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Economics
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# VALUING VICTORIA'S HERITAGE: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Please find below an annotated bibliography – a supporting document to the Value of Heritage literature review.

Abelson, P., 'Valuing the public benefits of heritage listing of commercial buildings.' For the New South Wales Heritage Office, (2000).

Abelson reviews key methods of valuing the benefits of heritage listing of commercial buildings to the community, and analyses the application of these methods to seven listed properties in Sydney. The key valuation methods considered include:

- Stated preference
- Hedonic property valuation
- Travel cost method
- Economic Impact Analysis

The overall findings suggest that only the state preference model has general application, however, careful implementation and considerable resources are required. Abelson puts forward a suggested approach to valuing the public benefits of commercially listed heritage buildings in a large city.

Ahmad, Y., 'The scope and definitions of heritage: from tangible to intangible.' *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 12, no. 3 (2006): pp. 292-300.

This paper focuses on the scope and definition of heritage accepted and promoted by various charters ie. UNESCO and ICOMOS. Ahmad argues that while the scope of heritage is generally accepted internationally as including both 'tangible' and 'intangible' as well as 'environments', the 'finer terminology is yet to be streamlined or standardised'. As such there is no consensus between countries.

Alberini, A., Riganti, P. and Longo, A., 'Can People Value the Aesthetic and Use Services of Urban Sites? Evidence from a Survey of Belfast Residents'. *Journal of Cultural Economics*, 27(3): pp. 193-213, (2003).

This study considers the potential for conjoint choice experiments for planning decisions on urban sites. People's preferences for regeneration projects that alter the aesthetic and use character of specified urban sites are determined. A split-sample design is used with two sets of regeneration projects.

1. The hypothetical transformations of an actual square with an important cultural and historical dimension
2. The hypothetical transformation of an abstract square which is made to resemble the former in all respects, aside from its cultural and historical dimension

Each of the projects are defined by aesthetic and use attributes. The overall results imply that 'individual choices are explained by attributes, and that the marginal utilities *are* significantly different across projects for the actual and the abstract square'.

Armitage, L., and Irons, J., 'The values of built heritage.' *Property Management*, 31, no. 3 (2013): pp. 246-259.

This study considers some of the established approaches which have been developed to generate awareness for the role of heritage and its significance in reducing the use of carbon incurred by building new structures.

The study finds that Australia has a 'well developed system of heritage management' but has been somewhat slower to adapt to its 'responsibilities under international treaties in the area of sustainable practices in the property field'. Armitage et al suggest that while the overall impact of a heritage listing on property value remains unclear, the sustainable use of resources is currently receiving increased attention in both professional and academic circles.

Ashworth, G. J., 'Conservation Designation and the Revaluation of Property: the risk of heritage innovation. '*International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 8, no. 1 (2002): pp. 9-23.

This study by Ashworth explores the relationship between the designation of heritage areas, property values and the role of local authority policy in St. John's Newfoundland, Canada's oldest and largest Heritage Conservation District.

Using St. John's Newfoundland as a case study, Ashworth suggests that investment in renovation by both public authorities and individuals proves to be a 'risky undertaking' and does not necessarily achieve private and or public gains.

To conclude, Ashworth draws conclusions concerning the relationship of local authority goals and policies and private initiatives in order to establish the 'preconditions for possible success and risk minimisation' for other jurisdictions.

'Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter'. ICOMOS (2013). Available online: http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf

'The Burra Charter' is the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. The charter sets a standard practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians. The Charter process outlines seven steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance.

1. Understand the place: Define the place and its extent. Investigate the place: Its history, use, associations, fabric
2. Assess Cultural Significance: Assess all values using relevant criteria. Develop a statement of significance
3. Identify all factors and issues: Identify obligations arising from significance. Identify future needs, resources, opportunities and constraints, and condition
4. Develop policy
5. Prepare a management plan
6. Implement management plan
7. Monitor the results and review the plan.

The charter defines cultural significance as 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations'. Furthermore, cultural significance is considered to be 'embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects'. It is also recognised that places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Báez, A., and Herrero, L. C., 'Using contingent valuation and cost-benefit analysis to design a policy for restoring cultural heritage.' *Journal of Cultural Heritage,* 13(3): (2012) pp. 235-245.

