

14.6 Traditional events organised in NBS areas

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Traditional Events Organized in NBS Areas	Place Regeneration
Description and justification	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 it is these principles that 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).
Definition	The Indicators assess the ability of NBS to offer new spaces for traditional events. This Indicator will be equal to 0 in the Baseline Scenario and will be assessed in the Long Term Scenario computing the number of traditional events organized in the new area created. In the Long-term scenario the indicator should be assessed considering data made available some years after NBS/Grey/Hybrid solutions have been implemented.
Strengths and weaknesses	A deep phase of analysis concerning traditional events organized in the study area has to be carried out; therefore, data mining could be time-consuming.
Measurement procedure and tool	A preliminary context analysis with regard to traditional events organized in the study area should be carried out. Therefore, the indicator will be calculated counting the number of traditional events that have been organized in the new area created by the project.
Scale of measurement	No.

Data source	Local organizations for the promotion of the study area; Municipalities
Required data	Events organized in the study area
Data input type	Documents and reports, websites
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>