



Growing  
**ideas**  
through  
**networks**

## Conservation and Valorisation of Underground Built Heritage A European Action

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**UNDERGROUND4VALUE**

# Summary

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6. Objectives
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# 1. The Underground Built Heritage (UBH)

**UBH: Underground artefacts (historical and cultural exclusivity)**

- Cultural and religious places
- spaces for housing or mining activities, food production and storage, and natural resources' distribution

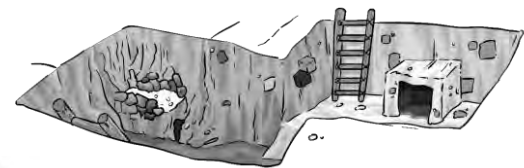
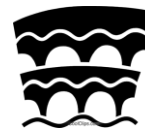
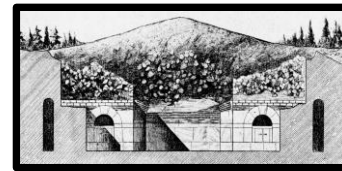


**UBH cultural resource, which might contribute to individual and collective identity, social cohesion and inclusion**

# 1. The Underground Built Heritage (UBH)

## Typologies of UBH sites

- Natural and anthropic **caves** (for exploitation and dwelling)
- Underground **burial/rites** structures (cemeteries/catacombs/hypogeums)
- **Mines** and **quarries**
- Underground **infrastructures** (aqueducts, cisterns, ancient drainage systems, tunnels, etc.)
- ancient buried structures and settlements (**archaeological sites**)



## 2. Resource for the sustainability challenge

A **disadvantaged** area needs



**investments** to return to shine.

Make a place sustainable



means give an identity to the **local communities**.



**connecting** the overground world to the underground



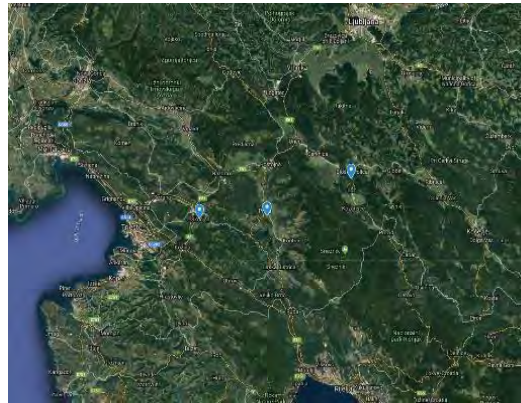
and make invisible **visible**, letting **local people** live their place in a new and **sustainable way**.

- Raising **community awareness**
- Making local **communities** more **resilient**
- Catalysing **urban/rural regeneration**
- Attracting **tourism**
- Engendering **economic development**
- Creating **social well being**

### 3. Success stories: the challenge

#### The Classic Karst (SI)

- Three underground natural caves: Postojna Caves, Škocjan Caves, and Križna Cave.
- Example of regeneration and valorisation since visitors' information centre and tours date back to 17th century
- Škocjan Caves is UNESCO's list since 1986, Ramsar since 1999, Karst biosphere reserve (MAB) since 2004



### 3. Success stories: the challenge

#### Göreme Cappadocia (TR)

- The region is set in a moonlike landscape of giant rock cones, housing historic cave-dwellings and Byzantine churches.
- The State restored the natural, archaeological and historical heritage, and a part of the valley became Göreme Open-Air Museum in 1950.
- It apparently offers a sustainable balance between heritage conservation, cultural tourism development
- Since 1985, Göreme Open-Air Museum is UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS)



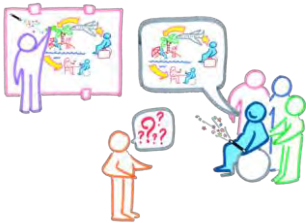
### 3. Success stories: the challenge

#### Wieliczka salt mines (PL)

- It is one of the most valuable monuments of material and spiritual culture in Poland.
- Since 1978, is UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS)
- Visited by more than one million tourists per year
- It combines centuries of tradition and modernity, with a history of several hundred years and an underground metropolis with extensive infrastructure.
- The mine provides a venue for concerts and theatre shows
- Frequently becomes the subject of exhibitions presented in Poland and abroad.