Báez argues that while contingent valuation for estimating individual as well as collective preferences is increasingly applied to historical heritage, the findings are rarely used to inform cultural policies or assess heritage related projects.

This paper suggests an approach which combines contingent valuation and cost benefit analysis to design a cultural policy aimed at restoring the urban cultural heritage of the city of Valdivia, Chile. Contingent valuation is used to estimate the expected benefits from heritage for both local residents and tourists. A cost benefit analysis is then applied to the findings to assess a project to restore urban cultural heritage through a non-profit organisation.

Bandarin, F., and van Oers, R., 'The Historic Urban Landscape: Preserving Heritage in an Urban Century.' The Historic Urban Landscape: Managing Heritage in an Urban Century, (2012): pp. 175-193.

This paper discusses the challenges to urban conservation in light of the 'forces of change' associated with Globalisation. Bandarin et al also consider the need to revisit the 'classic conservation paradigms' in order to recognize 'cultural diversity and the dynamic nature of urban heritage'.

Blake, J., 'Unesco's 2003 Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage'. *The Implications of Community Involvement*, (2008): pp. 45-50.

This paper discusses the outcomes and significant aspects of the 2003 *Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICHC).* Blake argues that the Convention gives a central role to the cultural communities (groups and individuals) associated with intangible cultural heritage, an unprecedented approach in international law.

The implications of this new approach to cultural heritage treaty making is discussed along with what it means for the implementation of the Convention itself and national cultural policy-making. Blake situates the Convention within the broader context of the evolution of thinking about culture in international policy making over the last quarter century. The paper emphasizes a shift from high art to a more anthropological conception, and how this has informed the development of cultural heritage law and human rights thinking.

Bokova, I., Forward to 'Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Development' United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 2015.

This report was produced as a policy framework document to support governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and is a 'key contribution' to the common United Nations' actions within the framework of a New Urban Agenda.

The report considers the role of culture for sustainable urban development and analyses the situation, trends, threats, and existing opportunities in a range of regional context. Furthermore, a 'global picture of tangible and intangible urban heritage conservation' is presented. A unique aspect of the report is its promotion of cultural and creatives industries for sustainable urban development.

Bokova, in the forward to the report, advocates that urban areas have been among the most powerful engines of human development, and to address key challenges and sustainable development issues we ought to 'place our hope in cities'.

Byrne, D., Brayshaw, H., & Ireland, T. (2003). Social significance: a discussion paper. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

This is a discussion paper released by the authors in response to the expansion by NPWS of its paradigm for cultural heritage. Such an expansion involved a shift from an individual site based approach to an approach more attuned to the 'social and environmental (landscape) dimensions of cultural heritage'.

The paper critiques the past three decades of the Service's involvement with cultural heritage. The main achievement in relation to Aboriginal heritage is regarded as the opening up of archeological work and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to Aboriginal participation. However, while the Service is well informed about archeological value a gap remains in terms of social and cultural value.

The paper then focusses on the 'significance assessment process' in particular and the potential for expanded community involvement. It is suggested that the NPWS implement a more fluid approach to significance assessment and one which is 'more responsive to the whole range of heritage values as they exist in communities today'.

*'Community Perceptions of Heritage'*. Heritage Council of Victoria. (2014). Available online: http://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/research-projects/community-perceptions-of-heritage/

This report presents the findings of a literature review of existing research and studies on community perceptions of heritage to inform planning commissioned by the Heritage Council of Victoria.

The report contains an overview of existing research, and key findings including:

- What heritage means to people
- How interest in heritage develops
- Attitudes to the preservation of heritage
- Expectations surrounding the role of government and whether expectations are being met.

Choi, A. S., Ritchie, B.W., Papandrea, F. and Bennett, J., 'Economic valuation of cultural heritage sites: A choice modeling approach.' *Tourism Management*.' 31, no. 2 (2010): pp. 213-220.

Choi et al. recognise that despite the growing attention in policy circles and by academics on the economic value of cultural heritage sites, there is still contention surrounding the use of adequate methods to measuring value.

This paper presents the results of a national choice modelling study of Old Parliament House, Australia. The study aimed to value marginal changes in a number of attributes of the site and revealed that only a selection of them are valued positively.

The advantages of using a mixed logit model are presented, followed by further discussion of the managerial and policy implications.

