

# SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONS MODULE 2

## “SOCIAL COHESION COMPONENT OF STRATEGY 21”

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<p>What tools can we use to create better awareness of heritage sites?</p>	<p>Awareness begins with better knowledge of a heritage site: mapping the heritage assets and values of a site together with local communities can help to increase the visibility of the site. Discovery visits and public events of all kinds can create a stronger involvement of interested groups.</p>
<p>How do we define heritage communities? Are they restricted to regular users of a heritage site?</p>	<p>Heritage communities can include everyday users of a site as well as a broader group of supporters or “followers” who have a specific, often symbolic interest in the given heritage site. For instance, religious sites or iconic subcultural venues can play an important role in the imagination of many people beyond the regular users and visitors.</p>
<p>When it comes to the creation of more resilient adaptive heritage reuse projects, what can be the advantage of partnerships and participatory governance arrangements compared to top-down initiatives?</p>	<p>“Two heads are better than one” – this proverb is valid also for heritage reuse projects. More partners involved and engaged for the success of a heritage reuse project can mobilise more experiences, different sets of knowledge and a variety of communities (or markets) so that they do not depend on a unique funding source or client.</p>
<p>Is gentrification and commercialisation inevitable in heritage regeneration projects?</p>	<p>In the past years, there have been many experiments with new ownership and governance models that pre-define the uses and beneficiaries of heritage sites. For instance, specific ownership models can help exclude the resale of a property, thereby shifting the focus of a site from its exchange value to its use value. Similarly, inclusive governance models can guarantee that more marginalised groups also have access to the site and its services.</p>
<p>What are the advantages of the mixed-use regeneration of heritage sites as opposed to mono-functional developments?</p>	<p>In the last decades, we have learnt a lot from the mistakes of the Modern Movement in urban planning. The notion of separating different functions like home, work and leisure in the city led to dormitory districts with no services and business districts with safety issues after working hours. A healthy area accommodates housing as well as working and leisure opportunities, thus limiting commuting times and creating a complementary diversity of uses. In heritage redevelopment projects, where the focus is often on housing or representative functions, it is important to allow for mixed-use development as well.</p>
<p>How can we use intangible heritage in the form of knowledge and skills as a means to redevelop a heritage site?</p>	<p>In a similar way to buildings, knowledge is a form of heritage that can be rooted in specific areas. Saving a heritage space can be accompanied by protecting the skills and knowledge that were developed and matured in them, as a way to better understand the potential of a site and to better connect to communities with a history connected to the space.</p>