## 4. Problems and constraints



- **Local community capacity** (UBH sites largely unexplored; not-adequate scientific and technical knowledge, low technological capabilities and financial resources)
- **Tendency to top down approach in UBH conservation** (heritage as a constraint to local community development, State protection without compensation resources, absence of a specific legislation)
- **Geotechnical and geo-environmental concerns** (perception of the municipalities of underground as a high-risk and costly area of intervention)
- **Cost and a barrier to regional and urban development** (constraints to underground space reuse, ownership and management conflicts)

## 5. The Cost Action Underground4Value (CA18110)



UNDERGROUND4VALUE

### The Challenge

- **Establishing a network** for promoting UBH as a valuable resource to celebrate and preserve and, when sustainable, to re-use and valorise, realising its full potential to support local communities' development
- **Interacting with local communities**, disseminating innovative thinking and supporting them to explore alternative social trajectories
- Performing every year **four case-studies assessments**
- The Action is active from **April 2019 to April 2023**
- Currently the Network is composed by **30 Countries, 125 members**, organised in 5 Working groups, and is open to all interested organisations

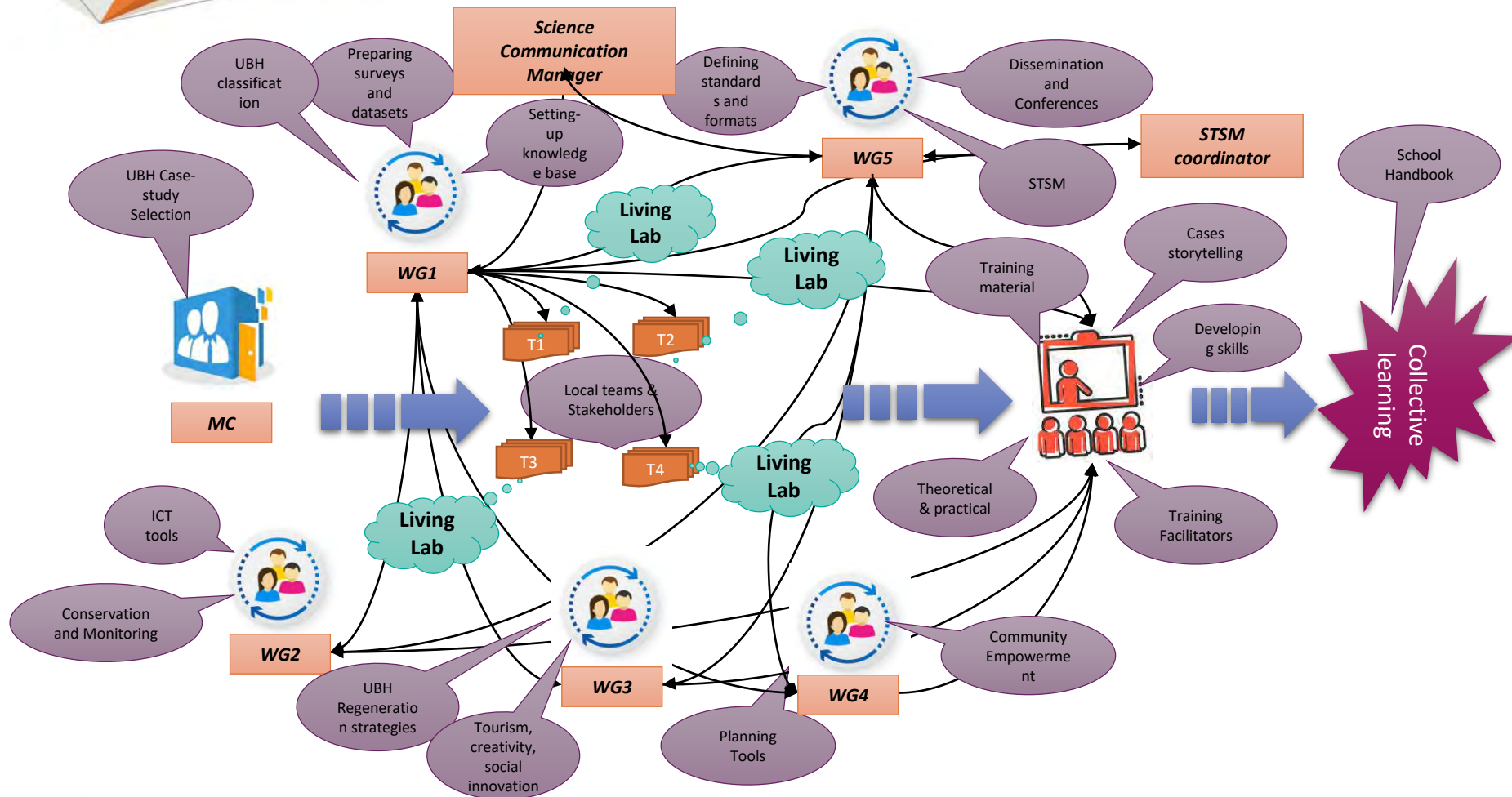


## 6. Objectives

*...pursues **social innovation**, by empowering local communities, recognizing and respecting their **cultural heritage**, while co-developing innovative and traditional practices to favour **more effective management** and governance of **multifunctional landscapes** and contributing to their resilience and adaptability*

- Providing a **balanced and sustainable methodology** for supporting the conservation and re-use of the UBH
- Developing **new skills for planners, decision-makers, promoters, and local development facilitators**