*'Culture Urban Future; A global report on culture for Sustainable Urban Development*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 2017. Available online: http://en.unesco.org/themes/culture-sustainable-development

This report was produced as a policy framework document to support governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and is a 'key contribution' to the common United Nations' actions within the framework of a New Urban Agenda.

Dalmas, L., Geronimi, V., Noël, J.F., and Tsang King Sang, J., 'Economic evaluation of urban heritage: An inclusive approach under a sustainability perspective.' *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 16, no. 5 (2015): pp. 681-687.

Dalmas et al propose an operational analysis grid to evaluate the 'economic interest of rehabilitation or renovation projects linked to urban heritage'. This paper covers both monetary and non-monetary indicators and aims to advance an operational economic definition of urban heritage.

Urban heritage is conceptualised as 'inclusive' due to its inclusion of four series of interdependent economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions. The paper argues that the environmental economist's definition of "strong sustainability" is increasingly relevant for the evaluation of urban heritage. Therefore, Dalmas et al argue that above certain thresholds all four different dimensions are 'complementary rather than substitutional' – the loss of one dimension is deemed irreversible.

Dalmas et al conclude by identifying the thresholds and risks that may weigh on heritage rehabilitation or renovation projects.

'Destruction of cultural heritage is an attack on people and their fundamental rights – UN Expert' (2016). *United Nations News Centre*. Available online: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55412#.WUdZi2iGMdU

This online article from October 27 2016 discusses the destruction of world heritage in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Mali and Syria. UN experts have made 'urgent calls' to the UN General Assembly to step up international action to prevent the destruction of heritage ie. Monuments, historic sites and sacred places.

The article emphasizes that when cultural heritage is under attack, people and their fundamental human rights are also under attack. The problem of deliberate destruction of human rights is framed as a human rights issue.

Garrod, G. D., Willis, K. G., Bjarnadottir, H., and Cockbain, P., 'The non-priced benefits of renovating historic buildings.' *Cities*, 13(6):pp. 423-430. (1996).

This paper uses the contingent valuation method to explore public preferences for the renovation of historic buildings in the Grainger Town area of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The study asked members of the public how much they were willing to pay (WTP) in additional council taxes towards the renovation and restoration of this set of buildings. In addition, respondents were asked to allocate the funds across different areas of the district.

The findings of the study revealed that locals had a strong preference for the renewal of historic areas, showing a preference to contribute to the areas most degraded.

Giove, S., Rosato, P., and Breil, M., 'An application of multi-criteria decision making to built heritage. The redevelopment of Venice Arsenale.' *Journal of Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis*, 17, no. 3-4 (2010): pp. 85-99.

This paper evaluates the sustainability of projects for the economic re-use of historic buildings in Venice using a multiple criteria model.

The 'relevant parameters for the appraisal of sustainability' are aggregated into three macro-indicators, including:

- Intrinsic sustainability
- Context sustainability
- Economic-financial feasibility

The model was adjusted by a panel of experts and then tested on two re-use hypothesis of the Old Arsenal in Venice.

*Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Development*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, 2015. Available online: http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/images/Concept-note_EN.pdf

This is a concept note to the UNESCO Global Report on Culture and Sustainable Urban Development. The note acknowledges that cities have become 'prominent actors' in the promotion of sustainable urban development.

UNESCO promote the view that the starting point for sustainable urban development is the conservation and safeguarding of tangible and intangible assets. Furthermore, culture is recognized as a key tool for the promotion of sustainable urban development by achieving the following:

- Preservation of the urban identity and environment
- Attraction of activities and visitors
- Fostering the development of the creative economy
- Enhancing quality of life.

Graham, B., 'Heritage as knowledge: capital or culture?' *Urban Studies*, 39, no. 5-6 (2002): pp. 1003-1017.

Despite heritage itself being conceptualised as the 'meanings attached in the present to the past' and regarded as a 'knowledge defined within social, political and cultural contexts', Graham maintains that there is relatively little research regarding the role of heritage in the knowledge economy.

Graham discusses the 'complex conflicts' inherent within heritage as a result of it representing knowledge that fulfils a range of both economic and cultural uses. The paper makes some 'preliminary connections' between heritage, the knowledge base and the city,

indicating the importance of heritage in generating the 'representations of place within which the economy remains firmly rooted'.

