
Managing Cultural Heritage Springer

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Enhancement of Public Real-estate Assets and Cultural Heritage Springer Science & Business Media

This book explores the relevance of new sources, dimensions, and characteristics of knowledge for supporting creative and cultural organizations and initiatives. Special emphasis is placed on cultural heritage, participatory approaches, and entrepreneurship in the cultural and creative sector. The role of cultural heritage and contemporary culture as a source of economically effective, socially sustainable development is also discussed. The authors examine new ways of developing and testing new and innovative models of management for cultural heritage assets. In line with the participatory approaches in culture heritage governance promoted by the EU, the authors analyze participatory approaches to cultural and creative initiatives. The role of public and private actors, as well as the way they interact with each other in order to achieve collective outcomes, is of particular interest in this section of the book. With regard to cultural and creative entrepreneurship, the book adds an innovative view of cultural ventures, offering some clues from an entrepreneurial ecosystem perspective.

Digital Heritage. Progress in Cultural Heritage: Documentation, Preservation, and Protection Springer

This book provides an overview of various application spheres and supports further innovations needed in information management and in the processes of knowledge generation. The professions, organizations and scientific associations involved are unusually challenged by the complexity of the data situation. Cartography has always been the central field of application for georeferencing digital cultural heritage (DCH) objects. It is particularly important in enabling spatial relation analysis between any number of DCH objects or of their granular details. In addition to the pure geometric aspects, the cognitive relations that lead to knowledge representation and derivation of innovative use processes are also of increasing importance. Further, there is a societal demand for spatial reference and analytics (e.g. the extensive use of cognitive concepts of "map" and "atlas" for a variety of social topics in the media). There is a huge geometrical-logical-cognitive potential for complex, multimedia, digital-cultural-heritage databases and stakeholders expect handling, transmission and processing operations with guaranteed long-term availability for all other stakeholders. In the future, whole areas of digital multimedia databases will need to be processed to further our understanding of historical and cultural contexts. This is an important concern for the information society and presents significant challenges for cartography in all these domains. This book collects innovative technical and scientific work on the entire process of object digitization, including detail extraction, archiving and interoperability of multimedia DCH data.

Progress in Cultural Heritage Preservation MDPI

This book elucidates and maps the societal impact of experience and heritage, participation, and entrepreneurship in the cultural sector. The contributions address and explore the relevance of culture, cultural entities, and heritage as collective memories and reservoirs of experience for other social systems, change and societal innovators like entrepreneurs. Insofar, cultural activities can be

understood as a bridge between past experiences and future challenges. The first key focus is the participation of people in various contexts, initiatives, and projects. Such participation unleashes creativity and connects different societal layers – culture, economy, and innovation. Accordingly, a second focus is the entrepreneurial efforts and ideas that originate within arts and culture. Readers will find critical empirical and theoretical studies that challenge the current understandings of the cultural sector from different theoretical perspectives and with different methodological approaches. A variety of topics are explored within the thematic areas of cultural heritage, managerial practices, participation, and cultural entrepreneurship, as well as their inter-relations. Ultimately the aim is to provide the reader with a better understanding of the sometimes conflicting, sometimes mutually fertilizing areas of the arts, culture, business, management, and innovation. The book will be of interest to scholars, students, professionals, and policymakers.

Going Beyond Springer

Cultural heritage is material – tangible and intangible – that signifies a culture's history or legacy. It has become a venue for contestation, ranging in scale from protesting to violently claimed and destroyed. But who defines what is to be preserved and what is to be erased? As cultural heritage becomes increasingly significant across the world, the number of issues for critical analysis and, hopefully, mediation, arise. The issue stems from various groups: religious, ethnic, national, political, and others come together to claim, appropriate, use, exclude, or erase markers and manifestations of their own and others' cultural heritage as a means for asserting, defending, or denying critical claims to power, land, and legitimacy. Can cultural heritage be well managed and promoted while at the same time kept within parameters so as to diminish contestation? The cases herein rage from Greece, Spain, Egypt, the UK, Syria, Zimbabwe, Italy, the Balkans, Bénin, and Central America.