- Realising the potential of UBH for **empowering local communities**

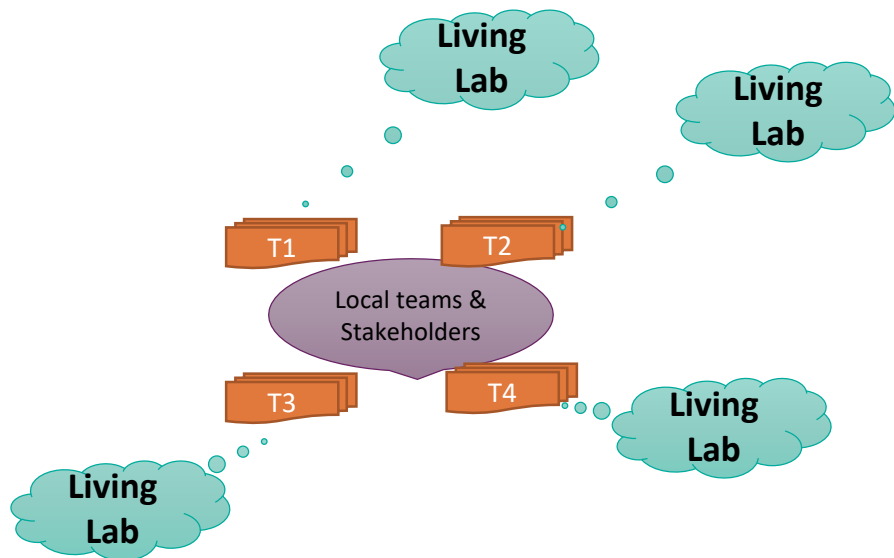
# 7. One-year scheme



## 8. Living Labs for “empowering” communities

### Living Labs

**Protected places** for developing and experimenting new practices, and promotes external landscapes.



- Operate, document, and **manage strategies for fostering sustainability, innovation, learning** and social inclusion at different scales
- Encourages **new forms of collaboration of key actors** to develop a more favourable environment for culture, talent, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation

## 9. How it works

### Community management tools

- Establishing **community participation and collaboration**.
- **Impact dependent on the processes** followed during its establishment and implementation (partnerships)
- **Place Management** is the process where 'partnerships' put in place sustainable mechanisms and must be supported by an innovative approach of community engagement
- **Strategic Stakeholder dialogue (SSD)**, for developing strategic dialogue among stakeholders
- **Transition Management (TM)**, for empowering communities to be able to participate to the SSD as stakeholders



# Community management tools

## A) Strategic Stakeholders' dialogue (SSD)

Need for information:

- **Expectancy gap** (understanding of what are the Stakeholders' expectancies)
- **Perception gap** (concerning the project and the public body behavior)



***The dialogue:** facilitating effective communication between companies, government, NGOs, science and other societal groups*



**Participation and mutual influencing**, incorporating different opinions, arguments and preferences  
**Voluntary** and its nature influence determine the level of dialogue



**Open Dialogue**  
cooperation in analysis with stakeholders  
→ **strong collaboration** in the implementation of the policy → **complex issues** → structural processes → **building trust**