Graham, H., Mason,R. and Newman, A., *Literature Review: Historic Environment, Sense of Place, and Social Capital*. International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies (ICCHS), Newcastle University, 2009.

Graham et al present a literature review which considers whether it is possible to identify relationships between the historic environment, sense of place and social capital.

Across the literature, no 'major studies' were identified which directly link all three of these components. However, there were encouraging links discovered between:

1. The historic environment (although often referred to more broadly as heritage) and sense of place, and
2. Between sense of place (as developed through heritage) and social capital.

Greffe, X., 'Is heritage an asset or a liability?' *Journal of Cultural Heritage,* 5, no. 3 (2004): pp. 301-309.

This study uses France as a case study to demonstrate how the 'valorisaton' of heritage can create new jobs for a society, and the different channels through which such jobs are generated.

A heritage ecosystem approach is taken. This approach is based on the 'interdependence between the quality of a monument and the relationship between the providers of heritage-related services and those who desire these services'.

The findings indicate that taking a heritage ecosystem approach is useful when defining the conditions necessary for sustaining heritage and determining whether it is an asset or liability.

Harvey, D. C., 'Heritage pasts and heritage presents: temporality, meaning and the scope of heritage studies.' *International Journal of Heritage Studies.*' 7, no. 4 (2001): pp. 319-338.

This paper delves into a longer historical analysis of the development of heritage as a process. Harvey covers the evolution of a medieval sense of heritage and how it is related to 'transitions in the experience of space and place'. Early modern developments in the heritage concept, namely societal change associated with the colonial and post-colonial context, are also explored.

Harvey highlights the embedded nature of heritage and engages with debates concerning the production of identity, power and authority over the course of history.

Hawkes, J., *The Fourth Pillar of Sustainability: Culture's Essential Role in Public Planning*. Common Ground, 2001.

This is a paper presented by Hawkes and prepared for the Cultural Development Network of Victoria. The network commissioned the review of the potential value of a specifically cultural perspective to the planning, service delivery and evaluation activities of local government. The work builds on that of Yencken and Wilkinson (2000) which supports the need for a fourth pillar of sustainability.

Hawkes advocates for cultural vitality as an essential aspect of a healthy and sustainable society, of equal importance to social equity, environmental responsibility and economic viability (triple bottom line considerations). Hawkes calls for an integrated framework of cultural evaluation 'in line' with those developed for social, environmental and economic impact assessment.

Hejazi, M., 'The risks to cultural heritage in western and central Asia.' *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, 7, no. 2 (2008): pp. 239-245.

Hejazi argues that cultural heritage in Western and Central Asia is faced with both natural and non-natural risks ie. Natural catastrophes and resource exploitation, as well as from social and economic problems and institutional weakness.

This paper supports the need to classify situations across regions regarding different categories of risk, and then explore how to devise measures for endangered heritage sites as well as prepare for anticipated risks going into the future.

Department of the Environment and Energy '*Heritage Economics: Challenges for heritage conservation and sustainable development in the 21st Century.*' Australian Government, Department of the Environment and Energy (2000). Available online: http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications/heritage-economics-challenges-heritage-conservation-and-sustainable-development-21st

This paper considers developments in the theory and methodology involved in the evolution of cultural heritage. The three types of capital identified as standard practice by economists included:

- Physical capital
- Human capital, and
- Natural capital.

The paper advocates for the inclusion of a fourth type of capital – cultural capital (in line with recent suggestions) and considers how such a value may be assessed. Sustainability in the management of cultural capital is also discussed with reference to the treatment al natural capital in ecological economics.

Kim, S.S., Wong, K.K.F., and Cho, M., 'Assessing the economic value of a world heritage site and willingness-to-pay determinants: A case of Changdeok Palace.' *Tourism management,* 28, no. 1 (2007): pp. 317-322.

This is a study which sought to estimate the use value of a World Cultural Heritage site in Korea using the contingent valuation method (CVM).

A survey was conducted using a closed-ended question (dichotomous choice), 10 price offers were given. Logit models in both linear and logarithmic forms were then used to identify the determinants from the dichotomous question.

The results indicated that WTP values were 5706 Won ($5.70) in a log-linear model and 6005 Won ($6.00) in a log-logit model. Then taking into account domestic visitors only, aggregate use value from the log-linear model was estimated to be approximately 1.93 million dollars, while aggregate use value from the log-logit model was estimated as 2.01 million dollars.

