. Acknowledgements

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¹ by April 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/>

² research from Waseda University proved that landscape played an important role in the architectural complex conception (mountain view, etc.) and the water system management by neighboring communities has direct impact on the heritage site.

³ "International Workshop on Comprehensive Strategy for Urban Design & Regional Planning to the Management Plan for Hue Heritage Site and The Sustainable Development of the Historical Eco-Museum in the Huong River Valley Region", N.Furukawa, H.Yamada, K.Kitani, (Date: 11/3-28/3.2013, Site: Hue Vietnam)

⁴ ICCROM programme & budget 2014-2015, B4 Living Heritage, p21: (diversity, past-present, enhancement of the value of all cultural products, improve local quality life, heritage as perceived by people-away from rigid categorizations, people's voices, heritage-people, impact of globalization on living environments).

⁵ The "Addition", planned by Biaggio Rosetti, can be considered a starting point of modern urbanism.

⁶ A series of earthquakes of scale 6-5 Richter scale occurred in the area of Bologna in 2012

⁷ From Rimini to Piacenza crossing Bologna: *Strada Statale n° 9 - via Emilia*, South of Ferrara

⁸ Promoted by the effort of C. Cesari, employed at the Comune, who had contact with UNESCO and new policies

⁹ Includes also territories in the Province of Ravenna

¹⁰ The *relazione 1.1 al Piano di Gestione* explains in detail all the diverse instruments

¹¹ *Piano Strutturale Comunale*, 2009 and *Regolamento Urbano Edilizio*, 2013

¹² *Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale*, 1997

¹³ Bondeno, even if inside the core zone (Diamantina), has no clear strategy for landscape preservation and allowed the construction of a very big biomass plant inside the heritage area.

¹⁴ In 2014 the Italian Provinces are decided to be "reduced" by the instrument: *Disegno di legge: "Disposizioni sulle Città metropolitane, sulle Province, sulle unioni e fusioni di Comuni"*

¹⁵ "Three EU schemes known as PDO (protected designation of origin), PGI (protected geographical indication) and TSG (traditional speciality guaranteed) promote and protect names of quality agricultural products and foodstuffs." http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality/schemes/index_en.htm

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