A History of Archaeological Tourism Springer

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Progress in Cultural Heritage Preservation, EuroMed 2012, held in Lemesos, Cyprus, in October/November 2012. The 95 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 392 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on digital data acquisition technologies and data processing in cultural heritage, 2D and 3D data capture methodologies and data processing in cultural heritage, 2D and 3D GIS in cultural heritage, virtual reality in archaeology and historical research, standards, metadata, ontologies and semantic processing in cultural heritage, data management, archiving and presentation of cultural heritage content, ICT assistance in monitoring and restoration, innovative topics related to the current and future implementation, use, development and exploitation of the EU CH identity card, innovative technologies to assess, monitor and adapt to climate change, digital data acquisition technologies and data processing in cultural heritage, 2D and 3D data capture methodologies and data processing in cultural heritage, on-site and remotely sensed data collection, reproduction techniques and rapid prototyping in cultural heritage, 2D and 3D GIS in cultural heritage, innovative graphics applications and techniques, libraries and archives in cultural heritage, tools for education, documentation and training in CH, standards, metadata, ontologies and semantic processing in cultural heritage, damage assessment, diagnoses and monitoring for the

preventive conservation and maintenance of CH, information management systems in CH, European research networks in the field of CH, non-destructive diagnosis technologies for the safe conversation and traceability of cultural assets.

The UNESCO Training Manual for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean Springer Nature

For a long time, resource conservationists have viewed environmental conservation as synonymous with wilderness and wildlife resources only, oblivious to the contributions made by cultural and heritage resources. However, cultural heritage resources in many parts of the developing world are gradually becoming key in social (e.g. communities' identities and museums), economic (heritage tourism and eco-tourism), educational (curriculum development), civic (intergenerational awareness), and international resources management (e.g. UNESCO). In universities, African cultural heritage resources are facing a challenge of being brought into various academic discourses and syllabi in a rather reactive and/or haphazard approach, resulting in failure to fully address and research these resources' conservation needs to ensure that their use in multiple platforms and by various stakeholders is sustainable. This book seeks to place African cultural heritage studies and conservation practices within an international and modern world discourse of conservation by presenting its varied themes and topics that are important for the development of the wider field of cultural heritage studies and management.

Aspects of Management Planning for Cultural World Heritage Sites Springer

Cultural Heritage and Value Creation Springer

Adaptive Strategies for Water Heritage Springer

This book explores the in-depth relationship between historic-cultural heritage and landscape, urban, and regional planning. It analyzes recent cultural and discipline positions and addresses research to interpret legacy values and the necessity for conservation within the urban setting. It also presents a method that helps urban planners to implement the suggestions, based on extensive knowledge of topographic methods and urban archaeology, to enhance the shaping and planning of the historic and present-day city. A rapid evolution of techniques and methods that provide innovative planning instruments and contribute to conservation projects involving cities and territories is now being witnessed in urban planning. Actors involved in the planning process use an organic and multidisciplinary vision of techniques and methods to understand the relation between the historic-cultural goods and their settlement context. Through urban archaeology it is now possible to orient—in a systematic way—interventions in the historic centers of European cities and document the origin and evolution of the urban shape, to reconcile renewal demand and preservation of ancient heritage.

Digital Preservation Technology for Cultural Heritage Springer Nature

This volume investigates a historical account of the development of landscapes management at Borobudur. In the 1970s and 1980s, there was large scale heritage conservation intervention of the Borobudur Temple by UNESCO and a simultaneous attempt of a wider landscapes management at Borobudur. But in the late 1980s and early 1990s, a global heritage discourse of an enlarged value system emerged. This discourse embraced issues such as cultural landscape, living history, intangible values, vernacular heritage, and urban landscapes with community involvement. The

early 1990s saw a move against the European-dominated discourse of heritage as well as the concept of authenticity in the World Heritage system and other European-oriented classifications. The Asian experience in heritage discourse has begun to have a significant impact on the European standard. Additionally, in the 1990s, there was a gradual recognition of the concept of cultural landscape, which differed both within Asia and between Asia and Europe. These different ideas are evident in the case of the Borobudur Temple and its 1991 nomination to the World Heritage List. This book focuses how the management of the Borobudur historical monument and its landscapes was developed and reached current exclusive national legislative framework and set as an example for others sites in the region and for other regions to consider.