Smith, L., The Uses of Heritage, London and New York: Routledge, 2006.

This paper by Smith, puts forward a bold contention that there is 'no such thing' as heritage. Smith offers an alternate re-imagination of heritage theory which suggests that heritage is a 'cultural process or performance framed by a range of discourses'.

This work explores the concept of heritage as a 'theatre of memory' whereby the past and present are negotiated through performances of heritage management, preservation and visiting. Heritage should thus be regarded as an iterative process of remembering and meaning making.

Mason, R. 'Assessing values in conservation planning: methodological issues and choices.' In *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage,* Ed. Marta de la Torre, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, (2002): pp. 5-30.

This paper forms part of a research report, the third in a series on the values and economics of cultural heritage initiated at the Getty Conservation Institute in 1995.

Mason addresses four specific questions with regards to valuing heritage:

1. Characterizing values: How can the wide range of heritage values be identified and characterized in a way that is relevant to all the disciplines and stakeholders involved?

2.  Methodological issues and strategies for assessing heritage values: What kinds of methodological strategies and specific assessment tools are available and appropriate for assessing heritage values?
3.  Tools for eliciting heritage values: How can the views of the many parties with a stake in a heritage site be accommodated in the conservation planning process, including its specific value-assessment phase?
4.  Integrating assessments and guiding decision making: Once the range of heritage values has been articulated, how can they inform decision making?

Mazzanti, M. 'Cultural heritage as multi-dimensional, multi-value and multi-attribute economic good: toward a new framework for economic analysis and valuation.' *The Journal of Socio-Economics,* 31, no. 5 (2002): pp. 529-558.

This paper reviewed critical issues concerning the economic dimensions of cultural heritage in the hopes of showing that tangible and intangible "cultural economic" goods and services (as provided by cultural institutions) may be analysed and valued in a 'multi-dimensional, multi-attribute and multi-value socio-economic environment'.

Mazzanti arrives at a conceptual framework for analyzing cultural services.

Melstrom, R. T., 'Valuing a historic site with multiple visitor types and missing survey data.' *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 16(1): pp. 102-105. (2015).

This paper explores a travel cost method for evaluating the economic use value of a site from the American Revolutionary Period. Several demand models are assessed using a 2003 intercept survey of visitors and it is discovered that the results are sensitive to how visitor type and non-response in the sample are handled.

The results indicate that the economic value of the heritage site is substantial.

Mourato, S., and Mazzanti, M., 'Economic valuation of cultural heritage: evidence and prospects.' in *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*, Ed. Marta de la Torre, (The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 2002):

This paper considers how the demand for cultural destinations has become a major force in the global economy. The authors argue that even if the cultural asset is not in use, investment in its conservation and maintenance keeps the possibility of a future use.

On this basis it is argued that the option value of cultural heritage is the equivalent of an insurance premium.

Murzyn-Kupisz, M., and Działek, J., 'Cultural heritage in building and enhancing social capital.' *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development,* 3, no. 1 (2013): pp. 35-54.

This paper suggests that there are 'myriad impacts of tangible and intangible cultural heritage on social capital'. Furthermore, the potential of heritage for providing places for face to face interaction and community hubs (sites of social integration and inclusion) is emphasized.

It is also argued that heritage sites have the ability to function as a source of identity and local pride, as well as supporting the activities of NGOs and volunteers.

Navrud, S., and Ready, R. C., *Valuing Cultural Heritage: Applying Environmental Valuation Techniques to Historic Buildings, Monuments and Artifacts*. Edward Elgar, 2002.

This paper argues that in light of limited resources to preserve heritage it is necessary to prioritise competing preservation and restoration goals. This is then accompanied by a discussion of the role of government in the provision of cultural heritage goods.

Nijkamp, P., '*Quantity and Quality: Evaluation Indicators for our Cultural-Architectural Heritage*.' 1989.

This paper discusses the evaluation of cultural architectural heritage with the aim of designing a method which includes both tangible and intangible dimensions of assets. This includes an overview of existing evaluation methods (monetary; scoring; decision support methods).

The 'generalized regime method' is introduced which provides a two-stage 'evaluation procedure' for socio cultural assets based on the idea of 'compound' evaluation which takes into account cardinal and ordinal information.

