

	<i>ground-level ozone (O₃) concentration indicators and Water management indicator group</i>
Connection with SDGs	SDG 9 Industry, infrastructure and innovation, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities
Opportunities for participatory data collection	No opportunities identified
Additional information	
References	

14.5 Traditional knowledge and uses reclamation

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Traditional Knowledge and Uses Reclamation	Place Regeneration
Description and justification	<p>The broken link between generations, between young and old people, interrupts the natural transmission of traditional knowledge, which is based on previous experiences and drives the loss of intangible heritage composed of traditional skills, social organization forms, awareness, understanding and ability to use natural resources. The survival of the intangible heritage is a necessary precondition to ensure the maintenance and care of tangible heritage (UNESCO, 2003; Council of Europe, 2000). It is the values, attitudes and beliefs of the indigenous people which form the intangible heritage and these principles ensure the safeguarding and promotion of the tangible assets and result in recovery, upgrading and maintenance actions (Filipe & de Mascarenhas, 2011). Without the transmission of local knowledge and traditional skills, the tangible heritage could perish since a result of lack of know-how about suitable interventions and maintenance will inevitably lead to its decline. Consequently, without protection of intangible heritage, the tangible heritage may be destroyed (Stephenson, 2008).</p>

Definition	The Indicators assess the ability of NBS to reclaim traditional knowledge and techniques.
Strengths and weaknesses	A deep phase of analysis concerning traditional knowledge has to be carried out; therefore, data mining could be highly time-consuming.
Measurement procedure and tool	A preliminary context analysis with regard to traditional knowledge and uses (e.g., traditional building techniques) should be carried out. Therefore, the project documents should be analysed to detect if that traditional knowledge will be used in the implementation of the Design Scenario.
Scale of measurement	Dichotomic (Yes/No)
Data source	Project team
Required data	Project layout map and technical report
Data input type	Documents and reports
Data collection frequency	
Level of expertise required	Medium
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	3
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	<p>Council of Europe (2000). European Landscape Convention, Florence, Italy.</p> <p>Filipe M., de Mascarenhas M.J. (2011). Abandoned Villages and related Geographic and Landscape context: guidelines to natural and cultural heritage conservation and multifunctional valorisation. <i>European Countryside</i>, 3(1), 21-45. DOI: 10.2478/v10091-011-0002-3</p> <p>Stephenson J. (2008). The Cultural Values Model: An integrated approach to values in landscapes. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>, 84(2), 127-139. DOI: 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2007.07.003</p> <p>UNESCO (2003). Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, France.</p>