Identity and Heritage Springer

This book presents strategies and models for cultural heritage enhancement from a multidisciplinary perspective. It discusses identifying historical, current and possible future models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage, taking into consideration three factors – respect for the inherited, contemporary and sustainable future development. The goal of the research is to contribute to the enhancement of past cultural heritage renovation and enhancement methods, improve the methods of spatial protection of heritage and contribute to the development of the local community through the use of cultural, and in particular, architectural heritage. Cultural heritage is perceived primarily through conservation, but that comes with limitations. If heritage is perceived and experienced solely through conservation, it becomes a static object. It needs to be made an active subject, which implies life in heritage as well as new purposes and new life for abandoned heritage. Heritage can be considered as a resource that generates revenue for itself and for the sustainability of the local community. To achieve this, it should be developed in accordance with contemporary needs and technological achievements, but on scientifically based and professional criteria and on sustainable models. The research presented in this book is based on the approach of Heritage Urbanism in a combination of experiments (case studies) and theory.

Contested Cultural Heritage Springer Science & Business Media

This monograph analyzes current cultural resource management, archeological heritage management, and exhibitionary practices and policies in the People's Republic of China. Academic researchers, preservationists, and other interested parties face a range of challenges for the preservation of the material past as rapid economic and social changes continue in China. On the one hand, state-supported development policies often threaten and in some cases lead to the destruction of archeological and cultural sites. Yet state cultural policies also encourage the cultivation of precisely such sites as tourism development resources. This monograph aims to bring the concepts of world heritage sites, national tourism policies, ethnic tourism, and museum display together for a general cultural heritage audience. It focuses on a central issue: the tensions between a wide range of interest groups: cultural anthropologists and archeologists, tourism officials, heritage proponents, economic development proponents, a new class of private rich with the means to buy artifacts, and a fragmented regulatory system. Behind all of them lies the political role of heritage in China, also addressed in this monograph.

African Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management Springer Nature

This original book explores the character of cultural governance of arts and cultural institutions in

eight countries across five continents. Examining strategy and decision-making at an organisational level, this is the first empirical contribution on cultural policy and management, revealing how it is applied across the globe in otherwise unexplored countries. Concerned with the assumption that 'one-size fits all', the chapter authors analyse how cultural governance is managed within arts organizations in a range of countries to assess whether some locations are trying to apply unsuitable models. The chapters aim to discover and assess new practices to benefit the understanding of cultural governance and the arts sector which have as yet been excluded from the literature. As a collection of local accounts, this book offers a broad and rich perspective on managing cultural governance around the world.

Cultural Initiatives for Sustainable Development Springer

Are we aware of the values of craft? In this edited volume, cultural economists, researchers and professionals provide an interdisciplinary discussion of the relevance and contribution of the craft sector to the economy, as well as to society at large. Mignosa and Kotipalli bring together contributors to compare the craft sector across countries, analysing the role of institutions, educational bodies, organisations and market structure in its evolution and perception. The Western approach to craft and its subordinate position to the arts is contrasted with the prestige of craftsmanship in Eastern countries, while the differing ways that craft has attracted the attention of policy agencies, museums, designers and private institutions across regions is also analysed. This volume is vital reading to those interested in the economic features of craft and craftsmanship around the world, as well as for those interested in the importance of policy in bringing about effective sustainable development.

Heritage Management, Tourism, and Governance in China Springer

Archaeological Heritage in a Modern Urban Landscape evaluates issues about the preservation, social role and management of archaeological sites in the Trujillo area, north coast of Peru, specifically those of the Moche culture (100-800 AD). Moche was one of the great civilizations of ancient Peru, with spectacular ceremonial adobe architecture and settlements distributed across a landscape formed by coastal valleys and one of the largest deserts of South America. In the last decades political and economic changes have brought rural migrations to the city of Trujillo and nearby zones, causing the emergence of extensive new communities in the margins of the metropolis. And although Trujillo's Moche heritage has become a symbol of regional identity, most local Moche sites are under siege because of urban development. This book offers a new perspective on the development of modern communities settled beside archaeological sites and contributes to improving best practices in the management of archaeological sites and preservation in an urban setting.

Cultural Urban Heritage Springer

This volume presents case studies from around the world aiming to serve as a hands-on book for management and treatment of archaeological World Heritage properties. It comprises not only sites inscribed as World Heritage due to their archaeological character but also World Heritage properties where the analysis of their archaeological dimension provides a deeper and better understanding of the assets and includes the potential for disseminating this knowledge. The book has an important practical value, since all the works presented here illustrate - with practical examples, the best and

most appropriate ways to manage World Heritage properties. The aim of the heritage managers at these World Heritage sites is to improve conservation and increase understanding and communication in such a way that the communities living in those sites or who earn a livelihood from them can be positively affected by these initiatives. The book presents exemplary models of heritage management in World Heritage properties—an issue not treated in depth up to now and Best Practices in this management. Therefore, this volume becomes a new, original source presenting model strategies to be followed by other initiatives in order to improve the consideration and treatment of the most outstanding valued sites considered by UNESCO.