Noonan, D., '*Contingent Valuation Studies in the arts and Culture: An Annotated Bibliography*', The Cultural Policy Centre, University of Chicago, 2003.

Annotated bibliography charting the use of contingent valuation studies to value cultural heritage. This paper suggests the future cultural CVM research ought to consider the following:

- The possibility that WTP values may be either positive or negative is yet to receive adequate attention from practitioners.
- Certain cultural icons may have entirely opposing or opposite meaning for different goods.

Oomen, J., and Aroyo, L., 'Crowdsourcing in the cultural heritage domain: opportunities and challenges.' In *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Communities and Technologies*, ACM, (2011). pp. 138-149.

This paper discusses the rise of crowdsourcing as a source of funding by museums, libraries and galleries. A Digital Content Life Cycle model is used to consider the relationship between different types of crowdsourcing and the core activities of heritage organisations.

The 'path to a more open, connected and smart heritage' is explored:

- Open (data is open, shared and accessible)
- Connected (use of linked data for interoperable infrastructures)
- Smart (use of knowledge and web providers)

The paper suggests that a future cultural heritage that is 'open, has intelligent infrastructures, and involved users, consumers and providers' is achievable.

'*The value of heritage: literature review 23 Culture Urban Future. Global report on culture for Sustainable Urban Future*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 2015. Available online: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002459/245999e.pdf

UNESCO webpage discussing the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and outlining 17 'ambitious and universal goals'.

UNESCO define culture as 'who we are and what shapes our identity' and states that no development can be sustainable without including culture as culture is an 'enabler and driver of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development'.

*Protecting Our Heritage and Fostering Creativity*. (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 2017) Available online: http://en.unesco.org/themes/protecting-our-heritage-and-fostering-creativity

This UNESCO webpage on protecting heritage and fostering creativity which acknowledges the contribution creativity makes to 'building open, inclusive and pluralistic societies'.

UNESCO provide links to a number of reports and international treaties relating to culture.

Ripp, M., and Dennis R., 'The governance of urban heritage.' *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice,* 7, no. 1 (2016): pp. 81-108.

This paper considers the evolution of our understanding of urban heritage and considers the implications of the 2010 European Union Toledo Declaration which acknowledged the

importance of urban heritage and defined the 'multiple dimensions of sustainability' as the following:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental
- Cultural
- Governance

The authors argue that governance at the municipal level holds the key to integrated urban policy and practice. Current initiatives and possible future directions for further research and implementation are explored in greater detail.

Radoine, H., 'Planning and Shaping the Urban Form through a Cultural Approach.' *Global Report for Sustainable Urban Development UNESCO 5, (*2015) p. 169.

This article discusses the value of human centered and compact cities and argues for the need to infuse culture into current planning practice including plans and strategies. The focus in particular is on the need for more sustainable, resilient and green cities.

Radoine's discussion covers aspects of the 'cultural memory of the built environment' and the risks presented by rapid urbanization.

Rizzo, I., and Mignosa, A., eds. *Handbook on the Economics of Cultural Heritage*. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013.

The handbook outlines the contribution of economics to the design and analysis of cultural heritage policies and to addressing issues related to the conservation, management and enhancement of heritage.

It adopts a multidisciplinary approach, where cultural economics is used as a theoretical framework to illustrate the importance and benefit of cross disciplinary dialogue. Contributors assess the co-existence of cultural and economic values as well as the challenges that are currently being presented by changes in technology, and the relationships between various stakeholders in the production, distribution and consumption of heritage services. The book draws heavily on case studies to demonstrate a clear connection between theory and practice .The role of public, private and non-profit organisations are also explored.

Serageldin, I., 'Cultural heritage as public good,*'* in *Global Public Goods*: *international cooperation in the 21st Century* (1999): pp. 240-263.

This chapter reviews some of the methodological advances that have been made in the valuation of culture and cultural goods. It discusses the need for new tools for the proper valuation of culture, as existing tools designed for ordinary private goods are inadequate.

Drawing on work in environmental economics, Serageldin discusses categories of economic value their relevance to valuing heritage assets: extractive use value, nonextractive use value, aesthetic value, recreational value and nonuse value.

This is followed by an appraisal of different methods for measuring the economic value of heritage goods. This includes market price methods, replacement cost, travel cost, hedonic methods, contingent valuation and benefits transfer.