Shift relations from confrontation and competition towards **consultation and cooperation**



**Involve me  
join me  
engage me**

# Community management tools

## A) Strategic Stakeholders' dialogue (SSD)

### Dialogue

- **Cooperation** (where everybody is a winner – 'and-and' mentality )
- **Empathic** (where the other party is an opportunity)
- **Being yourself**
- **Listen to the other party so you can talk**
- **Convince**
- **Constructive** (and with mutual understanding and respect)
- **Vulnerable attitude** (many truths and may parties to learn from each other)
- **Giving and receiving**
- **Sharing and serving**
- **Collective responsibilities**



- More **Process-oriented** than issue-oriented
- More **Continuous** than with a start and an end



- *Learning and discovering*
- *Exploring and reaching an agreement*

# Community management tools

## B) Transition management (TM)

What makes possible to **modify stakeholders behaviours towards strategic dialogue**?



Something (someone) should **stimulate the strategic imperative**, the spirit of inquiry, the **dynamics of dialogue among local stakeholders**



Planning often relies on **outside expertise** in a way that doesn't create and refine shared mental models to guide decision-making



*Outside expertise should focus on:*

- **skilled facilitators** (or brokers), characterized by weak ties, or
- **specialists in visual language** and/or **system thinking**

# Community management tools

## B) Transition management (TM)

### The transition management (TM) approach



“seeks to overcome the conflict between long-term imperatives and short-term concerns” (Kemp and Loorbach, 2006)

#### Key elements of TM:

- **system-thinking**, in terms of more than one domain (multi-domain) and different actors (multi-actor) at different scale levels (multi-level)
- **long-term thinking** (at least 25 years) as a framework for shaping short-term policy
- **back-casting and forecasting**, short-term and longer-term goals
- **a focus on learning** (i.e. learning-by-doing, doing-by-learning, through experiments)
- an orientation towards **system innovation and experimentation**
- learning about a **variety of options**
- participation by and **interaction between stakeholders..**

# Community management tools

## B) Transition management (TM)

### Activities typology

- **Strategic activities**, deal primarily with the “culture” of a societal system as a whole
- **Tactical activities**, interest driven and relate to the dominant structures (regime) of a societal system
- **Operational activities**, experiments and actions with a short-term horizon often carried out in the context of innovation projects and programs
- **Reflexive activities** relate to monitoring, assessments and evaluation of ongoing policies, and ongoing societal change

### TM for UBH:

- (1) Explore radical options that fundamentally diverge from the status quo
- (2) Link concrete local actions and broad societal challenges
- (3) Orientation toward feasibility in the short term
- (4) Acknowledge the central role of social learning for achieving a transition towards sustainability
- (5) see the communication and mobilization of people as an integral ingredient of the process.

# 10. Living Lab phases for a case-study

## 1. Study and analysis of the selected topic (2 months)

- a. Historical framework and selected bibliography
- b. Ecological framework
- c. Social analysis
- d. Territorial and regulatory framework
- e. Legal framework

## 2. Stakeholders mapping (1 month)

- a. Institutional stakeholders
- b. Not institutional
- c. Other stakeholders (by interviews)

## 3. Living lab establishment and organisation (3 months)

- a. Goals definition
- b. Approach and rules structure and sharing
- c. Stakeholders empowerment and leaders choice
- d. Meetings' plan and organisation

## 4. Deepening the knowledge (interviews and assessments)

- a. UBH Classifications
- b. Oral and written narratives
- c. Comparison with similar cases

## 7. Living Lab's Storytelling (STSM e network, 3 months)

- a. Screenplay writing
- b. Materials collection (video, audio, photo, etc..)
- c. Production
- d. Post Production and finalisation
- e. Collective event

## 8. Living Lab evaluation and learning (STSM and Host Institution, 1 months)

- a. Questions evaluation and standardisation (WGs)
- b. Indicators (WGs)
- c. Evaluation (STSM)
- d. Report (STSM)

## 6. Business and Management Models for public/private built heritage

- a. Definition of the context
- b. Models' selection
- c. Possible alternatives

## 5. New technologies for UBH conservation and monitoring

- a. Technological topic defined and analysed
- b. Expert network knowledge exchange and decision-making support (webinar)
- c. Comparison with local solutions

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