Geophysical Methods for Cultural Heritage Management Springer

This brief is the proceedings of two roundtables and forums organized by Eszter Bánffy, Peter Biehl, Douglas Comer, and Christopher Prescott and sponsored by the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) held at the 76th SAA annual conference in Sacramento in April 2011, and the 17th EAA annual conference in Oslo in September 2011. The book is organized around five main issues with the goal to stimulate discussion, research and practices within the field: Traditions and legal regulations of heritage and its management The teaching of cultural heritage; public outreach and university training Heritage and national identity The future of cultural heritage in a globalized and digitized world This book is thus be an exploration of the various experiences in Europe and the Americas to better understand, in the vast field of archaeology and cultural heritage management, where we are today, where we might be, and where we hope to be in the near future.

Cultural Governance in a Global Context Springer

Every site that is inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHL) must have a management plan or some other management system. According to the UNESCO Operational Guidelines, the purpose of a management plan is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations. This requirement was in part necessitated by the need to implement real systems of monitoring on the management of World Heritage Sites. Since its implementation in 2005, discussion on the function and the contents of management plans for World Heritage Sites has grown tremendously. The discussions have mainly been focused on the theoretical frameworks of World Heritage site management plans and proposals of practical guidelines for their implementation. This volume provides a platform for heritage practitioners, especially those working at Cultural World Heritage Sites, to put in writing their experiences and impressions about the implementation of site management plans at properties that are inscribed on the WHL. Cultural World Heritage Sites in this case refer to world heritage properties such as archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, religious sites and architectural structures. The book also seeks to examine the extent to which site management plans have been or are being implemented at Cultural World Heritage Sites.

Cultural Heritage in a Changing World Springer Science & Business Media

This volume looks at sustainable protection and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage, particularly in view of the current challenges of the 21st century. For more than 40 years the World Heritage Convention has regulated the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of humankind, particularly in that heritage shall be protected if it is threatened by modern development. The

international community has also adopted sustainability and sustainable development, as objectives to facilitate the protection of cultural and natural heritage. Sustainable heritage protection and use must therefore be preserved in the face of the global challenges it faces and must be perceived in terms of societal, political and corresponding economic paradigms.

Finding Solutions for Protecting and Sharing Archaeological Heritage Resources Springer Science & Business Media

This book examines the relationship between archaeological tourism and professional archaeology. To do so, it explores the connection – most visibly through nationalism and global capitalism – from its origins in the early modern period to World War II. How separate is the development of archaeological tourism from that of the formation of archaeology as a discipline? And do the fields operate in two different worlds? Scholarly discussions have largely treated them as distinct fields with no connection, while histories of archaeology, in particular, have focused on aspects such as the history of archaeological discoveries, archaeological thought and, more recently, the political relationship between archaeology and nationalism and other ideologies. Largely missing from all these accounts has been an examination of how archaeology has been incorporated into society, for example through something that all humans enjoy – leisure – in the form of archaeological tourism. Moreover, just as histories of archaeology have largely ignored the connection between archaeology

and tourism, so too has tourism in the reverse direction. Recent studies on tourism have centered on topics such as economy (sustainable and recession tourism) and new types of tourism (including ecotourism and medical tourism).

Digital Cultural Heritage UNESCO Publishing

This two-volume set LNCS 10058 and LNCS 10059 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Digital Heritage, EuroMed 2016, held in Nicosia, Cyprus, in October/November 2016. The 29 full papers, 44 project papers, and 32 short papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 502 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on 3D Reconstruction and 3D Modelling; Heritage Building Information Models; Innovative Methods on Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Protection of Cultural Heritage; Intangible Cultural Heritage Documentation; Digital Applications for Materials' Preservation and Conservation in Cultural Heritage; Non-Destructive Techniques in Cultural Heritage Conservation; Visualisation, VR and AR Methods and Applications; The New Era of Museums and Exhibitions: Digital Engagement and Dissemination; Digital Cultural Heritage in Education, Learning and Training; Data Acquisition, Process and Management in Cultural Heritage; Data, Metadata, Semantics and Ontologies in Cultural Heritage; Novel Approaches to Landscapes in Cultural Heritage; Digital Applications for Materials' Preservation and Conservation in Cultural Heritage; and Serious Games for Cultural Heritage.

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