The chapter closes with a discussion of two case studies.

Throsby, D., 'Heritage economics: a conceptual framework.' *The Economics of Uniqueness: World Bank Urban Development Series* (2012): pp. 45-72.

This chapter outlines a conceptual framework for heritage economics. It begins with a discussion on the basic concept of heritage as asset, positioning it in the context of capital theory. In a discussion on sustainability, it identifies the parallels between heritage as cultural capital and environmental resources as natural capital. It describes the central issue in heritage economics as the question of value, and there is a detailed discussion on value and

valuation. The analysis is divided into economic values and cultural values embodied or generated by heritage, and provides commentary on measurement.

The framework outlined is then translated to a policy setting, with a discussion of economic instruments for the implementation of heritage policy. IT concludes with a description of a case study and applies some of the aforementioned principles to a cultural investment project in Macedonia.

Throsby, D., 'Why should economists be interested in cultural policy?' *Economic Record*, 88, no. s1 (2012): pp. 106-109.

This paper is based on the premise that there has been a growing recognition of the contribution the cultural sector makes to output, employment, incomes, exports and growth in the economy.

It suggests five areas where the theories, tools, and methods of economic analysis can make a contribution to the formation of a rational cultural policy: support for the creative arts; cultural goods in international trade; the management of cultural assets; industry and innovation; and foreign policy.

In the conclusion, it notes that to date, there has been little interest shown by economist in discussion of cultural policy issues, in contrast with economists in a number of countries in Eurpoe, North and south America, Asia and elsewhere.

Tilley, C.,'Introduction: Identity, place, landscape and heritage.' *Journal of Material Culture,* 11, No. 1-2, (2006): pp. 7-32.

This introductory chapter discusses the interconnections between identity, place landscape and heritage. It describes how the meanings associated with landscape are contested and dynamic, and undergo an ongoing process of transformation by people according to particular individual, social and political circumstances. In this way they are seen as in process, rather than as a static entity.

It also includes a discussion on how social identities are closely bound to heritage and tradition and the places people live in. It provides insight into the significant cultural value of heritage in relation to social and personal identities. It also explores some of the challenges regarding the politics of identity, tourism and representation.

Veldpaus, L., Pereira Roders, A.R.P., and Colenbrander, B.F.J., 'Urban heritage: putting the past into the future.' *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice*, 4, no. 1 (2013): pp. 3-18.

In this paper part of the results of doctoral research regarding the contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) historic urban landscape approach to the theory of urban heritage management are presented.

This paper critically analyses the shift in heritage management away from focusing on individual assets towards a more integrated network or landscape-based approach to include concepts such as the intangible, setting and context as well as urban and sustainable development.

The implications of a landscape-based approach are explored in greater detail. This paper concludes by demanding the need to further develop and assess the adequacy of the tools and methods available to support the implementation of an integrated approach. Implementation is positioned as a prerequisite for 'fostering' the sustainable development and conservation of urban heritage.

Johnston, C., *'What is Cultural Value: A discussion Paper?'* Australian government Publishing Services, (1992). Available online: http://www.contextpl.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/What_is_Social_Value_web.pdf

This seminal work from Chris Johnston explores the special meanings attached to places by groups of people (rather than individuals and how we can take account of these values in heritage assessment processes. It includes an exploration of the broad concept and meanings

associated with the term social value, and describes social value in relation to places in the cultural environment. It explores methods to evaluate social value and raises questions the processes used to help people articulate values and meanings.

The report focuses on the social value of culturally significant places, and these are predominantly historic/heritage places. IT notes that social value can be distinguished, but will often be closely connected to historic values. It also observes that all values are transitory; the nature of social value as a set of meanings shared by a community mean they are likely to be held with greater consistency, and overtime depth and richness of meaning increase.

Laskow, S., 'Why historic buildings are greener than LEED certified new ones.' *The Daily Good*, 2012. Available online: https://www.good.is/articles/why-historic-buildings-are-greener-than-new-leed-certified-ones

This online article by Laskow discusses the findings of a new report for the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Green Lab. The report's findings suggest that the construction of new energy efficient buildings 'almost never saves as much energy as renovating old ones'.

The report's authors call for more research into the 'relationship between density and environmental impacts as it relates to building reuse versus new construction'. Laskow argues that the report fails to address the 'real point of contention' between preservationists and advocates for the construction of LEED certified higher density.

Yung, Esther H.K., and Chan, E.H.W., 'Implementation challenges to the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings: Towards the goals of sustainable, low carbon cities.'*Habitat International*, 36, no. 3 (2012): pp. 352-361.

This paper begins by acknowledging the role lowering of carbon emissions plays in contributing to sustainable urban development and addressing climate change. Adaptive reuse of a buildings is a form of sustainable urban development which:
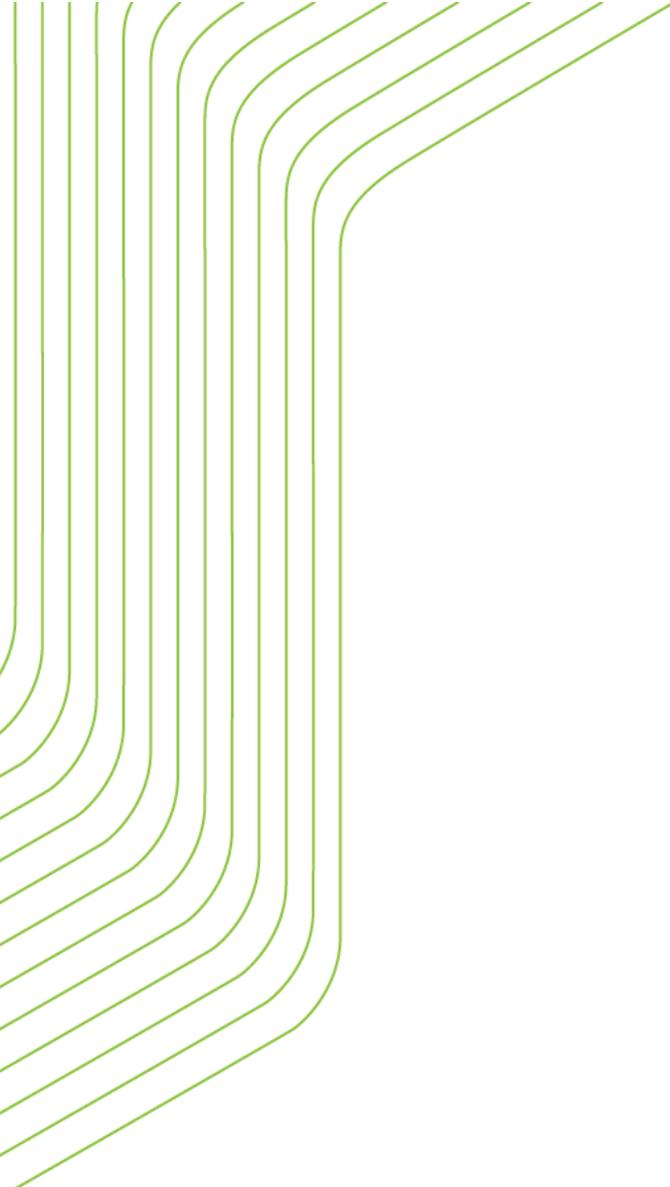
- Extends a building's life
- Avoids waste demolition
- Encourages reuses of embodied energy
- Provides social and economic benefits to society.

A literature review is undertaken with the aim of better understanding the factors that contribute to the goal of sustainable development in the conservation of heritage. This is bolstered by in-depth interviews with practitioners engaged with adaptive reuse in Hong Kong.

While the interviews are said to confirm the reliability of the above short-list, the authors argue that s framework is required for achieving sustainable, low carbon adaptive reuse. Furthermore, a framework ought to be viewed with a more holistic approach by integrating social, economic, environmental, urban and political policies.

Zancheti, S. M., Tone Ferreira Hidaka, L., Ribeiro, C. and Aguiar, B., 'Judgement and validation in the Burra Charter Process: Introducing feedback in assessing the cultural significance of heritage sites.' *City & Time*, 4, no. 2 (2009): pp. 47-53.

Zancheti et al discuss the conceptualisation of cultural significance by the Burra Charter. The paper concludes that while the Burra Charter Process is a 'powerful instrument' for determining the cultural significance of sites, it is perhaps necessary to revise it considering the challenges presented by the 'plural, multivalent and contingent nature of values in society today'.